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## The Nation's Business

**Banking Chiefs Discuss Trade Within Empire**
**Canadian Chamber Our Best Voice for Business**

### THE ROAD TO EMPIRE UNITY

AT THE annual meeting of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Sir Thomas White strongly endorsed the principle of building up Empire economic unity through the enlargement of existing preferences, that has been constantly urged in The Financial Post.

He did not dismiss Empire free trade from the realm of future possibilities. "It was not," declared the great war-time finance minister of Canada, " a practical problem of today," but "what the future organization of the British Empire may be . . . . none can foretell."

On this subject, Sir Thomas, who is a vice-president of the bank, declared:

"In views of the adverse tariff legislation already enacted or in contemplation by various nations of the world, which have the effect of further curtailing exports from British countries in a period when international trade competition is of the keenest, there has arisen throughout the Empire a growing consciousness that within the Empire itself lies a field for trade and industry whose fruitful possibilities can hardly be overestimated. The British Empire within its vast boundaries produces every variety of commodity required for the use of man. It is an interesting and significant fact that in their production the various national groups composing the Empire are largely complementary one to another. Having regard to these circumstances it is natural that the peoples of the Empire should turn their attention to the matter of its closer organization for the purposes of intra-Empire trade. It is gratifying to note that an Empire conference is to be held during the present year for the consideration of this most important subject.

"Many difficulties will no doubt present themselves, but there is no reason why, as a result of deliberations of this conference, a material increase of trade within the Empire should not be brought about through such rearrangements of tariffs, consistent with the economic development and aspirations of the various component parts of the Empire, as will promote a freer interchange of Empire products. The most practicable means toward this end would seem to be the extension of the principle of preferences already in effect. Free trade within the Empire coupled with the creation of an Imperial Customs-Union or Zollverein, while interesting to speculative thought, can hardly be regarded as a practical problem of today. What the future organization of the British Empire may be, with the progress of invention increasingly revolutionizing transport and annihilating distance, none can foretell. The British Empire has developed politically, not on any preconceived theoretical basis, but by meeting practical problems as they have arisen. To achieve an enlargement of Empire trade, Empire co-operation rather than Empire consolidation would seem for the present to be the practical step. That much can be accomplished through co-operation in the way of mutual tariff-action, organization for providing information and marketing aids, and improved financial, transportation and communication services is not open to doubt."

* * *

AT THE annual meeting of the Bank of Toronto, H. B. Henwood, general manager, also made reference to the development of Empire trade. He suggested that business men might find the means to increase Empire trade. "It remains to be seen whether any system of preference can be devised without detriment to any particular part of the Empire, which will bring about a greater volume of Empire trade," remarked Mr. Henwood. "The subject is one which will require careful study by a conference of business men from every part of the Empire, each of whom will have an intimate knowledge of the make-up of the imports and exports of his particular unit of the Empire."

The further investment of British capital in Canada, the careful study of the Canadian market, was urged upon the British people. Mr. Henwood said:

"It is unfortunate that British capital has not been more alive to the opportunities for Canadian trade and the development of plants in Canada; in fact it may be said that British industries, we think mainly because they have not fully investigated the opportunities for doing trade in Canada, have lacked a proper organization of sales force to meet the competition of American industries.

"Undoubtedly Empire trade could be greatly developed by a far greater penetration of British capital in this rapidly growing country which, in years to come, will be capable of absorbing many industries and the labor that will be required to operate them, and it presents a fine field for the development of British industrial plants which would, indirectly, materially assist in Empire trade."

* * *

### A VOICE FOR BUSINESS

THE Montreal Gazette has questioned the right of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce to speak for Canadian business as a whole. The doubt in the mind of the editor of the Gazette crystallizes into expression as he discusses the recent visit of the Chamber's executive to the Dominion cabinet when it presented its viewpoint on a number of matters of importance to the business interests of the country.

The Three Tailors of Tooley Street, had they taken the trouble to sound out the viewpoint of every class in Britain and had distilled these opinions into a pungent essence of the whole, would probably have been accepted by the government of their day as speaking for at least the majority of the people of England. But the Tailors did not do this and so

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## PRAIRIE WIVES STOP BUYING BAKERY BREAD

### Lake of Woods Reports Virtual Strike on Prairies

### INTER-CITY NOT HIT

But Chain of Plants Operating Under Milling Company Aegis Are Affected

**From Our Own Correspondent**

MONTREAL.—Western farmers have gone on a buying strike as far as bread is concerned.

Lake of the Woods Milling Co., which owns and operates a chain of bakeries throughout Western Canada, reports that since November, sales to shipping points throughout the West have fallen off appreciably The farmers have simply stopped buying bread.

Of course on the other hand they are buying more flour, but bread sales in the West have slumped off, and apparently the situation is getting worse rather than improving.

This will not affect Inter-City Baking Company, however. Inter-City, it will be remembered, is controlled by Lake of the Woods, and carries on a bread business in Montreal, Ottawa, Hamilton and Toronto.

**Still Directly Owned**

The chain of western bakeries referred to above, although also controlled by Lake of the Woods, are not part of the Inter-City system. For the time being they are being operated independently by Lake of the Woods, although the management has expressed its intention shortly to incorporate a new company to operate the properties as a sister concern to Inter-City.

The bakeries operated by Lake of the Woods in the west are 13 in number, and extend from Winnipeg to Vancouver. Considerable new money has been spent in enlarging and consolidating these properties during the past year, new plants being erected in Regina and Calgary, and extensions made to existing plants in Vancouver and Medicine Hat.

The loss in revenue therefore from a decline in suburban business throughout the West, will be borne, presumably by Lake of the Woods. It comes at an unfortunate time for the company, as the company's revenues since the fall of 1929, have dropped due to an unusual grain situation which forced Canadian grain and flour prices considerably higher than competitive world figures.

This means, in the first place, that the Oriental market, which last year absorbed a substantial amount of Canadian wheat flour, due to low prices, will virtually disappear from the market during 1930. Also, it means that Canadian millers have not only been unable to sell flour in competition with other countries, but that actually the spread between U.S. and Canadian prices has enabled U.S. flour to come into Canada in competition with Canadian flour, and in spite of a fairly stiff tariff.

Some indication of the importance of the Oriental trade to Canadian millers is indicated by the fact that for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1929, over 2,500,000 barrels of flour valued at $12,000,000 were exported to China, Hongkong and Japan. The decline in exports is shown by a glance at comparative figures of wheat exports, which show that for the three months period ending October, 1929, exports of wheat flour were only 1,690,000 barrels, as compared with 2,985,000 barrels for the same period in 1928. For the months of November, wheat exports to United Kingdom have fallen from 282,000 barrels in 1928 to 182,000 barrels in 1929.

City business for Inter-City and for the other Lake of the Woods bakeries is reported to have stood up well. Prices of flour have been high, but an increase in bread prices to the consumer, was made some time ago, so that profits should be maintained.

**Inter-City Do Well**

The Inter-City year ends on January 31, but the company's statement does not appear until the middle of March. It is expected the company will make an exceptionally good showing for the twelve month period. Sales are known to have shown an improvement from practically all plants.

Net earnings of Inter-City in 1928 (year ended January 31, 1929) were $317,495, while earnings on the common stock after all deductions were equivalent to $7.71 per share. A dividend of 4 per cent was declared in March, 1929, but no regular dividend rate has yet been declared.

## Chicoutimi Freehold Estates Cuts Capital to One-Tenth

**From Our Own Correspondent**

MONTREAL. — Chicoutimi Freehold Estates, Limited, a subsidiary of Quebec Pulp and Paper Corporation, is applying to the provincial government for permission to reduce its capital from $1,200,000 to $120,000. This reduction will be effected through the cancellation of $90 on each issued share, and reducing the par value from $100 to $10.

This company owns 400,000 acres of timber resources in fee simple. At the beginning of May last, it retired the then outstanding first mortgage bonds amounting to £45,795.

The parent concern, Quebec Pulp and Paper, is jointly controlled by Price Bros. and Canada Power and Paper.

## Hanson Bros. Announce Two New Appointments

**From Our Own Correspondent**

MONTREAL. — Hanson Bros. announce the appointment of Stuart B. Heath, as sales manager with headquarters in Montreal and W. A. Mulholland, as manager of the Toronto office.

Both appointments are effective from the first of January, 1930.

# *Where Does Ontario Stand?*

## CAN. CEMENT ANTICIPATES SALES GAIN

### Careful Survey Made of Possible 1930 Needs

### READY FOR INCREASE

Extensive Plant Improvements and Added Distributing Units Effected

**From Our Own Correspondent**

MONTREAL.—On the basis of surveys by salesmen and branch managers, as well as thorough coverage of the field by the head office, Canada Cement Company looks forward to an increase in business this year.

The company's fiscal year ended on November 30 last, at which time the stock market crash was too late to have any appreciable effect on business, as most of the shipments had been made some time beforehand. What the Dominion's requirements will be in 1930, however, is an important matter to the company, as operations of the mills during the winter months will be dependent upon the estimate.

Canada Cement is in a different position from most other industrial operators in that it must manufacture and place its supplies at central distributing points before the construction season starts. Accordingly the level of operations during the winter and spring months is limited by what the management anticipates will be the demand during the year.

**Will Maintain Operations**

In view of the fact that an increase is expected for 1930, mill operations are likely to be somewhat greater this season, depending upon the volume of carryover from last year, which is usually only a nominal amount.

Last year the company reported increased sales in practically all districts. This enabled the management to operate the plants more continuously and resulted in some operating economies. Improvement in this respect was greatest in the West, where a price reduction was put into effect.

Detailed information is not available as to the expected business by districts during 1930. It may possibly be that the West will show a decrease owing to the late movement of the grain crop, but, taking all things into consideration, the management feels confident that more business will be handled this year.

**Spend Money on Plants**

Over the past two years Canada Cement has carried out an extensive programme of plant improvement and larger distributing facilities. The Hull plant was reconstructed and put into operation last June. Prior to that time improvements had been effected at the Exshaw, Winnipeg and Port Colborne plants. The Winnipeg plant was converted in 1928 from a "dry" to a "wet" process, which has been working out satisfactorily from the point of view of costs.

Some work has been done on the Longue Point plant at Montreal toward changing it over to the "wet" process. This work will take some time, inasmuch as it will not be allowed to interfere unduly with production. The change-over, however, will likely be completed in a year's time.

**Effect Better Distribution**

Considerable attention also is being paid by the company toward developing its distributing facilities, more especially in the Maritime provinces. Last fall it put into service a new self-unloading vessel for the transportation in bulk from between Montreal, Quebec, Halifax and Saint John. The bulk cement is bagged at the distributing warehouses. The boat, on its return voyage, brings gypsum to the Montreal plant.

In the last annual report it was

(Continued on page 5)

## *Banner Mine Province Shirks Clean-Up Job Which It Should Lead*

### *Public Opinion Not Content With Leaving Brokerage Reforms to be Done From Within*

In Alberta, British Columbia, and Manitoba action is being taken to investigate the methods of business of certain mining brokers and to make a definite clean-up of practices that have grown to menacing proportions in recent years.

In Ontario, home of the largest mining exchange in the world, where the mining industry outshines the mining industry of any other province the department of the attorney-general continues to adopt the attitude of encouraging a clean-up of mining brokerage from within the business. Although the department of the attorney-general is in possession of information relating to the widespread bucketing of clients' orders, with the consequent diversion of millions of dollars of margin money to the pockets of mining brokers, the attorney-general reports, according to the daily press, "no complaints." The minister states that no action is contemplated by his department.

**Relies Upon Audit Under Inside Control**

The Ontario government is apparently relying upon the better elements in the Standard Stock and Mining Exchange taking control of the situation and so enforcing the new exchange audit as to give ample protection to investors. The audit has proven valuable on the Toronto Stock Exchange in bringing out financial weakness of a few firms in time to enable their position to be strengthened before trouble could develop but that is a different matter from eliminating bucketing, scalping of orders, manipulation of prices, etc. The effectiveness of the audit depends primarily upon the sincerity of the exchange. Recent events give no assurance that the exchange will be cleaned up from within. As a matter of fact an attempt to put in a new slate of officers, committed to a clean-up of the exchange during the coming year was fought bitterly, it is stated. The new president, Fred J. Crawford, is generally regarded as desirous of restoring the good name and reputation of the exchange, but the narrow margin which put him into office— (reports in financial circles say that his nomination passed only by a vote of 26 to 25)—arouses but little hope for decisive action.

The one individual who has it in his power to do more than anyone else to clean up mining brokerage in Canada, is the attorney-general of Ontario, Hon. William H. Price. Most of the larger firms, who have been guilty of bucketing their clients' orders and of other pernicious practices, have their head offices in Toronto. Mr. Price knows their names and has at least a sketchy idea of what they have been doing which he could amplify very quickly by a comprehensive audit and investigation of the books of all mining brokers conducting a marginal business.

**Public Demands Complete Investigation**

From numerous letters and telephone messages, The Financial Post has been able to guage investment opinion fairly accurately. It is obvious that the public will not be satisfied by a possibly illusory clean-up from within that may continue to be as slow in coming as it has been in the past, and that will not attempt to bring to the bar of Ontario justice millionaire malefactors who have grown rich as mining speculators have lost their margins.

There is almost complete unanimity of opinion that Ontario should act without delay to:

1. Investigate the records and books of all marginal brokerage houses to determine the extent of bucketing, share manipulation, misrepresentation, and fraud that has been going on, and;
2. To initiate criminal prosecution against all brokers who have been guilty of dishonest conduct.

**Prime Minister May Have to Act**

If Mr. Price fails to act, fails in his clear duty, to take criminal action against those who have defrauded the public of millions of dollars in the same manner that he has taken action against promoters who have defrauded the public of only thousands of dollars, then it will be the duty of the prime minister, Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, in the interests of the investment public and for the protection of honest financiers and brokers, to overrule Mr. Price's stand and force an immediate investigation of the manner in which marginal trading in mining stocks has been conducted during the past few years and to take action against every broker who has bucketed orders, scalped prices, manipulated trades or in any

(Continued on page 2, col. 5)

## *New Equipment Orders Aid Canadian Bronze*

**From Our Own Correspondent**

MONTREAL.—Though the effect will not be reflected in 1929 operations, Canadian Bronze is said to have secured some substantial contracts for railroad equipment, and production of these orders will speed up plant operations. The tie-up in the movement of grain retarded operations of the company for the last four months of 1929 and the new contracts will give a welcome stimulus to plant activities.

Indications at the end of the half year were that Canadian Bronze earnings would run to a high figure and it was thought that profits of about $7 a share would be revealed in the income statement for 1929. However, the unprecedented situation in the grain market, with its subsequent effect on the railroads, naturally lowered the rate of operations of the company considerably.

Canadian Bronze holds contracts with both the Canadian Pacific and Canadian National Railways for various replacements in equipment and when the rail movement fell off, Canadian Bronze was among the first to feel the adverse effects. Consequently earnings, though they will probably be in excess of those of the previous year, will not likely come up to the standard which was expected early in the year.

Earnings in 1928 totalled $469,268 or the equivalent of $4.72 a share on the common stock of which there are 80,000 shares outstanding. These shares are on an annual dividend basis of $2.50 a share representing a payment of $5 a share on the old common stock which was split two for one in October, 1928.

## Higher Dividend Rate Is Likely for Loblaw

### Recent Strength in Stock Results From Increased Profits and Probability of Payment of 30 Cents Additional

Strength in Loblaw Groceteria stock in the last week is attributed to a well-authenticated report that the shares shortly will go on a dividend basis of 80 cents per share. The present rate is 50 cents. The stock has risen to 13½ from a recent level of from 10 to 11.

At 13¼, the yield would be better than 6 per cent under an 80 cent rate. For a number of years chain food store stocks have sold on a low yield basis, except in the recent period of market recessions.

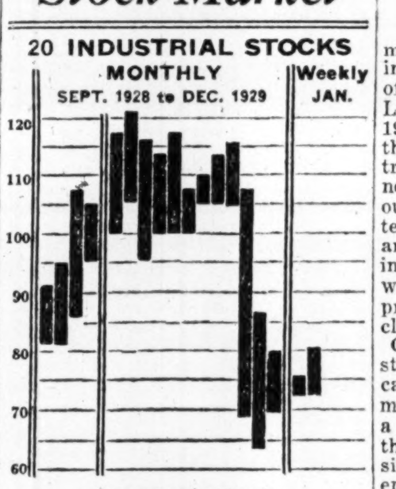
Some brokers are of the opinion that the Loblaw stock should sell at 18, where the yield would be less than 5 per cent and more nearly comparable to levels prevailing before the stock - market crash. This opinion, however, is not shared by all, especially those who contend that there will not soon recur circumstances where investors will continue to hold stocks which do not give a reasonable income, taking into account the prospects of an individual company.

Loblaw stock has been regaining popular favor since the announcement of the termination of the plan to merge that company with Dominion Stores. Whatever the shareholders may have thought of the principle of a merger, there was wide dissatisfaction because of circumstances that had arisen which gave the majority interests a better price than was obtainable for the minority shares.

After touching a low of 9 in October, the Loblaw stock gradually has been gaining, especially as the sales and earnings figures published every four weeks indicated continued substantial progress, a relatively greater progress than has been achieved by any other chain in the grocery group for which figures are available.

There are 94 stores in the Loblaw Canadian chain. The United States chain, controlled by the Canadian company, is reported to have been improving its position steadily, the sales in the Chicago stores recently having achieved an average of close to $3,000 per week. This change in Chicago has come within the last six months.

## *Stock Market*




**MARKET INDICATOR**

| 20 Industrial Stocks | High | Low |
|---|---|---|
| Week of Jan. 14 | 81.0 | 72.8 |
| Week of Jan. 7 | 75.7 | 72.3 |
| Month of January, 1929 | 118.8 | 101.0 |
| **8 Bank Stocks** | | |
| Week of Jan. 14 | 264 | 257 |
| Week of Jan. 7 | 263 | 259 |
| Month of January, 1929 | 323 | 311 |
| **10 Public Utilities** | | |
| Week of Jan. 14 | 97 | 94 |
| Week of Jan. 7 | 96 | 93 |
| Month of January, 1929 | 123 | 115 |

## DOMINION'S GOLD RESERVE IS NOT SHORT

### Articles in Toronto and New York Papers Are Wrong

### SMALL SURPLUS

Dominion Government May Issue Stabilization Loan in New York Market

**From Our Own Correspondent**

OTTAWA.—Is Canada off the gold standard? Have the gold reserves behind the Dominion notes in circulation been allowed to fall below the amount fixed by statute?

These questions have been raised in the last two weeks by articles appearing in a Toronto daily paper and a financial paper published in New York. Both articles declared that the Dominion Government has allowed the gold reserves to fall below the statutory requirements and that in effect Canada has departed from the gold standard.

While the Hon. Charles Dunning, Minister of Finance has not taken official notice of these assertions, the facts and figures upon which they were based have been checked up very closely by officials. The truth is that the Dominion is absolutely up to the gold standard. The statutory requirements under which a certain gold reserve is required are being observed to the letter. This confirms the analysis of the situation that appeared in The Financial Post two weeks ago.

The curious fact is that the writers in the Toronto and the financial paper of New York made exactly the same error. In calculating the amount of gold required to support the Dominion notes and Government postal and savings deposits, they overlooked the statute of 1915 which authorized the issuance of $26,000,000 of currency without a gold reserve. Both reports concluded that the Federal Government was some $23,000,000 short, whereas had they allowed for the 1915 statute, their figures would have proved that the Dominion now holds more gold than is required to maintain our statutory gold reserve.

**$62,000,000 Gold in Vaults**

The figures on currency in circulation as at November 30 last, as issued by the Finance department are: Dominion notes $211,557,626. The gold held in the treasury vaults at that date was $62,827,668.

Three statutes have a direct bearing on the gold reserve.

There is the Dominion Notes Act of 1914 which provides that $50,000,000 of Dominion notes may be issued against a reserve of 25 per cent—or $12,500,000 of gold. Thereafter the act provides that all notes issued must be supported dollar for dollar by gold.

This statute, however, was modified in 1915 by the Dominion Notes Act. This statute, put through by Sir Thomas White, then Minister of Finance, provided for the issuance by the Dominion government of $26,000,000 of notes without any gold reserve being created to support them. The money was used as follows:

1. Ten millions were used to pay outstanding accounts in England.
2. Ten millions were given to the Canadian Northern railway in exchange for securities of that company; and six millions were given to the Grand Trunk Pacific on the same terms.

**Advances to Banks**

Again in 1923, an act, entitled, "An Act to conserve the commercial and financial interests of Canada" was put through. Part (a) of this act provides that: "The Minister of Finance may make advances to the chartered banks and to the savings banks to which the Quebec Savings Banks Act applies by the issue of Dominion notes upon the pledge of the securities hereinafter mentioned:—

(a) Treasury bills, bonds, debentures, or stocks of the Dominion of Canada,

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## Building Products To Advertise More

Building Products Ltd. is understood to have increased very largely its appropriation for advertising in the next several months. The company has just completed a very good year and it is reported that plants are in position rapidly to expand production.

Building Products, through subsidiary companies, Bird & Son and the Ruberoid Co., manufactures and distributes roofing and insulating and similar materials under the trade names of Neponset, Ruberoid, Bird's, Vulcanite and Insul-Board, etc. While these trade names are fairly widely known, especially in the building trade, it is the intention of the company through advertising to expand the demand among the general public as well as among dealers, builders and architects.

## C. G. I. TRUST SHARE SPLIT IS PLANNED

### This Likely to be Followed by Dividend Resumption

The directors of the Second Canadian General Investment Trust, at a meeting held on Monday in Toronto, gave extended consideration to the future position of shareholders in the company. While no official statement has as yet been issued with regard to the result of these deliberations, it is understood that a decision was reached to split each of the existing shares of $100 par value into four shares of no par value, and that in all probability an immediate distribution in the way of a dividend will be made.

It will be recalled that, as a result of the recent stock market débacle, the market value of a large number of the company's holdings was so reduced as to dictate to the management the advisability of conserving cash resources in the circumstances. Dividends, however, had been earned about twice over, and the problem of those in charge of operations was to devise some plan whereby dividends might be paid without impairing the capital of the company. Such a course, it is believed, has been found through the simple expedient of changing the parity of the stock as indicated.

The Second Canadian General Investment has an authorized capital of 100,000 shares at a par value of $100, or $10,000,000 in all; at the end of the first thirteen months of operation, on February 28, 1929, there had been subscribed 78,821 shares of a par value of $100. Dividends formerly were paid at the rate of 5 1-2 per cent per annum.

The investment holdings of the company have been well diversified, being divided between 14.2 per cent of bonds and debentures, 11.5 per cent of preference shares, 10.2 per cent of bank, trust and insurance shares, 20.5 per cent of railway and public utility shares, 6.3 per cent of oil shares and 37.3 per cent of industrial ordinary shares. Practically all of the securities carried in the portfolio are interest-bearing or dividend paying.

**First Trust Shares**

Shares of the first Canadian General Investment Trust have never sold the "break-up" or liquidating value of the company at the time

(Continued on page 2, col. 4)

## Foresees Cheaper Money in Strength of Consols

### Lower Bank of England Rate Forecast by Advance in Treasury Bills; Bond Market Likely to Improve

A distinct trend toward lower money rates is seen by a Canadian investment banker in a comparison of prices of gilt-edged securities in London as between December 30, 1929, and January 13, 1930. While there are few who anticipate an extremely active bond market in the next few months it is being pointed out that consols do not fluctuate materially from day to day and that an upward tendency possibly is an indication of the long-term trend toward lower rates which would improve the market for bonds of all classes.

One Canadian banker who is a close student of the London market recalls that in 1924, when the bond market was extremely dull, there was a sharp turn for the better and that those who had followed the London situation were prepared and were enabled to profit by the difference in tone which came within a few weeks.

**Expect Lower Bank Rate**

The comparison in recent rates shows that 2½ per cent consols advanced from 52⅞ to 54¼ between December 30 and January 13, while Funding Loan 4 per cents advanced from 85⅜ to 86⅝.

Another good barometer is the yield basis on which treasury bills have been sold. On December 30, these bills were sold on a 4 11/16 per cent basis, whereas the quotation on January 13 was 4 1/16 per cent.

The current Bank of England rate is 5 per cent, which, according to London practice, means that depositors receive 4½ per cent, or one half of 1 per cent under the bank rate, upon deposits. The fact that Treasury bills are selling under this rate indicates a strong impression that the Bank rate shortly will be reduced.

A great deal of comment has centered around the large amounts of gold which have been flowing into the London market. This is best illustrated by the ratio reserve, which increase from 22.8 per cent on December 30 to 36 per cent on January 13.

The comparisons mentioned in the foregoing, with some others, are shown more clearly in the following table:

| | Dec. 30, 1929 | Jan. 13, 1930 |
|---|---|---|
| Consols 2½% | 52⅞ | 54¼ |
| Consols 4% | 84 7/16 | 83⅛ |
| War Loan 5% | 100½ | 100¾ |
| Funding Loan 4% | 85⅜ | 86⅝ |
| Conversion 3½% | 74 3/16 | 75⅝ |
| Conversion 4½% | 93½ | 95 |
| Bank of England stock | 248 | 249 |
| Canada 3½% 1930/50 | 80½ | 80¾ |
| Canada 4% 1940/60 | 87½ | 88 |
| Bank of England reserve ratio | 22.8% | 36 |
| Yield basis on which Treasury Bills sold | 4 11/16% | 4-4 1/16% |
| Week's gold influx or reserve | £5,333,308 | £3,088,965 |

## Say Service Stations To Earn $8 This Year $2.50 More Than Last

### Company Looks for 100 Per Cent Increase in American Business

### PLANTS EXTENDED

Present Expansion of Facilities Thought to be Practically at End for Time Being

Service Stations has now fully coordinated its various activities which are represented by thirteen subordinate operations, and is in a position fully to avail itself of the larger earnings which are confidently expected to materialize during the present year. Several additions have been completed to existing factories in the course of the past year and it is not felt by the management that anything further in this line will be necessary for some time to come.

The company by reason of this situation is looking for a 100 per cent increase in its business in the United States during the present year, and H. W. Knight, the vice-president and general manager, is convinced that at the end of 1930 there will have been earned at least $8 per share on both the "A" and "B" classes of stock. Figures for the fiscal period ended December 31, 1929, are now in course of preparation and these are expected to show fully $5.50 per share on both classes, after allowing for depreciation and taxes, as against 2.87 per share in 1928. If this proves to be the case the directors should be in a position to declare the anticipated bonus in addition to the regular dividend. The oil burner division in Canada is expected to afford an increase of 25 per cent in 1930.

**Stock Spurts Upward**

The stock of the company latterly has had a substantial advance in the market. Last year, when the capital structure was increased following upon a series of mergers, the stock sold up from 35 to 88. The range this year has been from 44½ to 50, with most of the gain having been established within the past week. That the drastic decline in the markets last October did not have an adverse effect upon the company's securities is indicated by the fact that since then 400 additional shareholders have been added to the lists, giving the issues a much wider distribution than formerly.

The Toronto works are now firmly established in a solid block on Hanson street in the east end of the city and sufficient land is available to admit of more buildings as these become imperative. There is available at this point 110,000 square feet of floor space, each of the op-

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| Consol. Pipe | 35 | Mtl. Power | 21 |
| Can. Mtr. Lamp | 35 | Mt. Royal Hotel | 3 |
| Cookville Co. | 35 | Mitchell, J. S. | 9, 35 |
| Can. Mach. | 35 | MacKinnon Steel | 34 |
| Can. Dredge | 34 | Mtl. Teleg. | 8 |
| City Dairy | 9 | Massey-Harris | 26 |
| Can. Wire | 9, 31 | Mitchell, R. | 3, 31 |
| Consol. Oka | 31 | Nat'l Brick | 13, 35 |
| Can. Power | 8 | Nat. Sewer Pipe | 34 |
| Can. Iron | 31 | Nat'l Steel Car | 33 |
| Can. Cement | 31 | Nat'l Rad. | 31 |
| Can. Vickers | 9, 33 | Niagara Wire | 35 |
| Can. Gen. Elec. | 36 | Ont. Steel | 29 |
| Cockshutt | 27 | O'Keefe Brew. | 13 |
| Can. Fairbanks | 26 | Onalto Oils | 9 |
| Corrug. Box | 14 | Orange Crush | 20 |
| Can. Nor. Pwr. | 2 | Power Corp. | 3 |
| Conduits | 26 | Pacific (Coyle) | 18 |
| Can. Pac. Rly. | 9 | Pub. Util. Inv. | 9 |
| Can. Nor. Pwr. | 9 | Pt. Hope San. | 34 |
| Can. Bronze | 33 | Perf. Glass | 34 |
| Can. Loco. | 32 | Pedlar | 26 |
| C. P. & P. Inv. | 9 | Page-Hersey | 13, 29 |
| Can. Indus. | 9 | Pressed Met. | 32 |
| Can. Car | 33 | Picardy Cdy. | 11 |
| Carr. F'tries | 11 | Que. Power | 9 |
| Clarke-Howe | 11 | Reliance Grain | 9 |
| Durant | 15, 26 | Russell Motor | 31 |
| Dom. Tar | 11, 13 | Roby's Prod. | 35 |
| Dom. Bridge | 3, 36 | Sarnia Bridge | 33 |
| Dom. Traprock | 11 | Sun Life | 20 |
| Dufferin Pav. | 11 | Service Stations | 35 |
| Dom. Engin. | 34 | Simon Sons | 18 |
| Dom. Foundries | 29 | Stand. Clay | 35 |
| Disher Steel | 27 | Sawyer-Massey | 31 |
| Dodge | 29 | Steel of Can. | 9, 29 |
| Distillers' | 13 | Sher.-Williams | 9 |
| Dom. Glass | 27 | Simpsons | 13 |
| Eng. Electric | 31 | Stand. Steel Co. | 32 |
| East. Steel | 26 | Stand. Paving | 11 |
| Enamel & Heat. | 36 | T. T. Tailors | 5 |
| Fraser Cos. | 8 | United Fuel | 16 |
| Foreign Power | 4 | W. Koot. Power | 19 |
| Found. Co. | 35 | Winnipeg Elec. | 4, 9 |
| Fuller, G. A. | 8, 34 | Wabasso | 18 |
| Ford (Canada) | 29 | Wright Axle | 7, 9 |
| Gotfredson | 11 | West. Steel | 32 |

**MINES**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Assoc. Goldfields | 22 | Molyb. Reduc. | 22 |
| Anaconda | 23 | N. A. M. E. | 24 |
| Beardmore | 23 | N. Am. Metals | 24 |
| Bennett-Pac. | 23 | Noranda | 22 |
| Cons. Smelters | 22 | Pend Oreille | 24 |
| Cap.-Rouyn | 24 | Prosperity | 22 |
| Falconbridge | 24 | Pandora | 23 |
| Gran.-Rouyn | 23 | Siscoe | 24 |
| Gordon Lake | 24 | Sylvanite | 23 |
| Howey | 2[illegible] | Sudbury Basin | 24 |
| Hudson Bay | 24 | Sher.-Gordon | 22, 24 |
| Hollinger | 23 | Teck-Hughes | 24 |
| Inter. Nickel | 24 | Tashota | 23 |
| Jack Nutt | 24 | Thom.-Cadillac | 23 |
| Koot.-Florence | 22 | Ventures | 24 |

**QUOTATIONS**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bonds | 10 | Stocks | 10 |
| Mines | 24 | Unlisted | 10 |

**SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT**

Featuring Steel and Construction Securities . . . . . 25-36

# QUEBEC REPORTS HYDRO REVENUES ON LARGER SCALE

## Rapid Increase Noted in Recent Years — More to Come

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—The rapid growth of hydro power developments in Quebec province has not only been of considerable aid to industry, but has also proved an increasing source of revenue for the Provincial Government.

During the past year revenue amounted to $1,247,467, collected through the Hydraulic Branch and the Quebec Streams Commission of the Department of Lands and Forests. Of this amount $495,474 was credited direct to the Hydraulic Branch and $751,993 credited as revenues of the Commission.

Analysis of the returns show that revenue from water powers, beach and deep water lots amounted to $482,224. Receipts from the seven big storage dams provided a revenue of $751,993, made up as follows: The Gouin Dam on the St. Maurice River, $300,115; the St. Francis River Dam, $72,222; the Stamn and Savane River dam, $29,456; the River du Nord dam, $4,116; the Lake Metis dam, $36,604; the Mercier dam on the Gatineau River, controlling the supply of water for the Paugan, Farmers' and Chelsea development of the Gatineau Power Company, $60,009; and the Lake Kenogami dam, in the Lake St. John district, bringing a revenue of $248,469. There are three other dams mentioned — those of the Shipshaw River, the Jacques Cartier River and the Lake des Commissaires, bringing $9,096, $1,984, and $2,168 respectively.

### Set Higher Mark

With the completion of the water power developments now underway, it is expected that the revenue from the hydraulic services of the province will reach approximately $3,000,000 within ten years. A comparison with the revenue received from water power developments only as far back as the year which ended June 30, 1927, shows the extent of the growth, the figures being then only $802,000, as compared with $1,247,467 in the year just past.

A feature of the income from hydraulic sources is that it is not necessary for the government to expend money, except for ordinary services, in order to secure the revenue, each outlay which has been incurred not only caring for itself as far as interest, sinking fund and maintenance is concerned, but also showing a handsome profit.

WE HAVE PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING
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TORONTO
Telephone: Adelaide 9151

## BALANCE SHEET OF THE Toronto Mortgage Company

*For the Year Ending 31st December, 1929*

ASSETS

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Office Premises in Toronto Street, unencumbered | | | $ 45,000.00 |
| Real Estate held for sale | | | None |
| Mortgages at face value, less provision for possible depreciation— | | | |
| Principal | | $3,447,910.38 | |
| Interest due | | 2,416.48 | |
| | | | 3,450,326.86 |
| Loans on Bonds and Stocks | | | 12,500.00 |
| Securities of the Dominion of Canada and its Provinces | | 227,603.00 | |
| Securities guaranteed by the Dominion of Canada or by its Provinces | | 8,178.30 | |
| Debentures of Canadian Municipalities | | 92,838.39 | |
| Other Bonds and Debentures | | 10,721.22 | |
| | | | 339,340.91 |
| Stocks fully paid up | | | 92,200.00 |
| Cash in Chartered Banks | | | 39,695.66 |
| Cash in Office | | | 2,596.25 |
| Total | | | $3,981,659.68 |

LIABILITIES

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **To the Public** | | | |
| Debentures Sterling | | $1,545,124.69 | |
| Accrued Interest thereon | | 13,037.92 | |
| Debentures Currency | | 579,451.75 | |
| Accrued Interest thereon | | 11,510.46 | |
| Deposits, Savings Accounts | | 87,440.19 | |
| Reserved for accrued Income Taxes, etc. | | 11,268.87 | |
| National Bank of Scotland (Secured) | | 38,413.08 | $2,286,246.96 |
| **To the Shareholders** | | | |
| Capital Stock subscribed | $724,550.00 | | |
| Capital Stock fully paid | | 724,550.00 | |
| Reserve Fund | 850,000.00 | | |
| Added in 1929 | 50,000.00 | | |
| | | 900,000.00 | |
| Unclaimed Dividends | | 43.50 | |
| Dividend declared and unpaid, due 1st January, 1930 | | 21,736.50 | |
| Profit and Loss Account—Balance carried forward | | 49,082.72 | |
| | | | 1,695,412.72 |
| Total | | | $3,981,659.68 |

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

| | |
|---|---|
| **Dr.** | |
| Interest on Sterling Debentures paid and accrued | $ 78,896.73 |
| Interest on Currency Debentures paid and accrued | 28,120.66 |
| Interest on Deposits | 2,915.42 |
| Charges on Moneys borrowed and lent | 10,968.52 |
| Cost of Management, viz:—Salaries, Directors' and Auditors' Fees, Office Rent, etc. | 26,419.62 |
| Dominion, Provincial and Municipal Taxes, etc. | 9,365.08 |
| Dividends on Capital Stock at 12% | 86,946.00 |
| Transferred to Reserve Fund | 50,000.00 |
| Balance carried forward | 49,082.72 |
| Total | $ 342,714.75 |
| **Cr.** | |
| Balance brought forward | $ 75,151.59 |
| Interest on Investments, and net rental from Office Premises, etc | 267,563.16 |
| Total | $ 342,714.75 |

W. GILLESPIE, Manager. THOS. H. WOOD, President.

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# Silk Industry's Growth Indicates Competition

## Over-Expansion Seen as Result of Establishment of Many New Plants During Past Year — May Lead to Mergers

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Though at present there are few signs of slackening in operations, the rapid rate at which the Canadian silk industry has expanded in the past two years may lead to over-production and severe competition in the future. Many new plants have been established during the past year and when these come into full operation it is possible that a precarious situation may develop. As is usual in such occurrences, it is the smaller producers that are likely to feel the pinch if price cutting develops.

During 1929 new firms to locate in Quebec included the Textile Company of Canada, Canadian T.S.R. of Lyons; Rock Island Consolidated Silk Mills; Silk Company of Canada, Limited; while Bruck Silk Mills doubled the capacity of its Cowansville plant. Further, it is reported that a company known as the Eastern Silk Company of Canada will construct a new plant bringing an additional 240 looms into production.

### Industry is Prosperous

Undoubtedly the past two years have been prosperous in the silk industry. There has been a good market for silk goods of all kinds, —a reflection of general prosperity, —while the majority of manufacturers have made money. Though all the new mills are not yet in production, they are nearing the productive stage, and it seems possible that the flood of material that will be poured on the market when these units come into full operation may prove a disturbing influence in the industry.

The field, up till recently had been exploited only in a minor degree and prospective manufacturers were quick to take advantage of the ready market which was developing for silk in Canada. Accordingly the industry has grown by leaps and bounds.

### Industry Grows Fast

While figures for 1929 have not been published by the government it is expected that they will show wide gains over those of the previous year. In 1928 marked increases were revealed in the report prepared by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The amount of capital employed in the industry rose from $22,000,000 in 1927 to $26,000,000, while nearly 1,000 additional employees were placed on payrolls. Over $1,000,000 more was paid out in salaries compared with 1927. Total value of silk products reached the $10,000,000 mark for the first time in the history of the Canadian industry and was more than twice the figure reported in 1925.

Further gains in 1929 will place figures for the past year on a higher plane, and still new mills are being erected. The silk industry has always been sensitive to the business trend and the upward swing of business has been largely responsible for its rapid growth. Nevertheless it remains to be seen whether the saturation point has been reached.

Total production has been increased to a figure which can only aggravate competition in the light of any future business recession, and new units are coming into production. There is a possibility of a decline in raw silk prices; to what extent this will affect manufacturers will depend largely on their inventory positions.

On the other hand the trend of fashion is favorable to the industry. Longer skirts for women means a greater consumption of material, while a change in fashion means a replenishment in wardrobes entailing greater buying than is usual. The position of silk hosiery is apparently firmly established and little fluctuation in this field need be expected.

These are the pros and cons of the situation in brief, but with the possibility of over-production on the horizon, the balance appears to be weighted against the silk manufacturer.

More than six months ago there were rumors of a merger of leading silk interests in Canada. While no more has been heard on the subject, it is thought that serious consideration was given to the project at the time negotiations were being carried on. With the outlook less favorable for the industry as a whole it may be that the current year will witness a revival of merger plans with a view to consolidating some of the larger units in the field.

# CANADA NORTHERN GROSS EARNINGS RECORD INCREASE

## Net Figures Not Available — Territory Continues to Expand

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Canada Northern Power Corporation reports gross earnings for the twelve months ended November 30 last totalling $3,117,808. This compares with $3,109,468 for the corresponding period a year ago. This statement accompanies the dividend cheque and does not show net earnings.

Demand for power in the Kirkland Lake Gold camp continues to show an increase, especially in the Lake Shore mine, where an extension to their mill is under construction. Work preparatory to the increase in their load is progressing satisfactorily, and good reports are being received from underground developments at Teck-Hughes and Wright-Hargreaves.

Good progress is being made on the installation of additional transformer capacity at the Kirkland Lake substation, recently undertaken.

Preparations are being made to construct a short transmission line for the purpose of serving the O'Brien operations at Cross Lake.

### Extending Facilities

The new 12,000 volt feeder to the Amulet Mine has been completed, and it is expected that the power requirements at this property will be increased substantially in the very near future.

Plans for the installation of a line to serve the Granada Mine have been prepared, and it is expected that it will be but a short time until this mine is added to our list of power customers.

In Gowganda a transmission line has been constructed to the Capitol workings of the Castle-Trethewey Mine.

Two more communities have been added to the list of the towns we serve, the town of Ville Marie, on the Quebec side of Lake Temiskaming, and Earlton, a prosperous little town located about 22 miles north of New Liskeard, the former by the purchase of the assets of a local company, and the latter as a result of the granting of a franchise by the electors.

The company's pulp mill at Haileybury has been operating at full capacity, the market for pulp being very active. Wood for next season's operations is commencing to arrive at the mill, and a busy year is anticipated.

Sales by the merchandising department continue to show healthy growth, the total sales for 1929 to November 30, amounting to $147,825.59, compared with $134,891.85 during the whole of 1928.

## NATION'S BUSINESS

(Continued from page 1)

their inept proclamation of their own viewpoint stands today as the symbol of expropriated prerogative in the realm of public expression. The Chamber of Commerce on the other hand professes only to speak for itself and its affiliated bodies. These affiliations include every important board of trade in Canada and scores of smaller ones, and many other business organizations that in themselves number thousands of members. It has the support and backing of leading business men, etc. It is probably our most representative business spokesman even it does not voice the view of every individual business man.

* * *

WHILE on the subject of this deputation to the cabinet, the Montreal Gazette is critical of the practice now adopted by the Chamber's executive of appearing before the Dominion cabinet with a list of policies endorsed by the Chamber. We admit that this policy has been overdone in the past; that dozens of associations appeared before cabinet annually with scores of recommendations and that there was so little unanimity in the presentations made that in many cases the recommendations made by one group were cancelled by recommendations made by another group. And so the government, in the ultimate analysis, was left in exactly the position it started from with no crystallization of the average or majority viewpoint; but with a mass of opposing opinions and demands.

But the Montreal Gazette forgets in giving business Canada a voice able to speak for most of the nation's economic life, the Canadian Chamber of Commerce has provided in large measure a remedy for this difficulty. It has provided a manner in which the opposing viewpoints can be reconciled by public discussion and conference before the cabinet is approached. Obviously in doing this it will find itself able to present fewer policies than a host of organizations will devise, since complete unanimity can not be obtained on all of them, but even this is an advantage no government will act on until it feels it has at least a substantial body of public opinion behind it. It refuses to fall between two stools. Conflicting demands receive no attention. Demands that represent unity of public expression receive attention. That is where the Canadian Chamber of Commerce is doing a good job and as it attains wider membership can do a better job.

* * *

PLANNING OUR CITIES

WINNIPEG is wrestling with problems of city planning. The Manitoba Free Press asks if Winnipeg is going to continue dealing with city planning in a slow and inadequate fashion or is it going to deal with it in earnest, providing the solution of present problems and preparing for the larger city of the future at a time when this can be done to greatest advantage. The Free Press feels that Winnipeg should be planned for the future and that what is required is the concentrated study of a town planning body with the aid of an experienced town planning engineer.

Town planning is a live problem on the Island of Montreal and it is a very important problem in Toronto. In fact most of the cities in Canada that are not now facing the problem of planning for the future will be up against the problem in the next few years.

* * *

TWO important principles of town planning are equally applicable in every city. They were brought out in The Financial Post a week ago in a discussion of the Toronto situation, and they are emphasized by the Free Press in its discussion of the Winnipeg situation. These are that all civic improvements should be carried out with reference to a broad scheme providing for the development of the whole city over a long term of years and that they should be carried out with the best engineering and technical advice available.

Toronto's new mayor has already outlined a number of projects for Toronto's development. His scheme provides for more projects in the outlying areas than were in the downtown plan defeated by the electors on New Year's day. But, like the downtown scheme, it falls short of the ideal on exactly the two points that are most important and that are brought out above.

# Where Does Ontario Stand?

(Continued from page 1)

other manner defrauded any individual investor, or conspired to defraud the public generally.

If a few months ago, the attorney-general of Ontario was not aware of the methods by which the public was being defrauded, he now knows from the ten articles on the subject published by The Financial Post. But Mr. Price does know, we are convinced. He has chosen to clean up the situation quietly and by pleading with the crooks rather than by punishing them. This is not his method with sneak thieves, and small stock jobbers.

There may have been a time when such a policy would have been enough. But public discontent is now too widespread, and nothing but a thorough investigation and a comprehensive penalization of the offenders will satisfy a disillusioned and embittered public opinion.

### Investors May Also Bring Civil Action

Criminal action, it may be argued, will not put back in the hands of any investor the money lost in marginal trading that was rigged against him. But criminal action might be the basis of civil action in many cases. The Financial Post feels that any investor, who has reason to believe that the orders on which he lost money were bucketed, is in a position to take civil action against the broker to recover the full amount of money he lost, plus additional damages. Moreover, The Financial Post feels that any investor has the right to demand that the attorney-general of the province should aid him in investigating whether his trades were bucketed or not. If every investor who believes that he was swindled through bucketing of this order were to place before the attorney-general of his province a statement of his experience with a demand that investigation be conducted to see whether or not the orders were properly filled on the exchange, a great deal of the money lost to bucketing brokers might be recovered. The sums have been colossal. Two partners of one brokerage house are reported to have made $25,000,000 out of the recent slump in stocks.

### Other Interested Bodies Are Silent

There are other bodies, too, which have not been heard from. The Dominion government may be forced yet to do the job that the Ontario government shirks. Under Dominion legislation, imposing fines were levied on fruit brokers who robbed the public in Western Canada in much the same manner that certain unscrupulous brokers have robbed their public.

There is a Better Business Bureau in Toronto, representing merchants, brokers and investment bankers. Why has it not been heard from?

The Financial Post has presented a broad outline of the facts of the case in previous articles. Is Ontario to lag behind other provinces in attempting a clean-up?

## C. G. I. TRUST SHARE SPLIT IS PLANNED

(Continued from page 1)

the shares changed hands. The present break-up value, what the shareholders would receive per share if all the company's holdings were turned into cash, is approximately $97 per share. Of course this valuation changes slightly from day to day as the quoted value of the stocks held change, but the diversification of the company's portfolio naturally tends to smooth out any drastic declines in a stock or group of stocks.

At the beginning of last September, the break-up value of C.G.I.T. was $119.56 per share. The stock was sold at $104, some 400 or 500 shares changing hands between then and the October stock market decline. On November 13, 1929, when the break-up value of the company's shares reached its lowest level, $85.16 per share, the price was $94 but no shares were sold at this figure. Later, on December 9, the break-up value approximated $96.92, when the price of the stock was $90 asked.

The fact that C.G.I.T. shares are being held now at $94 asked, with no sales recorded, when the break-up value is $97, puts them in a better position than some of the United States investment trusts. The average discount of the break-up value of nine of these companies is $8.75 below the liquidation value of these companies' holdings.

## SAY SERVICE STATIONS TO EARN $8 THIS YEAR

(Continued from page 1)

erations being carried through in separate structures. Service Stations has 40,000 square feet, the Canadian John Woods 35,000 square feet and the Fess Oil Burner 35,000 square feet. These buildings are completely equipped and in constant operation.

### Factories are Enlarged

The latest additions finished elsewhere have been those to the factory of the Bennett Pump Corporation at Muskegon, Mich., where 30,000 square feet of space have been added, and to that of the John Woods Corporation at Conshohocken, Penn., a suburb of Philadelphia, where the additional floor space provided totals 42,000 square feet. The Winnipeg plant, which was commenced last February and finished in April, contributed in no small degree to the earning power of the parent company in 1929.

While the expansion of the company so far as buildings and equipment is concerned is practically over for the present, and not as much money will have to be spent in the immediate future in this particular, Mr. Knight is of the opinion that no circumstances can arise to prevent a material growth in the company's business. So long as the oil companies continue to broaden the scope of their operations just so long will service stations equipment be required, with the profit that this will mean to the company.

### Active Across Border

The expectation is that most of the expansion of the present year will be confined to the United States, in which country the company has only commenced to place its gasoline equipment. Here in Canada the growth of the business will be confined to the natural increase in the number of stations installed by the oil companies. These will not be at all negligible but it is not believed that they will bear comparison with the number that must be installed at the outset across the border.

An interesting and important development during the past year has been the amount of export business created, which totalled $350,000 and was effected through the office of the company in New York City. Shipments were made to all parts of the world but mainly to Cuba, Mexico and to various countries in South America. The company for the time being, however, is not concentrating to any extent upon the export phase of the business, as the demand in Canada and the United States is quite sufficient to keep the plants fully employed. But exports in course of time will necessarily become an exceedingly profitable section of the company's output. In anticipation of this development, a separate organization has been established, known as the Bennett Export Corporation, which is designed to handle all trade arising outside of Canada and the United States.

### Divisional Offices Opened

In order to better meet the requirements of its trade the company has established nine divisional offices in the United States, located at New York City, Baltimore, Atlanta, Cleveland, Detroit, St. Louis, Kansas City, Dallas and Denver. These offices are all under control of the company's own divisional managers, and stocks will be maintained at each of the points mentioned. Up to the present the company has done its business through local agents, and the chief advantage expected to be derived from the new development is that it will ensure more prompt deliveries, as well as enable the divisional managers to keep directly in touch with their particular fields.

Service Stations has now thirteen plants in all, five of which are located in Canada and eight in the United States. Four of the Canadian works are now concentrated in Toronto, those of the Service Stations, the Canadian John Wood Manufacturing Company, Holden Morgan, Ltd., and Fess Oil Burners of Canada. The fifth Canadian plant is that of Service Stations at Winnipeg. The plants in the United States are operated under Service Stations at Bryan, Ohio, the Bennett Pump Corporation as Muskegon, Mich., the Republic Steel Package Company at Richmond, Cal., the Shotwell Pump and Tank Company of Boston, Mass., the John Wood Corporation at Chicago, the John Wood Manufacturing Company at Conshohocken, Pa., the Hoyt Wood Company at Los Angeles, Cal., and Superior Metal Products Co. at St. Paul, Minn.

The company has now over 2,000 employees in its different factories, 250 of whom are in Toronto.

## DOMINION'S GOLD RESERVE IS NOT SHORT

(Continued from page 1)

Great Britain, any province of Canada, and of any British possession;

(b) Public securities of the government of the United States;

(c) Canadian municipal securities;

(d) Promissory notes and bills of exchange issued or drawn for agricultural, industrial, or commercial purposes and which have been used or are to be used for such purposes."

This statute was enacted to facilitate the financing of the wheat crop. The Dominion notes put in circulation in this way were secured not upon gold but upon the various types of assets enumerated.

By applying these three statutes to the official figures on gold reserves and currency in circulation, the position of the Dominion will be easily understood.

The total Dominion notes in circulation is $211,557,626. Of this, $90,150,000 was issued under the 1923 statute and no gold reserve is required. A further $26,000,000 of notes, issued under the 1915 statute, requires no gold. Deducting these from the total, leaves $95,407,626, which falls under the act of 1914 and must be secured by gold.

### Surplus of Gold in Vaults

The 1914 act declared that $50,000,000 of notes may be issued against $12,500,000 in gold. Any further issues under that particular act, must be secured dollar for dollar, in gold. Deducting the $50,000,000 from $95,407,626, leaves the $45,407,626. Add $12,500,000 and the final total of gold which should be in the treasury vaults is arrived at—$57,907,626. The actual amount of gold held in the vaults is $62,827,668.

This leaves a surplus of gold, to the sum of $4,920,042. But the Dominion is required to maintain a 10 per cent gold reserve on deposits in government savings banks. These totalled $25,474,817 and 10 per cent would be $2,547,481. Deducting this from $4,920,042 leaves a clear surplus of gold of $1,372,561.

### Overlooks Statute of 1915

The truth, therefore, is that the statutory gold reserve is being more than maintained. The reports to the contrary are obviously in error since they overlook, completely, the statute of 1915. In order to make this quite plain it is only necessary to quote the report, published in New York.

"The Dominion note issue on November 30 was $211,577,626 and of this total $90,150,000 had been advanced to banks, leaving a sum of $121,407,626, for which the following statutory gold reserve should have been provided: 25 per cent or $12,500,000 for the first $50,000,000 worth of Dominion notes and 100 per cent or dollar for dollar on the $71,407,526 worth of notes issued above the $50,000,000 limit. Therefore, on November 30 the gold reserve requirements were as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| For postal and government savings deposits | $ 2,582,753 |
| For first $50,000,000 Dominion note issue | 12,500,000 |
| For the balance of the Dominion note issue | 17,407,626 |
| Total | $86,490,379 |
| Amount of gold reserve | $62,827,668 |
| Gold deficit | $23,662,711 |

"The government therefore admits by its own official figures that its gold reserve is more than 23½ million dollars, or nearly 27 per cent below the statutory requirements which were designed to keep Canada's note issue on a gold basis."

All that is wrong with this calculation is that the 1915 statute was overlooked. A further $26,000,000 of notes are in circulation against which no gold reserve is required. Had this item been deducted, the result would have been to have shown a surplus of gold in the treasury vaults at Ottawa.

### Canadian Dollar at Discount

The discussion in regard to the gold standard has been precipitated by the fact that Canadian exchange has been at a discount for some time. While the gold reserves behind Canadian currency and the rate of exchange are, in a sense, related, in the present case there is no connection between the two.

Canadian exchange is at a discount because the volume of our exports has been drastically reduced in recent months, while imports have continued to flow into the Dominion in undiminished volume. In the ordinary course of trade the outflow would be checked off against the inflow and any small balance remaining would be liquidated by gold. The deficiency in exports has placed Canadian exchange at a disadvantage.

### May Have Stabilization Loan

What may happen is that the Canadian government will place a short term loan in New York, which is the Canadian money market, to liquidate the temporary adverse balance and this would, in turn, be liquidated when wheat moves out and large credit balances are created.

There were rumors in the capital over the week-end that the Dominion government might do this, but no confirmation is available. The government is not exercised over the situation inasmuch as Canadian currency is as firmly supported by gold as ever and the position will inevitably right itself. Unfortunately, the adverse rate of exchange which has been as high as 2 per cent is a burden upon imports. Indeed it is equivalent to a straight increase in tariff protection.

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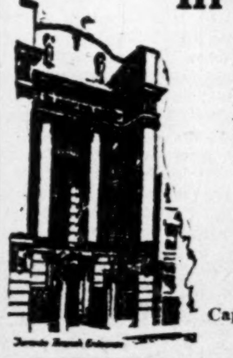

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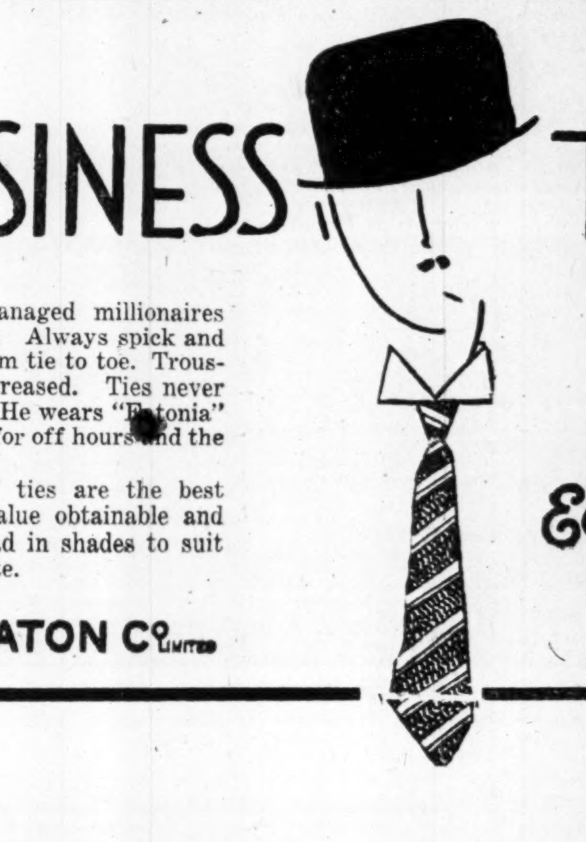

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# DOMINION BRIDGE SHOWS WIDE GAIN OVER FOUR YEARS

## Acquisition of Manitoba Bridge Eliminates Duplication

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Expenditure aggregating $4,700,000 on plants of Dominion Bridge Company during the past three years has resulted in substantial improvement in the company's financial position. It was pointed out by G. H. Duggan, president of the company at the annual general meeting of shareholders, that profits for 1929 before depreciation, showed an increase over 1926 or 361 per cent. Total assets on the same comparison were higher by 68 per cent; distribution to shareholders increased 215 per cent; sales in dollars were higher by 181 per cent and output in tons was up 217 per cent.

Evidence of the management's faith in Canada's continued growth and prosperity is indicated in the wide expansion programme which is planned for the current year. This includes additions to the many units in different parts of Canada whose co-ordination has given a national aspect to the operations of Dominion Bridge Company.

### Increase Capital Stock

The company's latest venture is the proposed acquisition of the Manitoba Bridge and Iron Works which has been arranged for by an exchange of stock on a share for share basis. The issuance of additional Dominion Bridge stock necessitated the increase in the company's capital stock from 500,000 no par value common to 600,000 shares, which was approved by shareholders at the meeting.

Regarding the acquisition of Manitoba Bridge, Mr. Duggan pointed out that the Dominion Bridge Winnipeg plant was built and equipped for bridge and structural work only. Manitoba Bridge was at one time a serious competitor for the Western business, but in recent years devoted most of its time to supply an increasing demand in collateral lines for which the Dominion Bridge plant was not equipped.

### Duplication is Avoided

Dominion Bridge had on its programme of expansion, construction of shops which could economically manufacture products of the character now supplied by the Manitoba Bridge, while that company had made plans to build a new structural shop. In other words, each company was about to expand into the special field of the other.

The inadvisability of this became apparent and the management reached an agreement which has proved favorable to all concerned. It is expected that this arrangement will result in better returns from each plant as expenditure for duplicate equipment and for duplicate operations will be avoided.

### Elect Officers for 1930

The folowing directors were elected at the annual general meeting: G. W. Allan, K.C., W. F. Angus, P. Burns, A. J. Brown, K. C., Norman J. Dawes, G. H. Duggan, A. A. Hodgson, Sir Herbert S. Holt, J. W. McConnell, C. B. McNaught, Howard Murray, W. C. Murrin, C. E. Neill, Julian C. Smith, James Stewart, H. H. Vaughan, F. L. Wanklyn and W. J. Blake Wilson. G. W. Allan of Winnipeg is a newcomer to the board.

The following officers were appointed at a meeting of directors held subsequent to the meeting of shareholders:

G. H. Duggan, president and managing director: W. F. Angus and F. L. Wankyln, vice-presidents.

Other officers elected were:

N. W. Warren, vice-president and general manager; L. R. Wilson, vice-president in charge of operations; W. Taylor-Bailey, vice-president in charge of sales; S. W. Campbell, vice-president and western manager, and F. W. Evens, secretary-treasurer.

Following is a comparison of salient features of the company's balance sheet and income account for 1929 and 1926.

| | 1929 $ | 1926 $ |
|---|---|---|
| Net earnings | 2,639,832 | 572,750 |
| Dividends | 1,227,580 | 260,000 |
| Bonus | ...... | ...... |
| Total assets | 30,220,348 | 12,027,397 |
| *Fixed assets | 7,901,930 | 4,495,236 |
| Working capital | 6,757,423 | 4,080,494 |

*After depreciation.

# CUSTOMER-OWNER CAMPAIGNS SUCCEED

## Power Corporation Group Put Over Three Offerings Last Year

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Companies comprising the Power Corporation of Canada group conducted several successful customer-ownership campaigns during the past year. Three companies offered their stock and the amount subscribed for, together with the number of applicants, was greater than in any other year on record.

Following the success of the distribution of its shares among the customers of the company in August, 1928, Canada Northern Power Corporation again undertook a customer-ownership campaign in September, 1929. The offer of 5,000 shares of 7 per cent cumulative preferred stock at $107 a share was subscribed for by over 1,400 customers, the average distribution being about 3½ shares for each subscriber.

### Get Wide Distribution

Dominion Power and Transmission Co. Ltd., opened its 1929 customer-ownership campaign on November 25, by offering 10,000 shares of its 7 per cent cumulative preference stock at 105 a share. The campaign was scheduled to last for two weeks but within six days applications were received from over 2,420 customers and the campaign was brought to a close with an average distribution of a little over four shares for each subscriber.

Southern Canada Power Company held its fifth customer ownership campaign in October last. The campaign took the form of an offer of 10,000 preferred shares in amounts of not more than 10 shares at 106 per share. The result attained eclipsed all previous campaigns, there being 14,052 shares sold in six and a half hours. The following table gives a record of the customer ownership-campaigns undertaken by Southern Canada Power:

| Year | Shares Sold | Customer-Owners |
|---|---|---|
| 1922 | 2,358 | 932 |
| 1923 | 5,485 | 1,668 |
| 1924 | 9,018 | 2,492 |
| 1925 | 10,967 | 2,690 |
| 1929 | 14,052 | 3,538 |

# *Robert Mitchell Pours First Metal in New Plant*

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—The new foundry of Robert Mitchell Company, Limited, at St. Laurent has been completed and the first metal has been poured. Initial results are claimed to have been satisfactory and production will be speeded up to capacity during the next three weeks. The new plant will provide for greater consolidation of foundry operations, while the unit also includes an up-to-date laboratory as well as additional office space.

Improvement of metal and metal alloys, greater operating efficiency and speed and reduction of operating costs are among the advantages claimed for new equipment installed in the plant. This comprises three new electric furnaces, while two oithers, which have been moved over from the old foundry, are giving a total electric furnace capacity of 3,750 pounds per hour.

Financing to take care of this development was provided through the issuance of additional common stock to shareholders in June, 1929, on the basis of two shares for five held at $37 a share. The sale of the rights netted the company about $740,000, of which the new St. Laurent foundry cost about $350,000.

It is reported that the company has a satisfactory volume of orders on hand and segregation of its electric bronze unit in the new plant will enable it to handle business in the current year on an improved basis.

Earnings for 1929 are expected to show an increase over those of the previous year when net profits amounted to $164,292 or the equivalent of $3.32 a share on the common stock then outstanding.

# CANADIAN COTTONS SECURES VOLUME OF SMALL ORDERS

## Whether Company Will Earn Dividend is Considered Doubtful

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—A number of small orders on the books of Canadian Cottons, Limited, is significant of the trend in the textile market today. In the aggregate the orders are not sufficient to warrant a high rate of operations at the company's mills and they fairly represent the hand-to-mouth buying prevalent in the industry today. Under such conditions it is difficult to foresee any marked improvement in earnings of Canadian Cottons during the current year, which ends March 31, 1930.

In the previous fiscal period the company's profits showed a sharp drop and earnings per share on the common stock amounted to but $1.80 against which a dividend of $8 was paid. However, the company made its usual liberal write-off for depreciation, totalling $350,000, while the reserve for depreciation, bad debts and special replacements now stand at $3,150,000.

### May Maintain Dividend

Thus, as long as there is any hope for a betterment in the outlook facing the textile manufacturers it seems unlikely that Canadian Cottons will reduce the amount of the distribution made on the common shares. While it was forced to draw on its substantial surplus to meet its common dividends last year, the balance carried forward amounted to $2,553,925, and it is obvious that the company has ample reserves to take care of future dividend requirements if they are not earned from operations.

That there is hope for an improvement in conditions is evidenced by the fact that the situation could hardly be worse than it is today. There is a growing tendency to believe that the industry has reached rock bottom and that there must be a gradual improvement in the future. This factor, however, has not made itself apparent as yet.

# Nation's Commerce

## Activities of Canadian Chambers of Commerce from Coast to Coast

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.— A Dominion-wide Fire Prevention Programme has been drawn up by the Canadian Chamber of Commerce in an effort to reduce fire losses in Canada, which approximate $100,000,000 per annum. The programme will operate through Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce, while interested organizations throughout the Dominion have been invited to name representatives to act on an honorary Canadian Fire Waste Council, which is being set up under the auspices of the Chamber. These representatives will advise the member bodies in their fire prevention efforts and will co-operate with the existing fire prevention agencies on major fire waste problems. The following organizations have pledged support to the work of the Council.

Canadian Fire Underwriters' Association.
The Engineering Institute of Canada.
The Boy Scouts' Association.
The National Council of Women.
The National Research Council.
Canadian Forestry Association.
Federal Department of Insurance.
Canadian Joint Fire Prevention Committee.
The Mutual Fire Underwriters' Association of Ontario.
Nova Scotia Board of Underwriters.
Western Canada Insurance Underwriters' Association.
Union of Canadian Municipalities.
British Columbia Fire Underwriters' Association.
The Royal Architectural Institute of Canada.
Canadian Engineering Standards Association.
The Association of Canadian Fire Marshals.
Dominion Fire Prevention Association.

One of the most important factors in the programme is the establishment of an annual inter-Board and Chamber fire waste contest. A shield will be awarded each year by the Canadian Chamber of Commerce to the Board or Chamber in each town or city which shows, relatively, the highest reduction in fire loss; the greatest amount of educational activity along fire prevention lines and the most permanent structural and protective fire improvements in any one year. The first contest will begin on June 1, 1930, and will close twelve months from that date.

It is interesting to note that a campaign along similar lines was inaugurated by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States in 1923. During the first year of the contest some 70 cities entered, while in 1928 this figure had grown to nearly 600. Each of the cities reporting, materially reduced its per capita loss since 1925 and lessened its number of fire fatalities. The per capita 1928 loss was $2.35 as opposed to $3.77 in 1925. If similar results can be obtained by the programme of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce its usefulness is obvious.

Col. J. H. Woods, president of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce, is undertaking the annual presidential visit to Boards and Chambers of Quebec. He is accompanied by J. A. Paulhus, vice-president of the Canadian Chamber; C. E. Gravel, president of the Chambre de Commerce; J. C. Groves-Contant, secretary of Chambre de Commerce; and Wendell Clark, secretary of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce.

### Form New Dairy Body

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Farmers' Co-operative Dairy Company and a group of provincial business men, at Fredericton, the first step was taken in the consolidation of the majority of the farmers' dairies in the Province of New Brunswick. The new company is to be known as the Consolidated Farmers Dairies Limited.

# BRADING BREWERY SHOWS WIDE GAINS IN 1929 EARNINGS

## Sales Up 51 Per Cent—Profits Higher by Over 100 Per Cent

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—A gain of over 100 per cent in operating profits and an increase per share in earnings on the the common stock from $1.97 to $5.09 on 22,000 shares outstanding are features of the report of Brading Breweries, Limited, for the fiscal year ended November 30, 1929. Balance sheet position of the company shows improvement, while working capital is stronger.

Net income available for dividends on the 1,000 preferred and 22,000 common shares totalled $118,901 as opposed to $49,828 in the previous year, while an earned surplus of $67,901 remained after all deductions to be carried forward into surplus account, bringing it up to $130,564.

Among assets, cash at $17,876 is nearly double the previous year's figure; investments total $48,315, compared to $20,182, while inventories at $152,773 are higher by $22,000. Real estate, less depreciation, is carried at $204,446 as opposed to $187,075, while plant and fixtures are carried at $156,946, a decerase of approximately $12,000.

### Working Capital Gains

Accounts payable at $21,389 are slightly lower than those of 1928 and working capital amounts to $210,002 as opposed to $140,961, representing a ratio of better than six to one between current assets and current liabilities.

In his remarks to shareholders, P. B. Taylor, president of the company, stated that sales during the past year were the largest in the history of the company, showing an increase of 51 per cent over those of the previous year. In view of additions being made to the brewery, the fact that shareholders have authorized an application to increase the number of no par shares from 25,000 to 60,000 indicates that financing may be carried out during the current year.

Mr. Taylor continued:

"We have under construction a new building that will provide a large bottle shop, increased storage and shipping facilities, as well as a new garage and rest room for employees. At the same time we are erecting a new ale storage cellar and increasing the capacity of our fermenting room. When the present building programme is completed the capacity of our plant will be increased by at least 50 per cent, our costs of production lessened, and we will have fireproof buildings.

"The increased demand for our products has been equally apparent in both the provinces of Ontario and Quebec. In the former our ales and stouts can now be purchased in every brewery warehouse and government store. Your directors confidently expect the sales of the company to again increase during the coming year."

Following is a comparison of profit and loss figures for the past two years:

| | 1929 | 1928 |
|---|---|---|
| Oper. profits | $157,749 | $74,456 |
| Other income | 1,061 | 844 |
| Deprec. | 21,086 | 18,341 |
| Total income | 158,810 | 75,300 |
| Income tax | 12,090 | 4,451 |
| Organiz. exp., etc. | 6,753 | 2,680 |
| Net income | 118,901 | 49,828 |
| Pref. divid. | 7,000 | 6,542 |
| Balance | 111,901 | 43,286 |
| Com. divid. | 44,000 | 32,589 |
| Year's surplus | 67,901 | 10,697 |
| Prev. surplus | 62,663 | 51,966 |
| P. and L. bal. | $130,564 | $62,663 |


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# MT. ROYAL HOTEL HOLDERS OF SCRIPT MAY GET DIVIDEND

## Certificates Rank Before Common—Only 5% in One Year

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—There is a chance that holders of Mount Royal Hotel script dividend certificates will receive a dividend on the results of 1929 business according to a letter sent out to holders by D. H. McDougall, secretary of the company. If paid, the dividend would be presumably $5, which is the maximum payment that may be made in any one year. Until these certificates, which have a face value of $25, are paid off, no dividend can be paid on the common shares of the company.

No assurance is given that a payment will be made, and it is explicitly stated that books will not be closed until January 20, after which the auditors will have to review the books and submit a statement to the board of directors. Upon that statement of earnings will be based the decision as to whether a script dividend shall be paid.

The script dividend certificates were issued when re-organization of the company was effected and are to cover back dividends on the eight per cent preferred and debenture stock. They are given in the balance sheet as a contingent liability amounting to $1,706,425. The back charges on the preferred before the resumption of dividend payments in April, 1927, covered a period of three years.

The by-law covering issue of these certificates stipulates that payments are not to be made before Jan. 1, 1930. The certificate dividends are payable out of surplus earnings after payment of or provision for all accrued dividends on the preference stock. The amount to be paid out of surplus for this account in any one year is not to exceed 5 per cent of the amount of the outstanding certificates except in that the script is cumulative and any deficit in one year may be paid out of the first surplus accumulated or earned thereafter.

### Study Development of Southern Counties

Due to the increasing demand from Great Britain, the United States and other countries for information regarding the natural resources and industries of Canada relative to the establishment of branch plants, or the investment of money in existing industries, the Natural Resources Intelligence Service of the Department of the Interior has found it advisable to plan a series of mimeographed reports covering the counties of southern Ontario and Quebec. The first of these reports, dealing with the county of Dundas, has just been published.

The present report aims to present in compact form the principal facts concerning the natural resources and industrial development of the old historic county of Dundas, with other information of general interest. Considerable space is devoted to the basic industry of agriculture.

### Harding Carpets

The statement submitted to the shareholders of Harding Carpets at the annual meeting, held in Brantford, Ont., on Monday last, met with approval and the board of directors was re-elected without any change.


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### P.E.I. Agriculture Thrives

Figures published by the Department of Agriculture show Prince Edward Island's agricultural production for the past year, up to November 9, at $33,000,000, which is considerably more than $1,000 per family.

### Erect New Sawmills

Penticton Sawmills Limited are making good progress with the erection of their new sawmill near Princeton, B.C., and expect to have it ready for operation early in the spring with a daily output of 20,000 feet.


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The 6½% debentures of Lake St. John Power and Paper Company, due 1942, at the current price of 95, yield approximately 7%.

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## NORTHWESTERN INITIAL OFFERING WILL BE BONDS

### Issue of $10,000,000 of 6% Mortgages Planned

**From Our Own Correspondent**

MONTREAL.—The long-expected financing of Northwestern Power Company, subsidiary of Winnipeg Electric, may take place within the next week. The offering, which will be handled by Nesbitt-Thomson and Company, will likely take the form of about $10,000,000, 6 per cent first mortgage bonds, guaranteed by the parent company. While there still remains still several details to be finally approved, there is expected to be other features, which will prove attractive.

Northwestern Power was brought into being about a year ago to develop the Seven Sisters Power site on the Winnipeg River, the lease of which had been awarded to Winnipeg Electric. This is one of the largest power sites in Western Canada and is capable of developing 220,000 h.p., upon which basis present development work is being undertaken.

**Work Well Advanced**

A large gang of men were working on the enterprise last year and at present a considerable force is busy in preparing concrete forms and doing general work, preparatory to extensive operations in the spring. To date excavation of the power house has been more than half completed. Before next spring, exporters will have finished the concrete forms completing a 1,000 yard channel.

Ultimate plans call for the installation of six units of 37,500 horsepower each. At the present rate of progress it is anticipated that the first unit will be in operation about the middle of next year; the second unit around October 1, and the third unit, at the end of the year.

This power will be delivered to the transmission line of Winnipeg Electric and carried to Winnipeg for distribution to the territory served by that company. At the present rate of growth of consumption in Winnipeg and district, it is not expected that there will be any difficulty in finding a market for the new output as it becomes available.

It will be recalled that there was some misgiving as to the ability of the territory to absorb the output of Manitoba Power Company, another subsidiary of Winnipeg Electric, but this did not prove to be the case. Much the same results are expected for the output of Northwestern Power.

## INTER. POWER CO. GROSS EARNINGS ON THE UPGRADE

### Higher Operating Charges Cause Small Decline in Net

**From Our Own Correspondent**

MONTREAL.—International Power Company's cumulative earnings for the nine months ended September 30, 1929, subject to audit, show an increase in gross, but a decline in net. Gross profits for the period amounted to $3,321,667, as compared with $3,302,622 in the corresponding months of 1928, a gain of $19,046. At the same time net earnings declined from $1,524,517 to $1,499,024.

The decrease in net profits, is a reflection of higher operating costs brought about by several causes. The chief item was the higher maintenance costs of Porto Rico Railway, Light and Power Company and the reconstruction of its transmission system, following the damage done by a hurricane last year. Costs were also affected adversely owing to the fact that the Porto Rico Railway had to operate an auxiliary steam plant during the greater part of the period covered by the report.

Immediate earnings statements are likely to show the effect of a recent lowering of rates put into effect by virtually all the companies controlled by International Power. This will only be a temporary matter, however, as the lower rates should induce larger consumption and in turn bring about an increase in earnings.

**Are Improving Properties**

Considerable work has been done in improving the properties of Porto Rico Railway, Light and Power Company. Last September the Rio Blanco hydro electric plant came into operation, consisting of two turbines, rated at 3,500 horsepower each, operating under a head of 1,360 feet and driving two 3,125 k.v.a. generators. The bringing into operation of this plant eliminates the necessity of operating the auxiliary steam plant, which is used primarily in emergencies.

The other companies in which International Power is interested, namely, Bolivian Power Company, The Demerara Electric Company, Newfoundland Light and Power Company and San Salvador Electric Light Company, are progressing satisfactorily.

Of the net earnings reported in the nine months ended September 30, 1929, amounting to $1,499,024, interest charges and preferred stock dividends accounted for $489,257, leaving a balance of $1,009,767. From this latter figure $85,631 was deducted as the proportion applicable to minority interests. The amount applicable to the company's holdings, namely, $924,136, was further distributed as follows: $205,047 as interest on outstanding debentures and $420,000 in dividends on the first preferred stock. After taking care of these items, but not before setting up reserves, there remained a balance of $299,089.

The following tabular matter covers the nine months of earnings for 1929 together with distribution, and comparative figures for 1928:

| | 1929 | 1928 |
|---|---|---|
| Gross earnings | $3,321,667 | $3,302,622 |
| Operating expenses | 1,822,643 | 1,778,105 |
| Total net | $1,499,024 | $1,524,517 |
| Deduct: | | |
| Prop. applic. minority int. | 85,631 | |
| Int. chgs. & pfd. dvds. | 489,257 | |
| Bal. applic. Co's holdings | 924,136 | |
| Less: | | Not Available |
| Int. on debentures | 205,047 | |
| Dvd. 1st preferred | 420,000 | |
| Balance | $299,089 | |

## Winnipeg Electric Makes Progress in All Branches

**From Our Own Correspondent**

MONTREAL.—Report of Winnipeg Electric Company for the past year will show improvement in virtually all branches of the company's activity. In the matter of production and distribution of hydro electric energy, for example, over 700,000,000 k.w.h. were handled. This is a substantial increase, as compared with the preceding year, when something like 650,000,000 k.w.h. were produced.

The gas department has been more active, reflecting the increased industrial and general prosperity of Winnipeg over the past twelve months. Final figures are yet to be worked out, but the report is expected to show a production of well over 650,000,000 cubic feet. This compares with an outpue of slightly over 500,000,000 cubic feet in the preceding year. There was additional revenue from the gas department through the production and sale of by-products such as tar and ammonia. It is understood that the tar is being sold to the Dominion Tar and Chemical, while the ammonia output finds a ready market.

Cold weather has had a beneficial effect on the traffic handled by the street railway department. Over 60,000,000 revenue passengers were carried last year.

In connection with Winnipeg Electric, it is worth noting that this company will likely undertake the guarantee of a large offering of bonds on the part of Northwestern Power Company, a subsidiary formed to develop some 220,000 horsepower at the Seven Sisters site on the Winnipeg River. Output from this unit will be handled by the parent company.

## Trustee Assumes Property Of Municipal Service Corp.

**From Our Own Correspondent**

MONTREAL.—To protect the interests of bondholders of the Municipal Service Corporation the Prudential Trust Company has taken possession of the properties mortgaged under the trust deed which secures the $400,000 issue of 6 per cent bonds of the corporation. Interest on these bonds was passed in May, 1929, though it is understood that the affairs of the company have shown improvement during the past year.

A bondholders meeting will be held in the near future when it is probable that a plan of reorganization will be submitted, which will replace the present bonded indebtedness with shares of no par value. The paring down of the capital structure is expected to give the company a better chance of showing its earning power, which to date has not been in line with its capitalization.

This consists of $400,000, six per cent bonds; $50,500, 7 per cent preferred shares and 25,000 shares of no par value common. Underlying the bond issue there is a bond issue of $75,000 of Amos Water and Power Company, a subsidiary, which falls due in June, 1930. Interest has been paid on these bonds to date.

The history of Municipal Service Corporation has not been satisfactory to date. If the company's capital structure is revised on a sound basis, the betterment in operations should enable the company to meet its obligations in the future.

Municipal Service operates several small water and power utilities in Quebec, a grain and lumber business at Huntingdon and a gas distributing system in Saranac, N.Y.

## Power Plans Underway Now Are Imposing

**From Our Own Correspondent**

MONTREAL.—Analysis of the returns of the Dominion Water Power Branch for 1929, shows that 26 hydro power installations were completed during the year and at the beginning of 1930 twenty projects were in hand. On some of the latter actual construction had not started, but preliminary surveys have been completed and all is in readiness to commence work this spring.

The new installations brought into operation last year amount to 378,400 horsepower, bringing the total up to 5,727,600 horsepower. Undertakings now under active construction will, according to the programme proposed, add more than 1,600,000 horsepower to this total during the next three years.

**Quebec Again in Lead**

Quebec leads in the magnitude of the undertakings under way and in those completed last year, as has been the case during the past few years, while important developments have recently been brought into operation or are well advanced in each of the other provinces.

A list of the new installations brought into operation last year, together with those under way, is appended:

**Hydro Power Brought in During 1929**

| Operator | H.P. Capacity |
|---|---|
| B. C. Power | 200 |
| West Kootenay Power | 25,000 |
| City of Nelson | 3,000 |
| West-Canadian H. E. | 3,800 |
| Calgary Power | 36,000 |
| International Nickel | 28,200 |
| Algoma Dist. Power | 11,000 |
| Town of Chapleau | 550 |
| Ontario Hydro Com. | 9,000 |
| Gatineau Power | 83,000 |
| Montreal Island | 48,000 |
| Southern Canada | 2,000 |
| Shawinigan | 43,000 |
| City of Sherbrooke | 5,800 |
| Rivière-du-loup Mun. | 800 |
| Chaleau Bay Power | 525 |
| Rural Electric Co. | 375 |
| St. Lawrence Paper | 350 |
| Regent Knitting | 287 |
| Temiscouata Electric | 250 |
| Saint John River | 460,000 |
| Bathurst P. & P. | 5,500 |
| N. B. Power | 7,500 k.v.a.* |
| N. S. Power Com. | 33,900 |
| Avon River Power | 500 |
| Chester L. & P. | 368 |

*Steam plant.

**Hydro Power Projects in Process at Present**

| Operator | H.P. Capacity |
|---|---|
| B. C. Power | 192,000 |
| West Kootenay Power | 40,000 |
| Powell River Power | 18,000 |
| Northern B. C. Power | 6,000 |
| East Kootenay Power | 20,000 |
| Churchill River Power | 42,000 |
| Northwestern Power | 112,500 |
| City of Winnipeg | 24,000 |
| Ontario Hydro | *112,000 |
| Canada Northern | 13,000 |
| Montreal Island | 72,000 |
| Shawinigan | 155,000 |
| Alcoa Power | 260,000 |
| Beauharnois | 500,000 |
| James McLaren | 90,000 |
| Chat Falls Power | 200,000 |
| Ford Company | 3,000 |
| Baie Electric | 500 |
| Edmunston | 1,050 |
| Avon River Power | 4,500 |

*Ultimate 220,000 h.p.

## International Hydro-Electric System Still Making Records

**From Our Own Correspondent**

MONTREAL.—International Paper & Power Company system produced 431,455,000 kw.h. of electric energy in November, an increase of 23 per cent over the output of the same month last year. In the first 11 months of last year the output of the company was 4,296,210,000 kw.h., or 36 per cent greater than in the corresponding period of 1928.

Included in the output figures are those of International Hydro-Electric System, controlling New England Power Association and Canadian Hydro-Electric Corporation, and of the hydro-electric plants of the International Paper Company.

The average daily production of electric energy by the company in November was slightly over the daily average of October, when the company established a new high record for a single month.

**China Bars Red as Body Color**

In China red as a body color for automobiles is prohibited because of religious significance and in Spain blue is prohibited because it is the color of the royal family.

## FOREIGN POWER PROFITS HIGHER IS EXPECTATION

### Forthcoming Report May Show $3 Earned on Common

**From Our Own Correspondent**

MONTREAL. — Earnings of approximately $3 a share on the common stock are expected to be shown in the annual report of Foreign Power Securities covering the year ended October 31 last, which is expected to make an appearance in the next two or three weeks.

This company is primarily a holding company and since its inception in 1927 has acquired stocks and other securities in L'Energie Industrielle and indirectly in all its subsidiaries, as well as directly in four of them, namely, L'Union Hydro-Electrique Americaine, the Société Hydro Electrique des Basses Pyrénées and the Société Française Auxiliaire pour l'Electricité. In addition there are a number of stocks held in other French public utilities.

At the end of the corporation's fiscal year there was an appreciation of over $4,000,000 over book value of securities held. Furthermore practically all of the securities held are income paying, L'Energie Industrielle, for instance, paying 14 per cent and having enjoyed a price appreciation of around 150 francs to a recent high this year of 690 francs, since originally purchased by the corporation and currently quoted at over 500 francs a share.

**Now Paying Dividend**

The fact that the company declared an interim dividend on December 24 last, that in addition to an appreciation in value of secuirties held, income has been high enough to justify paying out a dividend on the common aggregating $125,000. In the previous year earnings on the common stock were equivalent to $1.18 a share.

The coming report will reflect two changes, which took place during the past year, namely, extension of preferred stock rights and additional financing. Early in April, the company announced that warrants attached to the preferred shares, allowing holders to purchase common stock at $50 a share on or before May 1, 1929, and at $60 a share on or before May 1, 1930, would be extended one year. The financing carried out took the form of an issue of $5,000,000 20-year 1st collateral trust convertible bonds, which are convertible into common stock at $50 a share up to June 1, 1934.

**Interested in Big System**

The companies in which Foreign Power is interested operate 56 hydro plants and 20 steam plants, with a total installed capacity of 357,246 horsepower. In addition, these companies have undeveloped power sites estimated capable of producing a further 575,000 horsepower. Customers served number over 600,000, and in 1928 their consumption of electric power amounted to 662,000,000 kw.h., and 2,625,000,000 cubic feet of gas.

There has been a fair volume of trading in Foreign Power stock of late, sales going through around 26. This compares with a high of 43½ and low of 20 in 1929. The dividend of a $1 a share places the stock on a yield basis of about 4 per cent, which compares favorably with that derived from other utility stocks traded in Montreal.

## Barrington Electric Meets Opposition to Programme

**From Our Own Correspondent**

MONTREAL.—Expansion of the Barrington Electric Company into Yarmouth County, Nova Scotia, is being opposed by the Western Nova Scotia Company before the Nova Scotia Board of Public Utilities; and the latter company has stated its refusal to sell power to Barrington Electric for distribution in Yarmouth County. Barrington Electric has made application to purchase 2,100,000 kw.h. annually with requirements for 1930 estimated at 1,600,000 kw.h.

An official of the Western Nova Scotia Company stated before the board that it would not be practical to serve the Pubnicos from the Carleton plant as it would be more costly than service from the new Nova Scotia Power development at Tusket Falls. The hearing is being continued.

The SEVEN SISTERS
*Enter the Gate-way of the west*
Seven Sisters Falls is the largest hydro-electric power site on the Winnipeg River.
With an ultimate capacity of 225,000 H.P. this development will, for the next few years, meet the insistent demand for additional power in the Winnipeg district.
This development reflects not only the commercial and industrial progress of Winnipeg, but a very definite confidence in that city's future.
Seven Sisters Falls Power development will be financed in the near future
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Montreal Quebec Ottawa Hamilton London, Ont.
Winnipeg Saskatoon Victoria Vancouver



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CALMONT OILS, LIMITED
Watch this Space for a very Important Announcement
Quaker Finance Corporation Limited sponsored Calmont Oils Limited in 1926, and feels obligated to the shareholders to dispel certain rumors current in financial circles regarding Calmont Oils Limited. The Corporation is taking this means of advertising at its own expense throughout Canada to give first hand information to the shareholders of Calmont so that they may have facts rather than to place credence in street rumors.
Until Calmont Oils Limited is placed on a producing basis we will continue to place these advertisements in the newspapers giving accurate and reliable information so that you may know the truths about one of the most progressive oil companies in Western Canada.
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# News of Investment Markets

## BRAZIL OUTLOOK RAPIDLY CLEARS BUT IS DIFFICULT

### London Broker Says Country Will Get Accommodation She Requires

### COFFEE DIFFICULTY

### Effect Upon Brazilian Traction Will Be Only Temporary in Its Bearing

While there is no disposition anywhere to minimize the disquieting features in the situation in the Republic of Brazil, the opinion prevails, in some quarters in London, Eng., at least, that these readily may be exaggerated. Bongard & Co., Toronto, have just received a letter from their correspondents in London, who discuss the whole matter very fully, and come to the conclusion that not only are the present economic difficulties in the way of being ironed out but that their effect upon Brazilian Traction, in which a great many Canadians have more than a passing interest, will in all likelihood prove ephemeral.

"The position created," says a prominent London broker, "is entirely due to the increasing difficulty of financing the coffee crop, as the stocks on hand have largely increased, and it is thus not an easy matter to endeavor to maintain the price of the commodity. Latterly the situation was temporarily relieved by the grant of a £2,000,000 credit to the State of San Paulo, but this was only for a period of six months, and funds of a more permanent character—and certainly to a greater extent—are still required.

**Rothschilds the Sponsors**

"Had it not been for the adverse financial conditions prevailing throughout the world, we think that Brazil would have been able to make a new loan, for, after all, Messrs. Rothschilds have virtually been responsible for the finances of the country for a long period of years, and we do not think that the provision of fresh funds is beyond the Rothschilds' powers. They are heavily interested in Brazil's finances and it would not suit their book for the country to be financially discredited.

"Of course, the trouble with coffee is only the trouble that faces so many commodities today, such as tea, rubber, tin and many others we could mention. It is all a question of production beyond the world's powers of consumption; therefore, either production must be reduced or consumption increased. San Paulo coffee has undoubtedly suffered as a result of the world war. Before 1914 Germany consumed large quantities of Brazilian coffee annually, but, owing to the war, substitutes were found for many things, although, on all hands, it is generally recognized that the real bona fide article is preferred. Efforts are now being made to export San Paulo coffee to Germany afresh, and we believe that these efforts have made substantial progress. Should they eventually successfully mature, the position would be much relieved.

**Difficulties Not Insurmountable**

"In conclusion, we can only repeat that we do not consider the difficulties are insurmountable, and as money looks like becoming cheaper throughout the world we think that Brazil will get the accommodation she requires.

"Brazilian Traction is only interested in so far as the coffee difficulties affect the milreis, but, in this connection, it is understood that much of the company's business is established on a gold basis. If this is indeed a fact, the depreciated exchange may not affect them very materially. So far as the company itself is concerned, steady and continuous progress is being made, the dividend has recently been increased, and, in our opinion, the shares are an attractive purchase at the present level, provided one is prepared to recognize their speculative possibilities."

**Gets New Position**

STUART B. HEATH, formerly manager of the Toronto office of Hanson Bros., who has been appointed sales manager with headquarters in Montreal.

**Is Toronto Manager**

W. H. MULHOLLAND, who succeeds Stuart B. Heath as manager of the Toronto Office of Hanson Bros.

## *Tip Top Tailors Sales Last Year Up $690,950*

Sales of Tip Top Tailors are showing consistent progress. Those for the month of December, 1929, were $415,752 as against $394,666 for the corresponding month a year ago, an increase of $21,085. For the twelve months ending December 31, 1929, they were $4,803,215 and compare with $4,112,264 in 1928, a gain of $690,950.

The company has made a good start for its current fiscal year through the receipt of several large contracts for uniforms. Aside from the profits on these extensive orders, the company through this medium doubtless will secure a large number of additional prospective customers.

The financial statement for 1929 is expected to be issued in the course of the next few weeks.

The company is now operating in its new factory on Fleet Street, which contains three times the floor area of its former quarters, and will make for more efficient operations. Formerly the management was under the necessity of working over-time, a process which, it is expected, now will be obviated.

## NEW DISTRIBUTING CO MARKETING SHARES

### Royal Financial Corp. Offers Seven Per Cent Preferred Stock

Royal Financial Corp. of Vancouver is offering $210,000 of seven per cent cumulative redeemable first preferred shares of $100 par of Transcontinental Storage and Distributing Co., Limited, with a bonus of three shares of no par common with each 10 shares of preferred.

The company has been formed with a Dominion charter to acquire and operate the businesses, plants and undertakings of a number of companies which have been engaged in the transportation and storage business for a number of years. The companies to be absorbed are: Mainland Transfer Co., Limited, Vancouver; The H. L. Perry Co., Limited, Winnipeg; Campbell Storage Limited, Vancouver; Christie and Co., Edmonton; Crann Storage Co. Limited, Vancouver; The H. L. Perry Co., Limited, Calgary, and Vancouver Warehouse, Limited, Vancouver.

The new company will engage in the business of cartage, storage and distribution of various classes of merchandise. The field of its activities will cover the larger centres west of the Great Lakes. Each of the combined companies holds under lease certain warehouse and trackage facilities, and owns or rents certain articles of equipment consisting of motor trucks, horses, harness and drays, etc. necessary for the conduct of its business.

The assets of Transcontinental Storage and Distributing consist of the capital stocks of the subsidiary companies, with the exception of $5,000 of five per cent preference stock of Crann Storage which will be retired later. The net value of this stock is certified to be $378,229.69. The average annual consolidated earnings for a period of three years after providing for depreciation, taxes, etc., is certified to be equivalent to $31.78 per first preferred share.

Details of issue follow:

**$210,000**
**TRANSCONTINENTAL STORAGE AND DISTRIBUTING COMPANY LIMITED**
**7% Cumulative Redeemable First Preferred Shares, Par $100**

To be fully paid and non-assessable, preferred as to dividend and assets; entitled to cumulative preferential cash dividends at the rate of 7% per annum; payable quarterly on March 1, June 1, September 1 and December 1; callable in whole or in part at $103 and accrued dividend on 30 days notice.

**Capitalization**

| | Authorized | To be Issued |
|---|---|---|
| 7% cum. redeemable 1st preferred | $375,000 | $210,000 |
| 7% cum. redeemable 2nd pref. | 375,000 | 42,800 |
| Common shs., n.p.v. | 7,500 sh. | 5,999 sh. |

**Company**—Formed to acquire and operate business, plants and undertakings of following transportation and/or storage companies: Mainland Transfer Co., Vancouver; H. L. Perry Co., Winnipeg; Campbell Storage, Vancouver; Christie & Co., Edmonton; Crann Storage Co., Vancouver; H. L. Perry Co., Calgary, and Vancouver Warehouse, Ltd.

**Assets**—Assets of the company consist of entire capital stocks of above subsidiary companies (with the exception of 5% preferred stock of Crann Storage which will be retired in due course) having a net value of $378,229.69, and in addition "sufficient working capital for the needs of the business."

**Estimated Earnings**—Average annual consolidated earnings for a period of three years (with the exception of Campbell Storage for one year only) is certified to be $66,736.48 after providing depreciation, taxes, etc. It is anticipated that as a result of consolidation the net earnings will amount to $97,000, or more than six and a half times the first preferred dividend requirements.

**Offered**—At $100 and accrued dividend with a bonus of three no par value common shares for each ten preferred shares purchased by Royal Financial Corp. in January, 1930.

## New Brunswick Bonds Are Offered Below Par

**From Our Own Correspondent**

MONTREAL. — Offering is being made by Harris, Forbes and Company and the National City Company of an issue of $3,358,000 New Brunswick 30-year 5 per cent debentures, due January 15, 1960.

The issue is non-callable and the price is 99¾ and interest, New York funds, to yield over 5 per cent. The debentures are a direct and primary obligation of the province and are issued for permanent roads and refunding purposes.

### BOND TENDERS

**Jan. 28, Cochrane.**—$15,000, 5½%, 20-yr. debentures for extension of telephone system. L. D. Campbell, clerk and treas.

**Jan. 25, Kapuskasing.**—$388,531, 6%, 20-year debentures. Clement Saville, clerk and treas. (See announcement on page 17).

## N.B. BOND SALE SAVES $600,000

### Accepts Bid of 98.8 to Retire Issue Sold at 96

The present popularity of bonds will save New Brunswick $20,000 a year on refunding a 1919 debenture issue.

On January 10, the Province sold $3,358,000 of 30-year five per cent bonds to a syndicate composed of Harris, Forbes and Co. and National City Co. of Montreal at 98.9371, which is an advance of 1,2371 over the price at which a similar New Brunswick issue was sold last September.

The basis of the sale means that the loan will cost the Province 5.07 per cent. As $2,158,000 of the new issue is to refund an issue of 5½ per cent bonds which was sold in 1919 at 96.12 and matured December 15, 1929, there will be an annual saving to the Province of $20,000 or a total of $600,000 saved before the new issue reaches maturity.

The purposes of the new issue are to provide $1,200,000 for permanent roads and to apply remainder to retire the ten year issue mentioned.

The net Provincial debt, including the present issue, is $31,723,115. Assets include 7,000,000 acres of crown timber lands valued at $50,000,000.

## New Brunswick Bonds Cost Province 5.07 P.C.

**From Our Own Correspondent**

MONTREAL.—Harris Forbes & Co., Limited, and the National City Company Ltd., were the successful bidders for the Province of New Brunswick issue of $3,358,000 30 year, 5 per cent bonds, with a bid of 98.9371 Fredericton funds. This is an advance of 1.3271 over the price at which a similar New Brunswick issue sold on September 9, 1929.

A cost to the province of 5.07 per cent, is indicated by the successful bid and since $2,158,000 of the new issue is to renew an issue of 5½ per cent bonds that matured September 15, 1929, and which were sold in 1919 at 96.12, the province will save $20,000 annually in interest, or a total of $600,000 before the new issue reaches maturity.

The purposes of the issue, which constitutes the first provincial financing this year, are as follows: Permanent roads, $1,200,000, and refund for a ten year's issue of $2,158,000.

The new issue will bring the total bonded indebtedness of the province up to $40,491,402.

## New Investment Trust Is Formed in Montreal

A new investment trust, to be called the Montreal, London and General Investors, Ltd., has been incorporated under a Dominion charter. The capital of the organization will consist of 300,000 shares of no par value and the present issue will be 135,000 shares, which has been privately placed at $25 a share. The new company will be managed by Riddell, Stead, Graham and Hutchinson, a firm of chartered accountants of Montreal.

The company is to have a board made up mainly of Canadians as follows:

Sir William Stavert, chairman, director of Lake Superior Corporation; James Hutchison, managing director; H. M. Jaquays, vice-president of Steel Company of Canada; F. E. Meredith, K.C., director of the Bank of Montreal; C. F. Sise, president of the Bell Telephone Company of Canada; and Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor—in Canada; and of the Hon. A. J. P. Howard and Captain R. Gordon Munro in London.

## Bond Sales

**Province of New Brunswick**

A syndicate composed of Harris, Forbes and Co. and National City Co. of Montreal has been awarded $3,358,000 Province of New Brunswick 30-year five per cent bonds at 98.9371, basis of 5.07 per cent.

**City of Vancouver**

A syndicate composed of Canadian Bank of Commerce; Bell Gouinlock and Co.; Fry, Mills, Spence and Co.; Odlum and Co. and Gillespie, Hart, Todd and Co. has been awarded $3,000,000 City of Vancouver 15 and 40-year five per cent bonds at 98.583; basis 5.09 per cent or .618 off 5.05. Of the issue $500,000 mature in 15 years and $2,500,000 in 40 years.

Bids were as follows:

1. Bank of Commerce, Bell, Gouinlock & Co., Fry, Mills, Spence & Co., Odlum & Co., Gillespie, Hart, Todd & Co. .......... 95.583
2. Wood, Gundy & Co., Chase Securities Corp., Royal Bank of Canada, Pemberton & Sons .......... 97.857
3. Royal Financial Corp. .......... 97,807
4. Ames & Co., Bank of Montreal, Dominion Securities Corp. .......... 97.43

# Manufacturers Concerned With Trade Development Throughout Whole Empire

By SIR WILLIAM CLARK,
High Commissioner from Great Britain

Empire trade is a healthy plant which has grown and flourished despite all the disturbances and difficulties of the last 20 years. But we would all like to see the plant expanding its petals and flowering yet more fruitfully; and there has been much discussion recently, as you all know, of the means to promote that end. Much of course has been, and is being, done by governments.

The Dominions and many colonies give Great Britain preference in their tariffs, and we on the other side of the Atlantic, gratefully acknowledging the immense boon which preference has conferred upon our trade, will not forget that in this, as in so much else in imperial affairs, Canada more than 30 years ago gave the lead.

On our side we may fairly claim to have given valuable support to economic development within the Empire by the provisions of the Colonial Stock Act which about the same time admitted colonial securities to the privilege of being included in the list of trustee securities in Great Britain. That made capital available at cheap rates at a time when it was not so readily obtainable in the Dominions, and it is still a privilege which is largely drawn upon in various parts of the Empire. We also give tariff preference within what is no doubt the compartively narrow range of our own tariff. That range does not include food stuffs, but our great buying departments, such as the War Office and the Admiralty, give a considerable advantage in placing their contracts to products of the Empire.

Five years ago the British Government set up the Empire Marketing Board and allotted to it five million dollars a year to be spent solely on promoting the sale of Empire products, including of course the farm and orchard products of Great Britain, in the markets of our own country. The strenuous, unceasing propaganda which the board has initiated is producing a remarkable effect, an effect which will be cumulative as time goes on.

**Empire is Partnership**

What more then is there that can be done? Much rests with the business communities all over the Empire. The Empire is a great partnership, a partnership in which the prosperity of our partners may be almost as important to us as our own. No single country of the Empire could be so strong in isolation as we each of us are as members of one body. In world politics, in international affairs, that needs no demonstration, but it is just as true from the standpoint of industry, trade and finance. The merest glance at the figures of inter-imperial trade show to what a degree we are already dependent on one another. England would be in a bad way indeed without the Empire oversea, if Canadians, French and British alike had not stood by her and kept her Canada when she lost the American colonies; if she had not made good her footing in India; or had not achieved that new empire in the south—Australia, New Zealand and South Africa—to make good her losses in the west. Some people will tell you that these great markets would still have been there and that England would have had her part in them, and that, no doubt, is true so far as it goes; but it is no less true that our footing would not have been the same. We should not have had, as in India, the advantage accruing to our trade from the millions of capital which have been poured into her development; we should not have had, as in the Dominions, the advantage of tariff preference and of that sentiment which is no negligible factor in business. Those markets, are indeed essential to us; we should be the first to feel it were they to dwindle or decline; it is worth our while to do all we can to strengthen their purchasing capacity. Nor are the advantages all on our side. Some of you may be tempted to think in view of all you hear about her troubles that Great Britain is a bit of a back number, beginning to lose her trade, to fail in wealth and purchasing power. If you do think so, you are most woefully mistaken. There is as proof the volume at which her import trade has been maintained despite the troubles she is having in the reconstruction of her export business. She imports $6,000,000,000 worth of goods every year and duly pays for them by her exports, visible and invisible, with a large balance over for investment overseas. Some three fourths of those imports consist of foodstuffs for her population of over 40 millions and of raw materials for her innumerable factories. She takes about one third of Canada's total exports; nearly half of Australia's; more than half of South Africa's; and nearly 80 per cent of New Zealand's. In a normal year about half of all her imported wheat and more than half of all her flour comes from Canada; and half of her mutton from New Zealand. Australia, New Zealand and South Africa between them provide three quarters of her wool and Canada and New Zealand more than three quarters of the requirements of a generation of generous cheese-eaters. We are the largest tea-drinkers in the world, and 90 per cent of our tea comes from India and Ceylon.

**Manufacturers Are Concerned**

Manufacturers may think that they are not greatly concerned in the marketing problems of the farmers and planters of the Empire. But the chief market for their goods is naturally and inevitably here at home in Canada. Where would they be should England's purchasing capacity for Canada's products be seriously or permanently impaired? For great as has been Canada's industrial progress, the basis of her prosperity is still wheat. It is wheat which fills the freight-cars on her railways, and makes it worth the company's while to develop their systems and place those orders which through the construction and equipment companies filter back in due course to those basic benefactors of the human race, the makers of steel.

Let us admit some divergence of interest between us. Our exports from Great Britain, with the one exception of coal, are almost wholly the products of our works and factories and mills. England has no monopoly nowadays of manufacture. Canada, Australia, India, and the others in their degree all have built or are building up industries; it is only in the tropical colonies that we are in the fortunate position of having a trade which is almost complementary, British manufactures being exchanged against the products of plantations and fields. No one expects the Dominions deliberately to retard their own progress in the interest of the mother country; indeed, I would go further and say that, taking the longer view, it would not be to the ultimate interest of the mother country for them so to do. But I do think there is no subject better worthy of study than this—how manufacturers in different parts of the Empire can best work together; how they can best avoid unnecessary competition with one another's special products; how they can co-operate for getting the best out of the markets of the Empire and, beyond that, for joint attacks on markets in other lands. Co-operation is not perhaps quite so difficult as it may sound. No manufacturing country, however diversified its production, is ever wholly self-supporting. Germany, before the war, then our most dangerous industrial competitor, was also the second largest importer of British goods. The United States, now I suppose the largest industrial producer in the world, is also our third best customer today. Every country has its special aptitudes, its special facilities; much of their respective production can dovetail, so to speak, into one another's without conflict of interest. It is a question which requires expert study by those who know industry from within, a study in rationalisation on a large scale with the whole Empire as the basis. I see that the business men of Canada have formed a committee to consider the questions of Empire trade in relation to the forth-coming Imperial Economic Conference, and our Chambers of Commerce at home have taken the same step. There should be no better guarantee for the success of the conference; and I hope that in one form or another the subject of which I have spoken will receive some of the consideration of those committees, which are committees of experts in the fullest and best sense of the word.

Business wields a tremendous power in the modern world. The dominant school of thought in the last century held that the best results, whether one reckoned in terms of the individual or of the nation, would be obtained if the individual worked with his eye glued on self-interest and looked no further than the profit and loss account of his own business. Men are taking now a larger, and, I hope we shall all agree, a wiser view. The needs of the business must be paramount; for no good can come to country or to Empire by running a business into losses or throwing away good trade. But it is possible too to look beyond the limits of the immediate affair; to think in terms not merely of what is easiest and perhaps a little more profitable now, to recall, as I have endeavored to show, that in the long run from the purely business standpoint each one of our people is deeply concerned in the prosperity of the other members of the Commonwealth; and bearing these things in mind to try in every day work of business management to do a little Empire-building as well.

## CANADA CEMENT ANTICIPATES SALES GAIN

(Continued from page 1)

pointed out that the company had acquired properties at Saint John, Halifax and Quebec. The storage bins and packing plants have been completed at Halifax and Quebec, and similar equipment will be built at Saint John this year.

The plant improvements and added distributing facilities should enable the company to report lower operating costs in 1930. The last income statement, covering the twelve months ended November 30, 1929, showed an operating profit of $5,209,833. This compared with $4,673,773 in the previous year. It is too early to make an estimate of what the company will do this year, but in view of the expected increase in consumption and anticipated lowering of operating costs, the financial returns should make good reading for the shareholders.

## WEEKLY RECORD OF FINANCING IN CANADA

**SALES BY MUNICIPALITIES, PROVINCIAL AND DOMINION GOVERNMENTS**

| | Date Sold | —Sold To— | Rate | Maturity | Amount | Price | Yield |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Municipal—** | | | | | | | |
| Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry | Jan. | Gairdner & Co. | 5% | 19-yr. | $48,487 | 98.177 | 5.22 |
| **Provincial—** | | | | | | | |
| New Brunswick | Jan. | Harris, Forbes & Co. and National City of Montreal | 5% | 30-yr. | $3,358,000 | 98.93 | 5.07 |

**OFFERINGS OF CORPORATIONS AND FOREIGN SECURITIES**

| | Date Issued | Offered by | Rate | Due | Amount | Price Offered | Yield |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Bond Issues—** | | | | | | | |
| Mersey Paper Co. | Jan. | Royal Securities (With a bonus of five shares of common stock with each $1,000 bond). | 6% | 20-yr. | $2,000,000 | 95 | 6½% |
| American Tele. & Tele. Co. | Jan. | J. P. Morgan and U.S. Syndicate | 5% | 1965 | $150,000,000 | .. | ... |
| **Stock Issues—** | | | | | | | |
| National Sewer Pipe | Jan. | A. E. Ames & Co. | ... | Class "A" | .... | 38.50 | 6.23% |

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TORONTO, JANUARY 16, 1930


## EMPIRE FREE TRADE

THAT Baron Beaverbrook may yet be Prime Minister of Great Britain—and that in the not distant future—is more than a mere possibility. It is becoming a probability as his own and the Rothermere papers place his Empire Free Trade crusade before millions of British voters. Canada, that has already given one prime minister to Britain, is likely to contribute a second.

Beaverbrook's daring is exciting Empire-wide attention even where his economics are challenged. From Australia come varied opinions of which two may be quoted:

Sir Henry Barwell, who represents the South Australian Government in London, declared in Adelaide that Lord Beaverbrook is making a mistake.

"Empire free trade is a glorious idea," he said, "but it is impossible to accomplish in the near future. Australia relies to a great extent on its customs duties for revenue, and its whole economic position has been established on a protective tariff basis."

The Conservative Adelaide Advertiser editorially says: "It is inconceivable that the Dominions will endorse Lord Beaverbrook's proposal for the abolition of customs barriers, and the assent even of one Dominion is the most unlikely thing in the world."

Empire Free Trade may be the path to premiership for Britain but it is not an immediately feasible proposition. But what may not meet to-day's conditions may be possible, advisable or even necessary tomorrow. At the moment the need of the Empire is, as has been stressed so often in The Financial Post, a series of trade treaties embodying preferential arrangements between different parts of the Empire. If these lead logically to free trade then we need put out no restraining hand.

## TO BE PROVINCIAL TAX

THE FINANCIAL POST of January 2 gave the first intimation of a possible shift of the income tax from federal to provincial control, we said:

"The Dominion government at the present time, is seriously considering withdrawing from the field of the personal income tax and turning this source of revenue over to the provinces."

Hon. Charles A. Dunning, Minister of Finance, in speaking to the Canadian Chamber of Commerce on January 9, said:

"Certain of the provinces have suggested that the income tax field might be divided. For instance, the suggestion has been made that the field of personal income tax be left to the provinces and that of business income taxation to the Dominion. I am not making any promises but I think business men might very well study the matter."

In other words if the provinces will get together and come to Ottawa and ask for the personal income tax, they almost certainly will get it.

## DOES HE MEAN IT?

IT IS the Conservative party that claims to have created the Ontario Hydro Electric Power Commission. And now it is the Conservative party that, through its leader in Quebec, Mr. Houde, would apparently substitute public for private ownership of power in the older province.

Theoretically the Conservative party is the more "set" in its views and aims to conserve the established order where it is functioning efficiently, while the Liberal party attempts to bring about constant change where it means progress and improvement. In the working out of these fine theories it has become traditional for the Liberal party to stand for public ownership and the Conservative party to stand for private ownership, though why public ownership should be considered progress is something that is hard to understand. Actually the policies of the parties throughout Canada have borne little relation to their names and supposed reputations.

In Quebec, the real reason that Mr. Houde is asking for public ownership of power is because the present government has made such a success of the industrial development of the province by encouraging private enterprise. The policy has proven successful. It has left nothing for the opposition to do but take quite the opposite side and try to convince the public that therein lies their future progress. The Liberal Government in Quebec has taken most of the good business policies and left most of the mistaken theories for the Conservatives.

Mr. Houde is not serious, we believe, in his suggestion that the government of Quebec should develop its own waterpower on a public ownership basis. The fact that he suggests the policy indicates how meagre are his own expectations of office. If and when Mr. Houde becomes premier of Quebec he will forget his remarks of the other day and drop public ownership of power from his platform. The people of Quebec have had a fair opportunity to compare the workings of private and public ownership in the power field, side by side, in their own province and in Ontario, and they are quite satisfied that they have not made a mistake.

## YOUNG MEN IN FINANCE

IN financial circles generally there will be keen regret that Arthur W. Scripture, vice-president of Wood Gundy and Company, has been forced, through ill-health, to retire from business. Mr. Scripture has established his reputation as an able investment banker and a good student of fundamental conditions. He was always keenly sensible of the highest standards of his profession. As president of the Canadian Club of Toronto he was demonstrating his interest in public affairs when illness overtook him.

Mr. Scripture's firm, during the past year, lost another of its vice-presidents, William E. Wilder, who died in harness while building up an international reputation as a keen financier.

Fortunately this well-known house, which has lost two of its most able men, one through death and the other through ill-health, has other young and promising men to step into the breach. The revised list of officers, as published by the firm, indicates again that Canada is training capable young men to fill important rôles in the field of finance.

## FLYING NORTHWARDS

THE first air mail flight to Aklavik and return was completed recently when two aeroplanes dropped on to an aerodrome in Edmonton which they had left just a month previously. Mail had been carried 2,000 miles into the Arctic circle; dwellers on the outer fringes of the Northwest territories had been brought into touch with civilization with the reception of Christmas presents posted two weeks before their arrival.

The significance of the occurrence is liable to be underestimated unless thought is given to the immensity of the undertaking. In the first place such a trip was the first of its kind to be made in history. Again, without the medium of flight a return visit to the Arctic circle in mid winter would have been impossible.

But the major factor lies in the realization of the proximity of Canada's northern territory when viewed in the light of aerial transportation. Much has been said regarding the potentialities of the aeroplane, but the flight to Aklavik focuses the possibilities which are afforded in Canada in clear perspective.

The northland is capable of development solely in proportion to its accessibility. Though it may be many years before it is feasible to lay steel into various parts of the north, the aeroplane has brought that area into tangible and commercial proximity to the industrial centres of Canada.

Lines of communication are the strength of an army's outposts and the aeroplane has consolidated immeasurably Canada's position.

## LAXITY IN LOANING

WHEN the average man purchases a house by means of cash payment and a mortgage loan he considers that his expenditure involves the gross amount of purchase. If, for example, he pays $25,000 for the house, puts up $10,000 and signs a couple of mortgages for the $15,000 he considers that he has made a $25,000 investment and has obligated himself to a liability of $15,000 which must be paid off in time on some definite plan.

When the same man buys stocks on margin he takes a different view. If he puts up $10,000 at his brokers to buy $25,000 of stocks he is apt to consider that he has invested ten thousand dollars and he does not consider the $15,000 unpaid balance in the nature of liability. This distinction may be proper enough for the out and out speculator who approaches his stock market operations in a gambling spirit. But for the average investor the gambling spirit is dangerous.

Edgar Lawrence Smith, who is well-known for his advocacy of common stocks—when well bought—as a medium for investment for the average man discusses this unthinking use of credit in an article in the current Atlantic Monthly. He feels that the recent stock market crash gained much of its momentum from the fact that billions of dollars had been loaned against securities without adequate regard for the financial position of the borrowers and the purpose for which the money was being used. A bank, he points out, will not make a loan, even on good security, without looking into the resources and character of the borrower and without assuring itself that the loan is being negotiated for productive purposes, and is likely to liquidate itself. But bankers aid brokers to open accounts for almost anybody and as long as the clients have adequate margin to start with do not worry whether or not the money put up to finance the speculation is the last cent the borrower has.

The suggestion that brokers' loans should be put on the same basis as other firms of credit is startling new and somewhat radical. It will undoubtedly arouse much discussion.

What Mr. Smith's discussion simmers down to is that speculations should be confined to those who have ample resources, who have first learned to invest. Most well intentioned brokers attempt to discourage marginal trading by those who can not afford to risk serious loss. Probably the solution to the problem of this lax use of credit lies immediately with the brokers although bankers could bring about a complete change in the present style by requiring financial statements and character information concerning all clients for whom brokers ask loans. Such a step will not be taken without serious consideration.

## FACTS, NOT FIGURES

AT this season of the year when annual meetings of industrial and financial institutions are being held at the rate of half-a-dozen a day we find ourselves greatly impressed by a remark made by the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Inchcape, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., R.N.R., LL.D., chairman of the board of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company. He is reported as opening his annual meeting in this fashion.

"The Chairman, who was received with cheers, said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—I presume you will, as heretofore, take the report of the directors and the accounts, which have been in your hands for some days, as read. (Agreed.)"

Whereupon the noble lord set about telling the shareholders in interesting fashion just what the figures in the balance sheet meant and just what the company was doing throughout the world.

We gave the Earl of Inchcape all his titles in full because it is just as well that it is understood that he is a person of some dignity and importance. Yet he did not consider that it was necessary to the maintenance of that dignity nor to an appreciation of his importance that he should read off in a dull monotone all the figures that the shareholders had had before them for some days or weeks.

Most Canadian chairmen seem to feel that it is necessary that they read their annual reports word for word and figure for figure at their annual meetings. Often enough they are so fagged after reading this lengthy statistical matter that they have not a word to say by way of explanation of the figures or as to the future outlook for the company.

Canadian corporations can learn a great deal from the way annual general meetings of British companies are run. One thing they can learn is to dispense with the reading of an annual report that is already public property and that can not be understood from an author's reading in any event. Another thing they can learn is that the head of a company should seize the opportunity afforded by the annual meeting to give the shareholders a comprehensive picture of what the company has accomplished, what it is doing and what its plans and hpoes are for the coming year.

## ALUMINUM

ALUMINUM is climbing to prominence in Canada's export trade. Canada produced 88,000,000 pounds of aluminum in 1929, or one-seventh of the world's production. This nation was second among the nations of the world in the production of that metal. Our exports of aluminum reached a new peak. The six months ending March 31 saw 33,436,000 pounds of aluminum exported at the rate of 65,000,000 pounds yearly. Seven years ago exports were 9,600,000 pounds and five years ago 18,000,000 pounds.

Our pig aluminum exports now represent $12,000,000 a year and the 1929 figures are almost double the 1928 figures.

This notable increase is the result chiefly of the establishment of the immense Arvida, Quebec, plant of the Aluminum Company of America. Here bauxite, imported from other countries, is converted into aluminum ingots and bars. Aluminum Company also has operated a plant at Shawinigan Falls for many years. Cheap water power made these plants possible for Canada.

Stimulus has been given to the manufacture of aluminum products by the developments in the refining field in Canada. We now export aluminum products in greatly increased quantities to such countries as British India, Brazil and Mexico. In the six months to September 30 our favorable balance of trade in aluminum and its products was over $4,000,000 as against $1,000,000 for the same period of 1928.

Aluminum, in the relatively short time since the electrical method of extraction made it sufficiently cheap for general use, has become one of the major metals of the world. Exceeded at the present time in volume produced and utilized only by iron, steel, copper, lead and zinc, this newcomer among metallic substances has achieved a phenomenal record in captivation of public fancy.

Illustrative of the expanding field for aluminum is the fact that whereas the automotive industry at one time accounted for about 75 per cent of total domestic consumption of this metal, it now takes but approximately 20 per cent. In other words, although automotive requirements for aluminum have expanded rapidly, additional uses have grown at such an amazing rate as to absorb four-fifths of the marketed product.

The right price of copper and brass products in the year just brought to a close had the effect of stimulating interest in aluminum and its alloys. There has been considerable substituting of aluminum for copper in Europe by countries that are producers of aluminum but large importers of copper. This is expected to have far-reaching effects.

A new use for aluminum, which promises to take substantial tonnages in the future, is in the manufacture of furniture.

# POST-scripts

A RECENT bulletin issued by the Ontario Department of Agriculture is devoted in its entirety to an excellent treatise on Amateur Dramatics. What effect this will have on crops during the year cannot be estimated, nevertheless such a departure opens up new fields. Perhaps it is too much to expect the Department of the Interior to issue a bulletin on Where to Dine in Paris, but it might be possible for the Department of Marine and Fisheries to print a short work on the Design and Construction of Eight Oared Racing Shells. Pamphlets on Bridge and Poker and a brochure on Old Vintages might follow from the Departments of Finance and Excise respectively.

C. T. JAFFRAY, one of the leading bankers of the Northwest and president of the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie Railway, started life as a bank messenger in a small town bank branch in Canada, says Forbes Magazine. He got a job as an extra clerk in a Minneapolis bank. In time he became chairman of the board of directors.

Ask Mr. Jaffray his birthplace and he will say, "Berlin, Ontario." Look on the map and in the gazeteers and you will find no such place. This is why: Berlin was settled by German immigrants into Canada. When Canada got into the Great War in 1914 public passions were aroused against everything German. The shrewd German fathers of the town of Berlin saw the storm-clouds of public prejudice gathering. They were one jump ahead of the jingoists. They held a meeting and changed the name of the town to "Kitchener," which is its name today. Ten years after the war it may be questioned if they improved its name, but Mr. Jaffray is neutral on that point.

Canadians who make good in the United States retain a friendly interest in their birthplaces. Mr. Jaffray still speaks with pride of his association with the Canadian banking system, which he considers the ideal.

A CONVENTION of the organization known as the Better Business Bureau, Incorporated, was held recently in Montreal, when more than 50 co-ordinated offices throughout Canada and the United States met to discuss ways and means of fighting fraud in the business world. The Canadian bureaus have been instrumental in chasing a good many Get-Rich-Quick-Wallingfords from green pastures and in several cases have secured convictions.

It is thought that there is little truth in the rumor that messages of goodwill from Kingston and Stony Mountain were read at the convention.

# Other People's Views

### Pessimism and Fact

Journal of Commerce, New York: A newspaper in this day in order to keep alive must have many sources of information, and must be constantly scrutinizing the character of the information that comes to it from these sources. They are seldom sources that are inaccessible to anyone else who wants to take the trouble to resort to them, but they are sources that are in fact not available to the rank and file of citizens, because they do not want to take the trouble or spend the money necessary to make such compilations. Normally, therefore, a well-informed newspaper has at its current disposal a body of facts relating to general conditions in its field that is larger than that possessed by the rank and file of individuals.

How shall it use these facts? First of all, it ought to be perfectly truthful and straightforward in stating them without color. This truth and straightforwardness should include a refusal to suppress salient developments. The truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth so far as is available should necessarily be the fundamental principle of relationship between the newspaper and its readers. Business facts are in many cases complex and business itself has many branches, so that the average business man cannot expect to be either fully informed or prepared to judge of conditions in other lines. The newspaper therefore has a duty of interpretation over and above its statement of facts, and its interpretations should be frankly and fully given as such—this is to say, separate from the facts, in order that the reader may himself judge of these interpretations and compare them with those of others.

No newspaper has a monopoly of knowledge or judgment, and accordingly its own interpretations in many cases are likely to be quite inferior in quality to those that can be made by many of its readers. The wise newspaper therefore, seeks catholicity of interpretations just as it seeks universality in news. It endeavors to collect the ideas of as many persons as possible, sift them, and make use of those which it deems best and sanest in explaining to its readers what it thinks about current events. It should be particularly careful to do this in connection with finance and business for the reasons which have already been stated—the complexity and difficulty which surround facts of this nature.

The present is a time of disposition to be rather less than frank with the public. A good many leaders of opinion are saying one thing and doing another. They are also saying one thing in one place and another in another. We make no specific complaint of any particular person, but we state what is well known. There are many persons who habitually feel that they ought to cover up unpleasant or alarming facts in order to spare the feelings or quiet the nerves of others. This is usually a mistaken policy, for while it may soothe some, it invariably deceives many. The announcement in high places that all was sound throughout the country just after the first break in the stock market led many thoughtless men to throw their savings into the market only to be wiped out or suffer serious loss as a result of the second break in the market. The statement that demand is as good as it ever was and that business will be larger in 1930 than in 1929 has already led many unwary persons into expenditures that they ought not to have made.

### Let Experts Do This Job

The Globe, Toronto—Toronto's new civic administration should proceed with the problem of planning in a scientific and businesslike way by engaging one or more recognized city-planning experts to develop a master plan for all Toronto. Men can be secured who have given years of study to this question, who know the theories of planning, have seen them put into operation in many places, and have recognized the strength or weakness of results, as the case may be. There are such men in Canada—in this city; to find them will not be difficult, once it is recognized that this is a matter calling for expert advice.

# Country Overworks Underpaid Ministers In Public Service

From Our Own Correspondent

OTTAWA.—Since the death of Hon. J. A. Robb, who was Minister of Finance almost continuously from 1923 to 1929, there has been much discussion in the capital in regard to lightening the load which a minister of finance must carry.

The record of the last 15 years proves, rather conclusively, that the job of running the finances of Canada is so heavy that the average minister cannot withstand the strain. Successive finance ministers have wilted under the burdens of office: two have died in recent years; another retired from public life a physical wreck.

It may be said that there is on foot a movement to remedy this condition and that those who are most active in it are the high officials of the government—men who have worked in close association with many finance ministers and who are, personally, in a position to gauge the pressure which weakens and often kills them.

### Poor Men Handle Millions

In regard to the ministers of finance, it is rather curious that these officials incline to the view that in most cases the greatest worries to be contended with are personal ones. It is amazing the number of ministers who are poor men, although of outstanding ability and character. And it would appear that the greatest worry is that the best years of their lives are being spent in the public service, under great personal expense and at a salary which permits no saving and is but a fraction of what their abilities would command in the commercial world. These men are haunted by the fear of what will happen to their families in case of sudden death.

In the past, most ministers intended to retire from public life and build up an estate, but never were able to shake themselves free and so either died in harness, like Mr. Robb, or retired permanently invalided, like Mr. Fielding. An exception to this rule was Sir Thomas White. He left public life a physical wreck, but that was because he carried the enormous burden of war financing.

### One of Country's Big Jobs

A minister of finance receives a salary of $10,000 per annum, to which must be added his sessional indemnity of $4,000 per annum, or $14,000 all told. He is responsible for an annual revenue of more than $450,000,000 and an annual expenditure of about $400,000,000. In addition he is responsible to his colleagues and parliament for the control of the financial institutions of the country. It is not too much to say that the ministership of finance is one of the biggest jobs in Canada. Surveying the field of commerce, it is apparent that the usual salary for a man of outstanding ability is not less than $25,000. It would seem the part of wisdom, if only to ensure that ministers of finance are removed from the temptation of using their position for purposes of making money, to pay them a reasonable salary. Several deputy ministers of Ottawa receive as great a salary as the Minister of Finance and one is more highly paid.

And yet the fact is that in recent years at least there has never been a breath of suspicion against the integrity of finance ministers and many of them have been men of no personal fortune.

### Mr. Fielding's Worry

It is the view of officials of the government that herein lies the secret of the worry that drags them down so quickly. A pathetic story which indicates what happens, concerns Mr. Fielding and it came to light only last week. One day he summoned an official of the department and laid bare the conditions of his private finances. After 40 years in public life he had reached an age at which he could no longer hope to enter private business and create an estate. He confessed that if he died his family might actually be in want. He knew that he could not get life insurance at his time of life; but could he get an accident insurance policy? He was doing a great deal of travelling at the time; indeed was shortly to leave for Halifax on the trip that brought on his last illness. It was immaterial how small the policy might be but if only a little one, it would relieve his mind to that extent. He was told that all forms of insurance were closed to him because of his age and Mr. Fielding then regretted that he had been so immersed in public life, so long in the post of finance, that he had failed to provide for his family. He added that rarely an hour passed that he did not grieve and worry about it.

It is believed here that the closing years of Mr. Robb's life were clouded by worry of this kind. Mr. Robb's estate has not yet been probated but when it is the Canadian people will be surprised at the smallness of his personal fortune.

### Could Have Won Fortune

Mr. Robb more than Mr. Fielding, was equipped to win a fortune in the world of commerce. Worried by the future prospects for his family and tried by the exactions of office, he desired to go back to private life and amass an estate in 1928, but was restrained from doing so by the pleadings of his colleagues.

And now Mr. Dunning is Minister of Finance. It is common knowledge that Mr. Dunning relatively is a poor man, relying chiefly upon his salary. He could not be otherwise, as he has been in public life, provincial and federal, since his early 30's and has had no chance to win a fortune in private life.

Those who know him best are aware that he worries a great deal over the future, realizing that sooner or later the party will leave office. Then, perhaps, at 50 years of age, he will have to start into business, having, in so far as his personal affairs are concerned, wasted the best years of his life.

What is being suggested here, is that the salaries of the more important ministers of the Crown should be raised to a point which would bear a reasonable comparison with remuneration to executive officers of private corporations.

Furthermore, it is suggested that the British practice of granting pensions for life to certain ministers should be adopted at once, in regard to the ministers of finance and, perhaps, the prime minister.

### Pensions in Britain

In the United Kingdom if a chancellor of the exchequer serves in that post for a certain period—a few months—he is entitled to a substantial pension for

(Continued on page 14)

# Stop Me If You've Heard This One

Two tramps walking along the railroad found a bottle of high powered moonshine. One took a drink and passed it to the other. And so forth, until the bottle was empty.

After awhile, one puffed out his chest and said: "You know, Bill, tomorrow I'm going to buy this road. I'm going to buy all the railroads in the country, all the automobiles, all the steamboats, all the hotels—everything. What do you think of that?"

Bill looked at his companion disparingly and replied: "Impossible; can't do it."

"Why not?"

"I won't sell."

# New Books

### All Our Yesterdays

The author of "Gallions Reach" has given us his second great novel and the Great War is the plot. The characters that H. M. Tomlinson has drawn for us in "All Our Yesterdays" are pigmylike compared to the broad sweep of the story's unfolding. When the last page is reached one realizes that here finally is a war book that has not attempted to tell a narrative of passion or disillusionment or courage, with the Great War as background, but has actually taken the war and its prologue of competitive armament and colony snatching as not only the plot but the chief character of the novel.

"All Our Yesterdays" is the John Brown's Body of the Great War. Tomlinson is a poet; imagery intensifies his style and his people, while interesting, are mere Hottentots to make the jungle of world affairs seem deeper and darker.

In his novel, Tomlinson takes us back to 1900 the time of the Boer War and the beginning of the race for naval supremacy, and sets the scene to make the war and its futility understandable. The dragon's teeth are sown. There is a brief interlude, dated by the author 1908, which suggests the partition of Africa. The Great War brings the harvest of the statesmen sowers. We almost lose his characters as Tomlinson with all the poetic and dramatic power of which he is capable, in a style that is vivid and overwhelming presents a series of etchings of war as it was where the war was being fought. Tomlinson makes us see it as an unintelligent war conducted in an atmosphere that silenced truth. "It would not be easy," he says, "to relate the full story of a war, even were it known, but it never is known. . . What is insignificant is overlooked, until, maybe, it turns into a menace which is too big to hide; finally, in any case, the dross, the scandals, the irrelevant torture of men, the cemeteries filled with heroes wasted by the mistakes of haughty but untachable pride, all sink out of sight; the irrelevant is omitted by historians, whose science teaches them what will make their records worthy and just; and in the end, nothing remains but the dusty rags of revered regimental colors preserved in the cold calm of our cathedrals, and some debts."

The Canadian edition is well printed and well bound. It is published by the Musson Book Company of Toronto. at $2.50.


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Record Business for Canadian Banks
NEW business records were established by Canadian banks last year, and the prospects for 1930 and following years are very bright, it is pointed out in the January number of our Market Letter.
The position of Canadian banks and bank stocks with particular reference to last fall's market decline is thoroughly examined.
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# *Business Conditions in Canada*

## FIRM FUR MARKET SEEN AT CLOSE OF PHENOMENAL YEAR

### Winnipeg Mart Has Hardest Year Since 1920

### TURNOVER $4,500,000

Price Range Cut Wide Swath Around $28 Level — Industry Now Stabilized

By H. A. HENRY

WINNIPEG.—With a turnover of approximately $4,500,000 in raw furs, the Winnipeg raw fur market easily maintained its position in 1929 as the most important primary raw fur market in Canada. Most of the goods handled on this market are derived from direct sources, such as trappers, collectors and country dealers.

The year was one of the most difficult in the Canadian fur trade since 1920, the market being subject to the most severe price fluctuations that have been experienced since that time. The average prices, for the whole year, however, were within 10 per cent of the 1928 average.

On account of the short crop in the higher latitudes the quantity of goods handled was down about 10 per cent, according to one of Winnipeg's leading raw fur dealers. The production of raw fur from wild sources is subject to a periodical cycle of rise and decline with the bottom and top of the orbit about seven years apart in several lines, while in other lines the intervening period between peak production varies down to three years.

**Upward Trend Seen**

It is believed that the past year saw the bottom of the orbit and that the trend of production will be upward from now on. It is not felt, however, that the increase will be important enough to influence prices to any great extent.

Regarded market-wise, the year was characterized by violent price fluctuations in almost all lines. Prices were on the upswing when the year 1929 opened and continued to advance until about the second week in February when they were up from 40 to 100 per cent from the season's opening levels in the previous December. Although the market peak was attained in February, important declines did not set in until about the middle of March when a downward movement started which, by the middle of May, had carried prices back to about the season's opening levels. Beaver and lynx were somewhat lower, muskrat and ermine were slightly higher, while the balance of lines were about on the opening basis.

**Summer Demand Poor**

The demand for Canadian furs was unusually meagre during the summer months, although always dropping off during that period. Towards the end of September, however, enquiries started coming in from the major fur markets of America and Europe and some hope was expressed that the onset of the 1929-30 season would find prices about half way between the previous December's opening and the peak prices in February.

Early in November, due to stock market conditions, it became apparent that this was not to be. All commodity markets, including the fur market reflected the uneasiness which was widespread at that time. Instead of continuing to firm up, the fur market again turned downward.

**December Trade Brighter**

By early December, with the clearing of the outlook in the general economic situation, the fog of depression started to lift from the fur market. Enquiries for merchandise again started to reach the Winnipeg market and sales for the first two business days of December equalled practically the whole of November's turnover.

By this time much lower levels had been established for raw fur at country points and the trade began to feel that merchandise could be bought with a fair degree of confidence, although a trading basis had not yet been definitely established.

By the end of the year two or three smaller auctions had been held in Canada to try out the market. The results of these, together with the small quantity of goods which had found an outlet through wholesale dealers by private treaty established a trading basis at about 15 to 30 per cent below the opening prices of the 1928-29 season in December 1928.

**Experience is Typical**

That, in brief is the action of the fur market in Winnipeg during the past year. It might be taken as typical of the action of the market at any point in Canada and in the United States. The conditions surrounding the fur market during that time are well known to any follower of the general financial situation during the year, and its reactions to these conditions are quite normal and quite obvious.

The 1929 readjustment has been painful, but was expected by conservative dealers, and places the fur trade in a much sounder position than it has enjoyed for at least the past two years. A real trading basis has been reached, and the trade can look ahead confidently to a year of safe and sane dealing, under more sound credit conditions and with more reliance on the moderate behaviour of its market.

**Outlook Favorable**

The outlook for the future is distinctly favorable, Winnipeg dealers believe. Although the security market upheavals of the past year have removed a large number of people from the consumer market of fur garments, there remains a great consumer class which will readily come into the market for furs on a lower basis. The trend of the present year will be to cater to this class, it is believed here. With proper handling the trade believes that they should immediately become an important factor in the distribution of fur.

**Solid Carbon Dioxide in Canada**

The Hiram Walker-Gooderham & Wort Co., distiller of Toronto, announced that a carbonic acid gas plant is to be installed in its Toronto establishment for the manufacture of "dry ice," the cost being estimated at $300,000. A similar installation will be made later at its plant at Montreal.

## Bank Leaders Sound Good Note

| | Canada | United States |
|---|---|---|
| Commodity Prices: | Produce prices remain at generally high level. | Current prices of leading commodities well below '29 level. |
| Iron and Steel: | 1930 programme of C.P.R. expected within few days. | Motor show at N. Y. stimulates. |
| Foreign Trade: | Total trade with U.S. increases 12 p.c. during November. | Export demand for gasoline reported as lagging. |
| Employment: | British Columbia shows greatest falling off in employment. | Construction industries expected to be busier than 1929. |
| Car Loadings: | Heavy increase in pulp wood loadings offset grain drop. | Loadings still sag below corresponding level last year. |
| Stock markets: | Paper stocks slump as $65 newsprint prospect fades. | Little support found for rallying tendencies. |
| Credit: | December figures expected to show some improvement in money tightness. | Lower rediscount rate seen as rediscount drop sharply. |
| Trend: | Bank officials unite in firm stand on soundness of Canada's present position. | Trade trend for early part of year not yet clearly defined. |

## Manufacturers, Merchants Urged to Follow Plan For Stimulating Trade

### Selection of Leading Items to Attract Tourists Should be Aid to Business — Basic Industries Reviewed — Wheat Situation Analyzed

A Weekly Review of Business Conducted by The Financial Post

Manufacturers of retail lines who feel doubtful as to trade prospects for 1930, would be well advised to act upon C. E. Neill's suggestion for cashing in on the $1,500,000,000 expenditures of United States tourists which are for the most part finding their way abroad instead of into the coffers of Canadian merchants and manufacturers. This suggestion was outlined in The Financial Post last week.

The suggestion, which has been broadcast far and wide since the annual meeting of the Royal Bank of Canada, is simply that of "selling" Canada, throughout the United States, as a country where luxuries and special types of merchandise can be purchased much more cheaply than in the United States, and without the necessity of a trip across the ocean.

**Little Taken Away**

The argument continues, that at the present time, although Canada is widely advertised as a country with magnificent scenic beauties and attractions, little attempt is made to sell the country as a place where merchandise can be profitably purchased. Although 95 per cent of American tourists come to Canada each year, they only take away merchandise valued at $4 per capita, as compared with expenditures of $750 per capita on merchandise in France, which has established herself as a leading source of luxury purchases.

A definite follow-up to this idea would be that Canadian manufacturers and merchants band themselves together to select leading lines in each important industry, which could be featured to head up a campaign of this sort. If this move were taken within the next few weeks it would be quite feasible to get this potential source of new trade into swing by the time United States tourists come flooding across our borders next summer.

There would, of course, be two distinct lines of approach to such a move. There would be the approach of manufacturers, such as in the textile groups, who should decide on one or two leading lines that are either exclusively Canadian, or for various reasons are obtainable more cheaply in Canada than in the United States. Then there would be the approach of the retailers who would doubtless include in their list (in addition to Canadian products) various foreign commodities, such as Irish linens, British woollens and china, diamonds, and a host of similar commodities which are saleable in this country at prices much cheaper than in the United States.

At the present time, when trade prospects for 1930 are somewhat uncertain, such a plan, if definitely and rigorously followed up throughout Canada, might readily add perhaps $500,000,000 to our trade balance and overcome many of the handicaps Canadian merchants and manufacturers now labor under, in regard to small turnover. If successfully cultivated, it would mean adding, for various commodities, approximately 15,000,000 purchasers (American tourists) to the present 10,000,000 population of resident Canada.

**Motor Business Fair**

Turning to general conditions for the week, iron and steel manufacturers are quite pleased with the current automobile business on hand, according to a check-up by The Post. Although, at the present time, current purchases from automobile manufacturers are only about 50 per cent of what they were a year ago, it must be remembered that during the first four months of 1929, production reached the highest record in Canadian history, and was considerably in excess of actual demands, as was proven by the sharp drop in production that came a few months later.

At the moment, orders from motor firms are on a decided hand-to-mouth basis, but there seems to be a firm conviction in the industry that business will steadily improve and that the total 1930 production will probably not fall short of 1929.

The other basic source of business, namely, the construction trades, are also looking with confidence to the new year, a survey of the situation by MacLean Building Reports, indicating that the year will see the volume of construction equal to, if not better than 1929, which set a new all-time high mark in Canadian history. A drop is expected in the total of engineering contracts, but on the other hand, business buildings are expected to show a substantial increase. Residential and industrial undertakings are considered doubtful.

The wheat situation still remains somewhat uncertain. One important point that should not be overlooked is that, according to latest official compilation (E. A. Ursell, statistician to the Board of Grain Commissioners, January 10, 1930) there was 20,000,000 bushels less wheat available for export from Canada than a year ago, in spite of the hoarding policy that has been in vogue since the fall. His resume of the situation gives an exceptionally clear picture of Canada's position as at the year end:

"Out of a total wheat crop of the three Prairie Provinces, officially estimated at 271,607,000 bushels, plus 5,617,400 bushels of the 1928 crop remaining in farmers' hands on July 31 last, the deliveries at country points, including platform loadings, to the end of December totalled slightly more than 207,500,000 bushels.

"The total visible supply at all points amounted to 228,000,000 bushels. Allowing 30,000,000 bushels of this as necessary for home requirements from January to July, and a carry-over at the end of July of 80 million bushels, the amount available for export during the seven months as wheat or wheat-flour is 145 million bushels, or about 20 million bushels less than the exports during the same period a year ago.

"The lowest estimates of world import requirements vary from 700 to 720 million bushels, and to the end of December some 290 million bushels are reported as having been absorbed in consumptive channels. In previous years the percentage absorbed during the five months was around 40 per cent of the total, so, on the same basis, requirements during the next seven months would equal 435 million bushels. Owing to continued financial stringency and the fact that native supplies have been more heavily drawn upon during the past five months than usual, it is likely imports will be no larger than are absolutely necessary, particularly as higher import duties went into effect on January 1 in Germany, and other principal importers are exerting every effort towards making native supplies go as far as possible.

"In his review on December 24 Broomhall estimates the total shipments for the year by exporting countries at 696 million bushels, and for the seven months between the end of December and July 31 at 440 million bushels, of which 312 million would have to be obtained in North America. The United States exportable surplus as at December 31st, allowing for average home consumption and carry-over, is reported as 165 million bushels, and adding the 145 million Canadian surplus makes a total of 310 million bushels.

"On the foregoing basis," concludes the report, "it does not appear that there should be any difficulty in disposing of the Canadian surplus, although unfavorable financial conditions in Europe and heavy import duties, together with good home crops of better than usual quality, will continue to exert a marked influence on the volume of demand, and the price basis upon which importers will be able to do business."

## Good Year Anticipated for Jones Bros. of Can.

Jones Bros. of Canada is said to have had a successful year during 1929. Although no operating statements are available yet, it is understood that the sales volume has been about 30 per cent higher than in 1928, and a corresponding increase in earnings is hoped for.

The management are reported to believe that the current year will show an increased demand for the company's products with resultant continued success.

## WRIGHT FLEXIBLE AXLE OPERATIONS VIEWED ASKANCE

### Better Business Bureau Issues Special Report

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Further enquiries by the Better Business Bureau of Montreal into the activities of the Wright Flexible Axle Motors Ltd., has resulted in the publishing of a report which is not entirely favorable to the company.

Over the past year or two, this company has been selling its stock in all parts of Canada. Much of it has been sold on the partial payment system. Towards the end of last month, the company sent out a notice saying that it was necessary for the shareholders to pay up the balance owing, in order that the company might go ahead with its plans for the manufacture of an automobile, using the Wright flexible axles.

**Not Highly Praised**

After pointing out that it does not recommend or condemn any offering of securities but rather must it be considered as a fact finding institution the Better Business Bureau has the following to say about the Wright Flexible Axle Motors Ltd.

"First of all, the object of the company is to develop the Wright flexible axle and to manufacture automobiles of which the flexible axle will be a feature.

"The principle of the Wright flexible axle has been traced back by the bureau to 1920 when the Birmingham Motors Company of Jamestown, N.Y., was formed to develop a flexible axle car. That company did not prosper and was wound up.

"Still later the Birmingham Motors Limited of Peterborough, Ont., was formed, also to develop a flexible axle motor car. It also ran into hard times and liquidation followed.

"It is at this time that James Adolphus Wright, mechanical engineer, officially enters the picture. In 1923 he headed a group of shareholders, who purchased from the liquidators of the Birmingham Motors Company for $18,000, all rights to manufacture the flexible axle car for which the Birmingham Motors Limited was organized to develop and manufacture.

**Sold Rights to Lodge**

"In 1924 Mr. Wright and his associates transferred those rights to District Lodge No. 82 of the International Association of Machinists. The Lodge appointed three members to act as Trustees of All Interest Wright Flexible Axle! A campaign to sell shares or interests was then launched and approximately $700,000 raised. The best part of that money, practically all of it, was spent in building up an organization, developing and experimenting.

"Then, in 1927, the Wright Flexible Axle Motors Ltd. was formed and the trustees transferred to the company the right to manufacture Wright Flexible Axle automobiles in Canada.

"It must be borne in mind that the development of the flexible axle up to this time and since, was not confined to automobiles, Mr. Wright having in mind applying the flexible axle principle to buses, tramcars, railway cars, airplanes, and so on.

**Limited Patent Rights**

"The Wright Flexible Axle Company has the manufacturing rights of the axle in Canada only for automobiles. For instance, as a result of the development there are 32 patents pending and extant relative to the flexible axle, but the company has the Canadian rights only on those that apply to the automobiles—namely, 17 of the 32.

"The patents, all of them, are owned by Mr. Wright, and he, by contract, has transferred the rights on 17 to the company—in the case of liquidation, or any other such contingency, the patent rights revert to Mr. Wright.

"It is five years since the original financing of the Trustees of All Interests Wright Flexible Axle commenced, and about two years since the Motor Car Company was formed.

"To date of December 13, 1929, stock to the value of $455,051.50 has been subscribed, of which $363,858.41 has been paid.

"A plant has been acquired in Montreal east—but not fully paid for — where it is claimed production equipment is 95 per cent installed.

**Delay in Production**

"Eighteen months ago literature of the company stated that peak production would be reached in 1929. The president now states that the company intends to produce five models to be exhibited either at the Motor Show or by private showing in January or February, 1930, and that production will commence in the spring.

"All this, however, is contingent upon the company raising additional working capital of $215,000.

"There in a nutshell are the salient facts of the situation—which must be considered in conjunction with the balance sheet of the company, in which the principal asset of the company is shown as the patents.

"There are two reasons given by the officials of the company for the backward state of affairs. First, it is that financing has been hindered by Better Business Bureau activity. Secondly, they claim that they have had difficulty in obtaining tools."

## WESTERN CLUBS LED FLYING LAST YEAR

### Light Aeroplane Movement Shows Marked Gains in 1929

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Marked gains were made in all divisions of Canada's light aeroplane club during the past year. There are now 23 light aeroplane clubs in operation as opposed to 15 in 1928, flying hours approximated 15,400 as compared with 8,124, and there were 396 solo flyers in 1929 in comparison with 209 in 1928.

The Western provinces led the flying club movement last year. Calgary had the largest membership with a total of 1,060, Saskatoon was second with 745, while Regina followed with 357 members. Toronto and Hamilton claimed 271 and 198 members respectively.

Winnipeg led the clubs in flying time with a total for the year of 1,458 hours, Calgary flew 1,224 hours; Regina 1,157; Saskatoon 1,137 and Edmonton 1,048 hours.

At the end of the year there were 47 aircrafts on loan to clubs by the government and 13 were owned by the clubs themselves.

**Requires Large Sums**

Growth of aviation and development of flying clubs is expected to require a large parliamentary appropriation this year. Expansion of air mails, aerial photography, fire and crop protection will call for more machines while it is expected that the present assistance given to flying clubs will be maintained. There are presently 80 planes used by the civil aviation division, exclusive of 47 loaned to flying clubs and 5 to the Department of Marine and Fisheries.

Estimates for 1930 will also make provision for development of a new military and naval flying base at Trenton which, when completed, will supplant Camp Borden.

## Canada Steamship Lines Make Change in Personnel

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Five changes are announced in the freight traffic department of Canada Steamship Lines, all effective February 1. They follow: The office of L. J. Burns, assistant freight traffic manager, will be transferred to Montreal; James H. Edwards, formerly general claim agent, Montreal, is appointed division freight agent Montreal; Frank O. Dayton is appointed division freight agent, Hamilton; W. J. Robinson, formerly division freight agent, Hamilton, is appointed general freight agent, with office at Toronto, and jurisdiction over territory west of Kingston; T. C. Brown, formerly local freight agent, Toronto, is appointed city freight agent Toronto.

## Canadian Business Indicators

Compiled Weekly by The Financial Post

| | Latest 1929 | Latest 1928 | Cumulative for Year 1929 | Cumulative for Year 1928 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Weekly** | | | | |
| C.P.R. Gross Earn. (Jan. 7, '30) | $ 2,556,000 | $ 3,371,000 | ...... | ...... |
| C.N.R. Gross Earn. (Jan. 7, '30) | $ 3,463,427 | $ 3,582,844 | ...... | ...... |
| Car Loadings (Jan. 4, '30) | 44,310 | 46,106 | ...... | ...... |
| Stock Index (Dec. 19) | 781.7 | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| **Monthly** | | | | |
| **Production—** | | | | |
| Pig Iron, tons (Nov.) | 86,516 | 95,426 | 1,007,612 | 934,085 |
| Steel, tons (Nov.) | 93,648 | 108,468 | 1,297,273 | 1,137,160 |
| Newsprint cwt. (Nov.)) | 252,046 | 223,655 | 2,495,628 | 2,173,498 |
| Automobiles (Nov.) | 9,424 | 11,769 | 257,800 | 232,957 |
| Boots and Shoes, pr. (Nov.) | 1,473,741 | 1,555,467 | 18,230,074 | 18,744,787 |
| Flour, bbls. (Oct.) | 1,527,507 | 2,129,716 | 15,852,136 | 15,944,348 |
| **Construction—** | | | | |
| Building Permits (Nov.) | $ 16,166,385 | $ 15,830,836 | $ 220,152,532 | $ 203,010,555 |
| Contracts (Dec.) | 32,548,800 | 18,905,200 | 576,651,800 | 472,032,600 |
| **Labor—** | | | | |
| Employment Index (Oct.) | 125.6 | 118.8 | ...... | ...... |
| **Trade—** | | | | |
| Imports (Nov.) | $ 108,733,697 | $ 102,966,710 | $1,214,575,742 | $1,127,574,516 |
| Exports (Nov.) | $ 111,068,332 | $ 167,013,618 | $1,111,875,924 | $1,233,634,230 |
| **Imports of Key Products—** | | | | |
| Rubber, lbs. (Oct.) | 4,078,840 | 6,594,688 | 68,610,040 | 56,063,837 |
| Cotton, lbs. (Oct.) | 11,812,000 | 4,971,000 | 105,109,000 | 99,965,000 |
| Sugar (Oct.) | 3,129,215 | 5,792,643 | ...... | ...... |
| Petroleum, crude, gal. (Oct.) | 122,600,000 | 95,738,000 | 840,650,000 | 702,069,000 |
| Coal, tons (Oct.) | 2,167,212 | 1,779,382 | 15,418,873 | 11,945,761 |
| **Exports of Key Products—** | | | | |
| Newsprint, cwt. (Oct.) | 4,648,815 | 4,284,558 | 50,581,891 | 35,944,776 |
| Automobiles, No. (Oct.) | 9,637 | 9,705 | 83,547 | 53,183 |
| Wheat, bush. (Oct.) | 20,721,853 | 43,687,219 | 172,539,901 | 240,923,021 |
| Wheat, flour, bbls. (Oct.) | 554,039 | 1,170,979 | 8,430,843 | 8,685,138 |
| **Electric Power—Output—** | | | | |
| M. Kilowatt hours (Oct.) | 1,594,283 | 1,460,448 | 14,493,263 | 13,048,998 |
| **Population—** | | | | |
| Emigration (Oct.) | 7,416 | 7,962 | ........ | ........ |
| Immigration (Oct.) | 8,817 | 8,041 | 153,764 | 154,423 |
| **Finance—** | | | | |
| Failures, No. (Oct.) | 176 | 200 | 1,766 | 1,614 |
| Failures, Liabilities (Oct.) | $ 2,050,232 | $ 3,413,198 | $ 32,391,423 | $ 23,974,442 |
| Bank Debit (Nov.) | $4,176,749,612 | $4,431,843,134 | $42,866,338,084 | $39,606,026,909 |
| Bond Sales (Dec.) | $ 120,356,303 | $ 56,034,399 | $ 649,055,800 | $ 440,414,519 |
| Insurance Sales (Nov.) | $ 56,673,000 | $ 54,865,000 | $ 558,855,000 | $ 522,072,000 |
| **Wholesale Prices (1913=100)—** | | | | |
| General Index (Nov.) | 95.8 | 94.9 | ...... | ...... |
| Iron (Nov.) | 93.6 | 92.8 | ...... | ...... |
| Cottons, raw (Oct.) | 105.6 | 106.6 | ...... | ...... |
| Grains | 100.0 | 85.7 | ...... | ...... |
| Cattle (Nov.) | 108.6 | 110.8 | ...... | ...... |

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New reduced rates for long distance telephone service in Ontario and Quebec have been in effect since January 1.
The new lower rates affect chiefly calls to points from 75 to 800 miles distant, the reductions being from $.05 to $.20 per call. These mean an annual saving of $200,000 for telephone users.
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W. J. CAIRNS
Manager.

# Canadian Pulp & Paper Industry

## Opportunity for Profit From Newsprint Stocks Limited for Some Time

### Betterment in Earnings Only from Higher Prices

### SITUATION MUDDLED

### International Aspect of Price Advance More Apparent Now Than Ever Before

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Taken as a group, he newsprint stocks present little pportunity for profit making over he next twelve months. For a time, he attempt to bring about a $5 increase in the price of newsprint had bullish effect on prices, but the reaking down of negotiations, put ack the stocks to where they were, nd even lower, before the new price as announced.

While it is true that production as increased and demand from American publishers has been larger han ever, there is little profit to e made at prevailing prices. It ill be recalled that reports of the ifferent companies for 1928, which overed a year of uncertainty, showd that few more than earned their ond interest and preferred diviend requirements.

For the year just passed, conditions were more favorable, but with ewsprint at $55.20 a ton, it is expected that earnings available for istribution to the common stock hareholders will be negligible. hose companies with a diversified utput, such as Price Bros., should e able to hold their own, but others ore dependent upon newsprint will ot report any marked change in arnings.

#### Outlook is Discouraging

As a hold, the outlook for the ewsprint stocks is equally discouraging. Had the manufacturers cted more circumspectly in seekg a price increase, all would have een well. Increasing the price early 10 per cent with little notice nd the frequent statements by the remiers of Ontario and Quebec to he effect that the new price should e enforced, did not help matters. If he producers had sought for an increase of say $2 a ton this year and hen raised the price another $2 at he beginning of 1931, the chances re that the publishers would have greed to a price increase.

The consumer is perfectly aware f the fact that a price increase is nly a matter of time. With this pinion strengthened in the minds of he publishers, it would be a comparatively easy matter to bring them round to the manufacturer's way f thinking. An increase of 10 per ent in the price of newsprint, however, was more than the publishers ould handle, hence their decided bjection to any advance in the price f paper at the moment.

The publishers' case was strengthned by the stock market collapse, nd, also, probably even more important, they had their backs up ver the "interference" of the provincial governments. Premiers Ferguson and Taschereau, no doubt cted in the best interests of their espective provinces, but any semblance of governmental pressure bviously would not help the case of he producers.

#### Advance Not Expected

Though International and other companies have announced that there will be no increase in the price of newsprint for the first half of 1930 and that any increase in the latter half of the year, will be announced some thirty days before hand, it is doubtful if any increase can be put into effect this year. Certainly the position of the publishers is stronger than ever against any attempt to bring about higher prices.

This opinion is general among those who have followed the activities of the Canadian newsprint industry. While most of them are ready to look upon the bright side of things, few have any expectations that an increase will be brought about this year. It may be that summary action will be taken by the provincial governments to that end, but the last attempt clearly showed the inadvisability of any pressure from governmental sources.

#### Price Increase Problematical

With no immediate prospect for an increase this year, which in turn means earnings at or about the current level, attention turns to next year. Here again, everything will depend upon how the matter is handled. Closer attention will be paid to the law of supply and demand. Though consumption of newsprint has increased rapidly over the past twelve months, additional machinery has been brought into service, offsetting any lowering of the spread between supply and consumption.

Fixing of newsprint prices today is not simply a matter of Canadian mills putting into force an arbitrary rate or exacting from the American publishers what they will pay, it is a matter influenced by international conditions.

#### International Factors

In the next year, for example, five new mills will be brought into production. Powell River is adding to its output, International's Dalhousie mill comes into production shortly, Mersey Paper has started to produce, Beaverbrook's plant in England is underway, and a new mill starts in the New England States. Accordingly there is a greater supply from the Canadian mills, while a prospective demand in England for some 60,000 tons of Canadian newsprint will be cut off when Beaverbrook's mill comes into production. This block of paper will have to be marketed in the United States or the other countries with which Canada supplies newsprint. As these other markets are limited it appears that a fair share of the paper shipped to the Beaverbrook papers will have to be marketed in the United States.

It is freely admitted that if the American market holds up as well in 1930 as in 1929, the Canadian producers will have reason to be satisfied. And as at present there is spread of nearly 20 per cent between consumption and rated capacity, it is obvious that the additional supplies to come onto the market over the next twelve months will not add strength to the Canadian producers' demands for an increased price.

#### Keep Output in Hand

Through the functions of the Newsprint Institute it will be possible to keep production down to a level where it does not create a surplus, but while this additional capacity is hanging over the market, it is apparent that any attempt to get a higher price for newsprint will have to be done with the greatest diplomacy. As already said most of the American publishers recognize the inevitability of a price increase, but they want to put off that time as long as possible, or to absorb gradually an advance in paper charges.

Furthermore they are going to buy paper in the cheapest market. Except for the large metropolitan dailies, quality of newsprint is not an important factor, and if the American publishers can secure their newsprint requirements at a lower price from Europe, they are going to divert their business in that direction. There would be certain disadvantages in such action, and as long as they are able to get their quality newsprint from Canadian producers on a reasonable price basis, the business will come to this country.

#### Caution is Needed

The problem of increasing supplies, together with the possible purchasing of larger quantities of newsprint from Europe, all go to make the matter of a price increase a very involved affair. The dependency of the United States upon Canadian mills for its supply of newsprint is an argument that does not hold much water, especially when there is an international supply. If the price is increased to $60 or more a ton, the attractiveness of the American market becomes obvious and it would undoubtedly attract larger importations from countries other than Canada.

The newsprint situation is not altogether adverse, but there are many factors to be taken into consideration when purchasing stocks of Canadian newsprint companies. One and all are convinced that eventually the Canadian industry will achieve the position to which it aspires, namely, domination of the United States markets, but the road is long and rocky. To talk of the "long pull" possibilities of newsprint stocks is not speaking in terms of one or two years, but perhaps, five years or more. An increase of $5 a ton would make a material difference in the financial position of the different operators, but first of all, the producers have got to sell the consumers on the thought that a nominal increase will be in their best interests in the long run.

### Is Canadian Member

CHARLES VINING, of the advertising firm of Cockfield, Brown and Company. He has been appointed a Canadian member of the investment research committee of the Financial Advertisers' Association, to represent Dominion Securities Corporation.

### William Chamberlain Elected Director International Paper

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—William Chamberlain has been elected a director of International Paper and Power Company.

## FRASER EARNINGS FOR CURRENT YEAR SHOULD IMPROVE

### But Interest Charges Will Prove Drag Till Notes Mature

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — With the virtual completion of the Restigouche Company's sulphite mill at Athol, N.B., Fraser Companies face the current year with an improved outlook. Expansion undertaken by the company during the past year or two has proved too much for its cash resources and the common dividend was discontinued recently.

The potentialities of the Fraser property are apparent. The company is now the largest manufacturer of fine paper in Canada and with completion of additions should gradually improve its profits. Nevertheless it will likely be some time before the common stock develops any appreciable earning power. The issue of $3,500,000 collateral notes involves interest charges of $210,000 annually while the maturity of the issue in 1932 will have to be met.

#### Notes Are Convertible

On the other hand, the notes are convertible into common shares on the basis of 10 shares for each $500 note. An improvement in the market for the stock might result in advantage being taken of this clause, with the consequent elimination of the principal amount's payment in 1932.

The output of fine paper from the company's mill at Madawaska has been stepped up in the past two years and output from this unit now comprises 170 tons daily. In addition to this the mill has a production of over 100 tons daily of catalogue paper, all contracted for on a ten year arrangement with Sears, Roebuck and Company. High grade board is manufactured at the rate of 100 tons daily, while the Edmundston mill has an output of 70 tons of paper board a day.

On completion of Restigouche Company's sulphite mill at Athol, productive capacity for that commodity will be increased by 150 tons daily, making a total of 350 tons a day.

#### Expanded Too Rapidly

Earning power of Fraser Companies has not developed as rapidly as expansion of the company's property though the stock sold up to a high level in 1928 and 1929. Net earnings have shown consistent gains, but financing to take care of additions to property has made inroads into profits.

In 1928 net earnings amounted to $1,765,154, or the equivalent, after all charges, of $1.16 a share on the common stock. No figures have been published regarding earnings in 1929 but it can be supposed that they did not fully reflect the increased output from the mills.

## GEORGE A. FULLER PREFERRED BONUS IS $4.78 A SHARE

### Earned in Eight Months Compared With $4.38 in Previous Twelve

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Though the fiscal year of the George A. Fuller Company of Canada has been changed to end December 31, instead of April 30, earnings for the eight months ended December 31, 1929, showed a substantial gain over the same period in the previous year. In that period a sum equivalent to $4.79 a share was earned on the participating preferred shares, as opposed to $4.38 a share paid in the twelve month period ended April 30, 1929.

This issue of preferred stock comprises the Canadian investment interest in the Fuller Company of Canada and is outstanding to the extent of $750,000. A dividend of 6 per cent is paid on the shares, and in addition, they are entitled to non-cumulative participating dividends equivalent to 20 per cent of residuary net profits to a maximum of $9 per annum.

In the last fiscal year earnings were such as to warrant the distribution of $4.38 a share under this clause in addition to the regular payment, accordingly shareholders received the sum of $10.38 a share in dividends in the 1928-1929 fiscal year

Gains in total earnings are indicated by the fact that profits available for distribution under the participating privilege were higher in eigth months than they were in the previous twelve.

No dividend has yet been declared for the last fiscal period ended December 31, but it may be supposed that it will amount to the figure published in the official statement, namely, $4.79 a share.

George A. Fuller Company of Canada is controlled by the George A. Fuller Company of the United States which in turn is controlled by the United States Realty and Improvement Company.

## AIR MAIL SERVICES EXPAND ACTIVITIES

### Further Growth Shown in Poundage Carried—New Routes Planned

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Expansion of the air mail services in Canada is reflected in a wide growth in poundage carried during 1929. The volume of airmail has risen from 14,684 pounds in 1927 to 316,631 pounds in 1928, and during 1929 approximately 450,000 pounds were carried.

Further, a contract has been let and it is expected that the service will begin in February for the carriage of mail by night from Winnipeg to Calgary and Edmonton. This overnight service means the saving of 24 hours not only for those towns but for transcontinental mails as well, since they can be taken from the train at Winnipeg and be put on board the previous day's train at Calgary.

Negotiations are under way to link up the new Canadian prairie air mail service, with the United States middle west system. It is claimed that the next international development will be an air mail line from Minneapolis and St. Paul to Winnipeg, via Fargo and Grand Forks. Subsequently it is expected that this will be supplemented by a series from Great Falls, Montana, to Regina.

Four direct contacts will thus be established between the two countries, Montreal and Albany, Toronto and Buffalo, Winnipeg and Minneapolis, and Regina and Great Falls.

## Canada Power and Paper Stock Reflects Uncertainty

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Canada Power and Paper common stock attracted attention this week by dropping off to 14¼—the lowest it has been since the company was formed and compares with a high of 55 in 1928. The reasons for the decline are not definite, though a large share of the loss can be attributed to the poor outlook for newsprint companies and also the unsatisfactory market for kraft paper, which will effect earnings of Wayagamack.

When the news of the absorption of Port Alfred and Wayagamack was announced a short while back, Canada Power and Paper came in for some attention. Securing a low cost producer and a company with a diversified output, both at a relatively low price, was looked upon as a strengthening factor in the company's position. While the deal will eventually react to the benefit of the company, it is not expected that material advantages will be apparent for another year.

The financial statement of the company, which is expected early next month, will not likely show much improvement in earning power, though the liquid position of the company should be just as strong as last year, when the company reported a working capital of over $22,000,000, and a heavy investment in the shares of Shawinigan Water and Power Company. The statement is expected to be a consolidated one, covering operations of Port Alfred, Wayagamack and Canada Power and Paper.

It is doubtful if the company did much more than earn its prior obligations, such as bond interest, dividend on outstanding stocks of acquired companies, etc. The year started off badly for the company, as also for the other producers in this field, and it was not until toward the latter part of the year that the company was able to develop a good earning power.

As far as can be learned output of Canada Power and Paper last year was about 7 per cent ahead of that in the preceding year. As selling price was lower, it is expected that the total income will not show much change. Then again, there is the income from Port Alfred and Wayagamack to be taken into consideration. Earnings from these companies are expected to be up to average, so that the total income will compare satisfactorily with that reported in 1928.

From the angle of the common stockholders, however, there is not expected to be any large surplus. Like the other companies, Canada Power and Paper needs a higher price for its newsprint before it will be able to report large earnings on its common stock.

### Mont. Telegraph Report Reveals Little Change

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—The 83rd annual report of the Montreal Telegraph Company for the year ended December 31, 1929, reveals little change from previous reports. Property is carried at $2,151,823, the same valuation as when it was taken over in 1881 by the Great North Western Telegraphs Company of Canada, now controlled by Canadian National Telegraphs.

Cash and investments stand at $101,892 as opposed to $98,569 in the previous year while in liabilities, contingent fund is carried at $46,923 an increase of over $8,000. The 1929 reserve for income tax at $12,800 is $400 lower than that of the previous year.

The usual annual payment of $165,000 was received from the Great North Western Telegraph Company, out of which shareholders were paid dividends at the rate of 8 per cent on the company's capital of $2,000,000, less government income tax.

The vacancy on the board of directors created by the death of F. W. Molson, has been filled by the election of Charles F. Sise.

#### Develop Natural Resources

New water power installation completed and brought into operation in Canada during 1929 amounted to 378,000 horsepower, bringing the total installation for the Dominion up to 5,727,600 horsepower.


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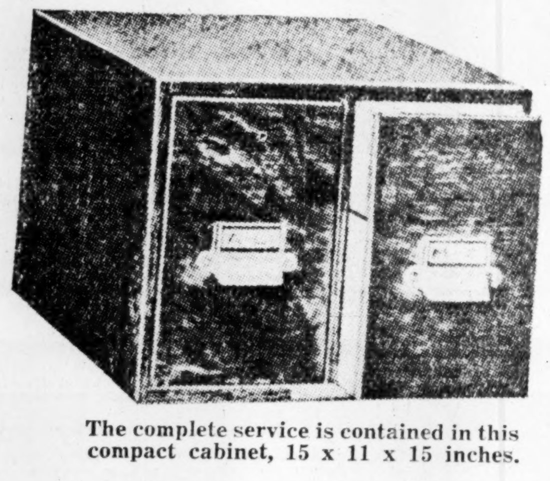

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Pulp and Paper Mills — Power Developments

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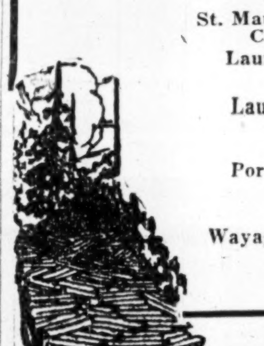
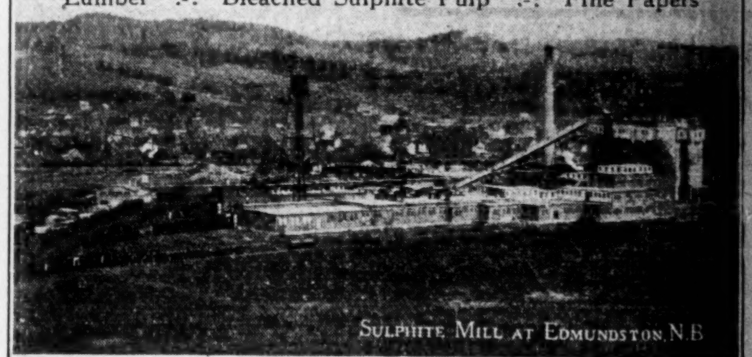
Laurentide Company Limited, Grand'Mere, Que.
Laurentide-Ottawa Company Limited, Pembroke, Ont.
Port Alfred Pulp and Paper Corporation, Port Alfred, Que.
Wayagamack Pulp and Paper Co. Ltd., Three Rivers, Que.



Head Office:
MONTREAL-QUEBEC

FRASER COMPANIES LIMITED
EDMUNDSTON, N.B.
Lumber :-: Bleached Sulphite Pulp :-: Fine Papers



SULPHITE MILL AT EDMUNDSTON N.B.

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MONTREAL, QUE.
Owning and operating mills at
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Beaupre, Que. — Iroquois Falls, Ont.
Sturgeon Falls, Ont. — Smooth Rock Falls, Ont.
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# Your Investments

**Investment questions and problems submitted by subscribers of The Financial Post will be answered by letter and those of general interest will be published on this page. We cannot extend this service to non-subscribers. A two-cent stamp or stamped envelope must always be enclosed to cover the direct reply. Write mining and insurance enquiries on sheets separate from other investment enquiries. No answers can be given by telephone or telegram.**

### Inter. Petroleum

I have been advised to buy some shares of International Petroleum; would you recommend this as a satisfactory investment?

International Petroleum is increasing its production steadily, is a strong factor in the field it serves and the stock in the light of a hold is attractive.

### Canada Wire & Cable

Do you think that the preferred shares of Canada Wire and Cable Company are sound? I hold a small block of them; has the company done well in the past year?

Canada Wire and Cable preferred is a good stock. The company has made progress during the past year, earnings are expected to be in excess of those of 1928 and the outlook for the company appears satisfactory.

### Inter. Nickel

What is your opinion of International Nickel? I am considering the sale of some shares at a loss, though I can afford to hold on to them.

It may be two years before International Nickel realizes its full earning power, but the potentialities of the property cannot be denied. Though you have a loss on your original investment we would advise you to hold on to your shares rather than take a loss at present prices.

### Imperial Oil

The shares of Imperial Oil have been rather slow in moving recently. I hold some of the stock and would like your opinion regarding its sale.

Imperial Oil shares have an excellent market record and shareholders have benefitted from their holdings in this company in the past. The outlook for the future is satisfactory and we feel that this stock should be retained.

### Steel of Canada

What progress has Steel Company of Canada made in 1929? I hear that the shares are a good buy at present prices.

Earnings of Steel Company of Canada for 1929 will show a gain over those of the previous year. The company is undertaking a wide plan of plant expansion and may be expected to make further progress in the future. It is one of the strongest industrial factors in Canada.

### Sherwin-Williams

Do you think that there is a possibility of appreciation in value of Sherwin-Williams stock in the months immediately ahead.

Sherwin-Williams is one of the strongest companies operating in the Canadian paint and varnish field. It has a successful record, and though at times it has not been active marketwise—that is, stock marketwise—it is one to be held.

### Imperial Oil

Do you think that Imperial Oil stock would be suitable for investment for a man of limited means? I want to purchase a sound common stock, and this security has been recommended to me.

Imperial Oil is one of the best stocks on the Canadian market. Over many years, it has returned excellent dividends, bonuses, stock rights, etc., to the shareholders. There is reason to expect that earnings of Imperial Oil will continue to expand and that further benefits will accrue to the shareholders. As an investment stock it is to be highly recommended, and we do not think that you have any need to worry about it.

### B.C. Power

I am a man of small means but have a small surplus of funds to invest. I am considering the "A" shares of British Columbia Power Corporation. Further, would you advise the purchase of the "B" shares in the light of a hold?

The "A" shares of B. C. Power Corp. are a satisfactory investment. The company is undertaking a programme of expansion and the increased output from plants when brought into production during the next few years will strengthen the company's position materially. Further, it serves a territory which is expanding from an industrial angle, it is the dominant utility in the territory, and earnings should show a steady growth. At present prices the yield on the stock is attractive and the stock might show you an appreciation over a period of years.

As a speculation, the "B" shares have possibilities. Earnings in 1928 left a margin applicable to the "B" shares and the position of this stock should become stronger.

Whether you buy the "B" shares depends on your own financial position. As a long hold, it has certain attractions.

### Canadian Vickers

Do you think that Canadian Vickers earned its preferred dividend in 1929? I remember that this company had some trouble in 1928 and earnings were not as large as expected. Any information on this point will be appreciated.

Though Canadian Vickers experienced a set-back in 1928, it was able to improve its earnings and operating position during 1929. Accordingly, the company should have earned its preferred dividend requirements by a comfortable margin. At the present time, the company has a fair volume of business on hand, and is effecting economy and otherwise improving its position.

### Inter. Utilities

I notice the "A" shares of International Utilities Corp. yield about 10 per cent at present prices. Do you consider the shares a safe medium for the investment of funds?

The fact that the "A" shares of International Utilities yield 10 per cent is an indication that the stock is speculative. We think it might be included in a well diversified list of sound securities though we consider there are more attractive stocks to be purchased.

International Utilities have extensive holdings in Western Canada and in the United States but only a few of those are large properties.

### Inter. Nickel

Kindly let me have an expression of your opinion as to the merit of International Nickel Company's stock as a buy at current market levels.

International Nickel is making rapid progress with its development of the Frood Mine and expects to be handling ore from this property in a commercial way some time in the latter half of this year. This ore carries rich values of copper, nickel and precious metals. The record of the company to date has been satisfactory, and we think that over the next year or two years, International Nickel stock should reflect the improvement in the company's position.

### Quebec Power

Some time ago I bought the common stock of Quebec Power Company. This stock was highly recommended to me, but it is now selling at about 5 points less than I paid for it. Should I sell or hold on to this stock?

Quebec Power is making strong headway, as is evidenced by its production and sale of electric energy. Furthermore, the company recently increased its dividend by 50 cents, and there is talk that further benefits will accrue to the common shareholders before long. This stock is favorably regarded and we are of the opinion that it will show further appreciation over a period of time.

### Lake of the Woods

Any information you may have on Lake of the Woods Milling Company will be appreciated. I have purchased this stock at about its present level and am undecided whether to carry it or sell.

The milling situation is only fair at the moment, and there does not appear to be any immediate hope for improvement. Accordingly, Lake of the Woods, as well as the other companies, has been affected by a limiting of operations. We do not think that the dividend is in danger, and as you are receiving a good yield on the stock, we would recommend that you continue to retain it.

### Stocks for Appreciation

Will you be good enough to recommend for me a list of common stocks, which are not speculative and which will be sure to show me an appreciation in value?

The purchase of common stocks is necessarily speculative, where such stocks are subject to public trading. In National Breweries new stock, British American Oil, International Petroleum, Steel Company of Canada, Quebec Power, Shawinigan and Montreal Power, you have a number of good stocks with a fair yield, and with possibilities of appreciation. If you decide to buy any of the common stocks listed above, we think that you will not go far wrong.

### Public Utility Invest.

I have been advised to buy some shares of the Public Investment Company. To do this I would have to sell some Reliance Grain preferred and Canada Power and Paper common. Does the outlook for Public Utility Investment Company warrant such a switch?

We do not think it would be opportune for you to sell your Reliance Grain preferred and invest the proceeds in the Public Utility Investment Company. This company is a small investment trust, and while progressing has not a proven record. There is not an especially active market for the stock. Further, the stock is not on a regular dividend basis only three distributions having been made since the incorporation of the company in 1927.

### Canadian Pacific

Some time ago I bought Canadian Pacific Railway stock at 182. The stock has recently reacted to close to that level and I am wondering whether it would be wise to sell it now and reinvest the proceeds in other stocks.

Canadian Pacific Railway stock is one of the soundest securities on the market. While the stock has declined on the report of lower earnings and due to the general unsettlement in the market, we do not think that you have any need to worry about it.

The railway stocks, as a group, have not been especially active over the past six months, but, this is not indicative of any inherent weakness in the companies. At present prices one receives a good yield on Canadian Pacific stock. Furthermore, there is a possibility that the management will split the stock. It is generally understood that this will take place when market conditions warrant, and when such action is taken, there should be a wider market and possibly a further appreciation in price.

Unless you want to take up a more speculative issue, we think that it would be more to your advantage to hold on to the stock than to dispose of it now.

### Can. Northern Power

I hold a bond of Canada Northern Power Corporation. I am revising my investments, would you advise me to hold on to this bond?

This company is expanding its operations and is making progress in the territory it serves. Earnings are satisfactory and we think your bond should be retained.

### Alexander Building

Among my holdings is a bond of the Alexander Building Corporation. Is this a satisfactory investment in your opinion?

We understand that earnings of Alexander Building Corporation are sufficient to take care of bond interest requirements and this security may be considered a satisfactory investment in its class.

### Sound Stocks

I hold some shares of Montreal Power, Shawinigan, Steel Company of Canada and Imperial Oil. Which one of these stocks will show me the greatest appreciation in 12 months time?

It is impossible to forecast the market trend of any of the stocks you mentioned. Nevertheless your holdings represent an investment in leading industrial companies and if you are prepared to hold on to them, we feel that they will show you a profit in the course of the next two years.

### Winnipeg Electric

Will you be good enough to give me your opinion on the common stock of Winnipeg Electric? I bought it at some points above the current market price and am now wondering whether to dispose of it or to continue holding on.

Winnipeg Electric common stock has not acted well marketwise. It apparently lacks sponsorship. The company has a favorable operating record. Electric output has increased steadily, owing to the increasing demands from the districts served. The tramways record a large number of revenue passengers carried during 1929, while the gas department also is making headway. Furthermore, the company has a substantial stake in Manitoba Power Company, holding over 90,000 shares, upon which it receives liberal dividends. Its own earning power is sufficient to take care of dividend requirements. Since early last year, Winnipeg Electric Company has advanced over $2,000,000 toward development work on the Seven Sisters Power site, which is being carried out by a subsidiary, the North West Power Company. This latter organization will shortly undertake public financing, the proceeds of the issue being used in part to refund the advances made by the parent company. All in all, the position of Winnipeg Electric is strengthening and though the market has not fully reflected the improvements, we do not think that you would be well advised to dispose of the stock at present.

### Reliance Grain

I have been advised to sell my preferred shares in Reliance Grain Company. However, I am unwilling to make this move without asking your opinion?

Reliance Grain preferred is a good stock. The company is making progress and though earnings may not equal those of last year, they should be sufficient for preferred dividend requirements. The outlook for the company is favorable and we would advise you to retain your stock.

### G.B. & C. Investment

Do you consider the debentures of Great Britain and Canada Investment Corporation a satisfactory investment? I have a small amount of money tied up in this security.

Great Britain and Canada Investment Corporation is a well managed investment trust and should make satisfactory progress. The conversion privileges and warrants attached to the debentures may prove valuable when the company develops a greater earning power on its common stock.

### Stocks for 1930

I have about $3,000 to invest in common stocks and would like to have from you a list of securities, which you think will show appreciation during 1930.

At the present time we think the stocks having the best possibilities of appreciation in value this year are as follows: International Petroleum, British American Oil, National Breweries new stock, Steel Company of Canada, Montreal Power, Shawinigan, while in the more speculative class National Steel Cars and Canadian Car. You might also watch Power Corporation of Canada, Quebec Power, McColl-Frontenac, Dominion Bridge and Famous Players.

### J. S. Mitchell

Have you any information on the operations of the J. S. Mitchell Company? I hold a few shares of the preferred and common stock, and on going over my list of investments at the year end, wondered whether I should make any change.

There is comparatively little information about J. S. Mitchell Company, but what we have been able to gather is to the effect that it is the intention of the present interest to retire the preferred gradually and eventually do something for the common stock shareholders. We think that it would be better for you to hold on than sell now.

### Manipulations

Why have certain of the Calgary stocks been subject to such declines? Do you think they will stage any comeback in the near future?

Certain of the oil stocks probably have been subjected to manipulation in the same way that Canadian mining stocks have suffered. Nevertheless the market in general has been very bad and even under the most promising of circumstances it is hardly likely that the oil stocks could have advanced materially.

We see no likelihood of a general advance in the market in the next few months, but it is possible that the finding of a few new big producing wells in Turner Valley and elsewhere in the West would revive interest in this class of speculation.

### Onalto Oils

I have been strongly advised to buy some shares in Onalto Oils. What is your opinion of such a purchase?

Onalto Oils at this stage in our opinion, is a gamble. If you put any money into the proposition you should write off the investment and be agreeably surprised if there are favorable developments.

So far as we know this is an honest effort to find oil in the Wainwright area. The Wainwright area has not developed as well as had been hoped, but of course the possibilities of the field are by no means exhausted and there is a sporting chance that Ontalto Oils will be a highly profitable speculation in view of the fact that it has 20,000 acres or more scattered over the field.

### Steel of Canada

Would appreciate your opinion on the investment merits of Steel Company of Canada common stock. Do you think that there is a possibility of further appreciation in this security during 1930?

The stock of Steel Company of Canada is highly regarded in investment circles. This company has a long record of proven earning power and has paid good dividends to the preferred and common stock shareholders. At the present time there is litigation over the arrears of dividends on the common stock which was decided against the company in the Lower Court. However, the company has appealed and judgment should be rendered shortly. Steel Company of Canada in the past year has undertaken an extensive development programme, involving an outlay of several million dollars, which should further strengthen the earning power of the company. We would recommend that you sell this stock.

### Wright Flexible Axle

I have received a letter from the Wright Flexible Axle Motors saying that it would be necessary for me to pay immediately the balance owing on stock purchased from them. I have seen numerous articles on this company, and before making the balance of payments, would like to have your opinion on this matter. I do not feel like putting any more money into the enterprise, unless it has a fair chance of succeeding.

We hesitate to recommend that you pay up the balance owing on Wright Flexible Axle Motors Limited stock. We have always been critical on this enterprise and the present action of the company in endeavoring to secure payment of balances owing for stock confirms our opinion that there are many and better investments.

### C.P. & P. Investments

Is the outlook for Canadian Power and Paper Investment favorable? I notice that the market for paper stocks is poor and wonder how this has affected the company. I hold some of the shares and am considering their sale.

Canadian Power and Paper Investment, Limited, was originally formed to invest a large proportion of its funds in pulp and paper securities. However, the decline in the market for that group of stocks decided the directors to concentrate on utility shares and, as a result, less than 10 per cent of the company's assets are said to be tied up in pulp and paper securities. Investments of the company showed an increase in 1929, the company is well managed and we would advise you to hold on to your stock rather than sell it at a loss.

### Imperial Tobacco

I hold a few shares of Imperial Tobacco stock and have thought, once or twice, of switching into a more active issue. Would you be good enough to let me have your opinion on this security and whether it represents a suitable investment?

Imperial Tobacco is probably the strongest company in its field and has an excellent record of earnings and dividend payments over many years. In the last two years, the company paid a bonus of 2 per cent over and above the regular dividend of 7 per cent on the $5 par value common stock. Sales are increasing steadily, and though the stock is not especially active marketwise, it is a good one to hold on to, as the possibility of rights and dividend distributions make it attractive.

### Oil Stocks

I am holding shares of Home Oil purchased at average price of $18, Dalhousie Oil at $3.80, South West Petroleum at $2.60, Calmont at $3.90, Alberta Pacific Consolidated at $3.75 and Royalite at $156.

Please advise if I should continue to hang on or sell now and take my loss.

Royalite, Alberta Pacific Consolidated, Home, Dalhousie, South West and Calmont are among the most promising of the Turner Valley and Alberta oil stocks.

Frankly, we do not know whether it would be advisable to take your loss or to hang on. We doubt if anybody else knows. We do not think that the outlook for the stock market in general is particularly promising for the next several months, but if a number of the oil companies were to get additional profitable wells in the next few weeks it is possible that the oil stocks as a group will move substantially forward. We do not know of any Alberta oil stocks more promising than some of those you hold. Royalite and Alberta Pacific Consolidated seem to us to be especially attractive in this class.

Of course all oil development companies are highly speculative.

### Canadian Industries

Could you give me any information regarding Canadian Industries Limited? I should like to know if the stock is listed on any exchange, or if not, where it is handled.

Canadian Industries Limited, is controlled jointly by Imperial Chemical Industries Limited of Great Britain and E. I. Dupont de Nemours Company of the United States. It is a holding company, the operating companies of which manufacture commercial explosives, cartridges, fuses, rubber coated fabrics, industrial paints, pyralin -commodities, heavy chemicals, etc. and produce and manufacture salt and its byproducts. The company also has heavy investments, principal of which are General Motors Corporation and Dunlop Tire and Rubber Goods Company.

The present company was incorporated in November, 1910, as Canadian Explosives Limited, and later acquired the Dominion Cartridge Company of Brownsburg, Que., and the Victoria Chemical Company of Vancouver. In 1920 it acquired the capital stock of the Canadian Fabrikoid Company, the Flint Paint and Varnish Limited and the Arlington Company of Canada. The Dominion Copper Products Company was also taken over in 1920, but was later liquidated.

In 1926 the Northern Explosives Limited was purchased. In the same year consolidations were effected in Western Canada, the explosive business under Canadian Giant Limited, and the farm fertilizer and chemical business under Triangle Chemical Company. In 1927 the name of the company was changed to Canadian Industries Limited and the capital stock re-organized. At the same time a new subsidiary company was incorporated under the old name, Canadian Explosives Limited—to operate the explosives business of the parent company. During 1928 the company acquired all the capital stock of the Triangle Chemical Company, Canadian Ammonia Company, Canadian Salt Company and the Grasselli Company.

The stock of this company is not listed on any recognized exchange, but is traded among unlisted dealers. It has a very limited market, as the floating supply is negligible.

## Undervalued Investment Stocks

*There are many bargain stocks, but not all low-priced stocks are bargains. The investor who would be conservative will seek issues which do not give the highest yield but rather ones which hold promise of good average yield over a long term, plus a high degree of safety and opportunity for appreciation, and which also always are marketable.*

*Canadian issues which seem to fill these qualifications will be discussed in this column.*

### No. 6 — City Dairy

**Yield**

City Dairy currently is selling slightly above 50. The dividend is $2 annually, so that the current yield is a bit under 4 per cent. But it is understood that the dividend rate will be raised in March, so purchasers around present levels may be in receipt of 5 per cent, or 6 per cent if the rate is increased to $3 per year. The company, it is believed, will report earnings of $4 per share for 1929, with good prospects for further increases in 1930, so that a $3 rate would not be excessive.

**Safety**

Like all other stocks, City Dairy currently is selling considerably below its high level of last year. But the company is sounder now than ever before and the stock intrinsically is worth more than when it was bringing higher prices in the market. The company is one of the strongest in Canada and one of the most important in the milk and cream, ice-cream and dry-milk business. Assets are carried at a low figure in the balance sheet and the company receives sufficient income from government bonds to pay the preferred dividend, which is the only charge on the property ranking ahead of the common stock. The management is more than ordinarily competent.

**Appreciation**

As one of the most important companies in this business, supplying an essential of life, earnings have a greater degree of stability than in most other industries. While competition, especially in the retail milk business, is keen, this company in the past has demonstrated an ability to operate profitably under all circumstances and it is reasonable to suppose that, with the growth of Toronto and the Dominion, there will be further advancement which will be reflected in the market value of the shares.

**Marketability**

The shares are listed on the Toronto stock exchange. The floating supply is small so that in ordinary circumstances it is easy to sell this stock at good prices. The stock sold as low as 35 in the break of November but the recovery was quick. The wide distribution of the stock in the hands of investors is a favorable factor from the point of view of marketability. There is normally a cushion of unfilled orders a point or two below the prevailing level.

## When Women Invest

**Insurance Agent Quoting Rates for Policy With Pension Clause Seems to Have Found Something Better Than Other Agents Willing to Offer; Government Annuities Reputed to be Cheapest**

A WEEKLY FEATURE

I had thought of taking out some more insurance, straight life at $20 per thousand or thereabouts. But I think that the agent (for Mutual Life) has a better offer. It is a kind of 30-year endowment which can revert to a life pension if left in at that time, 55. The premium is $40.34 a year per unit. At 55, the policy is worth $1,701 plus dividends which are about $6 per year. I can leave that in at 55 and draw a monthly pension of about $16, or about 8 per cent, a month plus a diminishing bonus of about $60 for life, with ten payments guaranteed to me or my heirs. What is your opinion?

The company you mention is one of the best and strongest in Canada and is able to sell insurance about as cheaply as any other, but the proposition made to you by an agent seems a little too good to be true. We have consulted another agent of the same company and he is unable to find a rate equally so favorable and suggests that your agent may have been reading the wrong page in his book, or is quoting you rates which apply to men, but not to women.

We have compared the pension scheme with the schedule of rates for government annuities and find that the rate quoted you is somewhat lower than the government rate for ten-year guaranteed payment for $200 per year. We always have understood that the government annuity rates were a trifle lower than the best rates which could be quoted by insurance companies. But your agent quotes you a rate which is lower for a pension and, in addition, offers you insurance protection meanwhile. The government annuity includes no insurance protection, but in the event of your death before the end of 30 years will return to your heirs the amount paid in plus 4 per cent compounded annually.

**Get What You Pay For**

The thing to remember about insurance is that you get what you pay for and no more. Endowment schemes, disability clauses, pension features and such things all are paid for in the premium. The question as to whether you wish to take a straight-life policy or something additional depends on your purpose in wishing the insurance. If you wish the highest possible protection in your younger years, the straight-life policy might be the more advantageous. If you are seeking primarily to provide for your old age, the pension plan or one of the other options has its merits.

Trends in Canadian Conditions

Contrary fluctuations in different groups of Canadian securities in the past year have demonstrated to the investors the importance of keeping informed on changing trends in economic conditions.

Fundamental factors underlying these trends, factors that enter largely into the making of security values, are discussed from week to week in the Greenshields Review of Financial Affairs.

We shall be pleased to send this Review to anyone interested.

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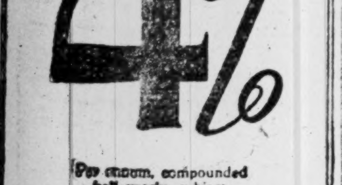

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MR. A. W. SCRIPTURE
has resigned from the Board of Directors of this Company.

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J. H. GUNDY, *President*
W. N. McILWRAITH, *Vice-President* — GORDON T. FINCH, *Vice-President*
J. D. McTAGGART — T. R. HARRISON — W. P. SCOTT
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# WEEK'S CANADIAN STOCK AND BOND QUOTATIONS


## Canada and the West Indies

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**WILTON C. EDDIS & SONS**

Established 1895

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Federal Building, Toronto

**P. S. ROSS & SONS** Chartered Accountants, Trustees in Bankruptcy, etc.

Established 1879

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CLARKSON, McDONALD, CURRIE & COMPANY of MONTREAL and QUEBEC

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E. R. C. CLARKSON & SONS

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## *Montreal, Toronto & Curb Stocks*

WEEK ENDING JANUARY 13

| Range 1929-30 High | Low | Divd. Rate in $ | Yield in % Jan. 11 | | Close Jan. 6 (or last) | Week Ending Jan. 13 High | Low | Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 58 | 26¾ | . | ... | Abitibi, c. | 30 | 30¾ | 27½ | 28⅛ |
| 115 | 106 | 7 | 6.36 | Do. pref. | 110 | .. | .. | .. |
| 88 | 71½ | 6 | 8.16 | Do. pref. | 74 | 75¾ | 72¾ | 72¾ |
| 18 | 11 | . | ... | Agnew Surp. c. | 13½ | .. | .. | .. |
| 101 | 92 | 7 | 7.36 | Do. pref. | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 |
| 67½ | 25 | . | ... | Alta. Pac. Gr. | 28 | 28 | 27½ | 28 |
| 101¼ | 84 | 7 | 7.73 | Do. pref. | 91 | 91 | 90 | 91 |
| 39 | 17½ | . | ... | Amal. Electric | 17½ | .. | .. | .. |
| 51½ | 40 | 3 | 7.50 | Do. pref. | 40 | .. | .. | .. |
| 4⅝ | 4 | . | ... | Anglo-N., com. | 4 | .. | .. | .. |
| 22½ | 2 | . | ... | Asbestos, c. | 2½ | 3 | 2⅛ | 2½ |
| 68 | 10 | . | ... | Do. pref. | 12 | 11 | 11 | 11 |
| 54½ | 27 | . | ... | Asch, c. | 40 | .. | .. | .. |
| 95 | 85 | 7 | 7.86 | Do. pref. | 90 | 89 | 89 | 89 |
| 34 | 17½ | 2 | 11.11 | Assoc. Brew. | 17½ | 18 | 18 | 18 |
| 99 | 85 | 7 | 7.86 | Do. pref. | 89 | .. | .. | .. |
| 32½ | 16 | 1.50 | 8.33 | Assoc. Can. | 18 | .. | .. | .. |
| 20 | 5 | . | ... | Atlan. Sugar | 7½ | 8 | 7 | 7½ |
| 70½ | 38 | . | ... | Do. pref. | 40 | .. | .. | .. |
| 189 | 170 | 10 | 5.82 | Bk. Can. Nat. | 171 | 171¾ | 171¼ | 171¼ |
| 425 | 290 | 12+2 | 4.31 | Bk. of Montreal | 325 | 325 | 319 | 325 |
| 406¼ | 320 | 16 | 5.00 | Bk. of N. Scotia | 355 | 348 | 320 | 321 |
| 282 | 240 | 12+1 | 5.27 | Bk. of Toronto | 246½ | 246½ | 245 | 246½ |
| **65** | **47½** | **1** | ... | **Barcelona Tr.** | 55 | .. | .. | .. |
| 10 | 10 | . | ... | Bathurst Paper | 10 | .. | .. | .. |
| 3¼ | 3¼ | . | ... | Do. (B) | .. | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ |
| 31 | 24 | 50c | ... | Bawlf Grain | 26 | .. | .. | .. |
| 94 | 82 | 6.50 | 7.83 | Do. pref. | 83 | 83 | 83 | 83 |
| 32½ | 5½ | . | ... | B.C. Packers | 10½ | 11 | 9½ | 10 |
| 60 | 36 | 2 | 5.00 | B.C. Power (A) | 37¼ | 40 | 38 | 39 |
| 40 | 18 | . | ... | Do. (B) | 19¼ | 20 | 19¼ | 19½ |
| 27½ | 20 | 1.60 | 7.11 | Beath & Sons | 22½ | .. | .. | .. |
| 59 | 30 | 2 | 6.25 | Beatty Bros. | 32 | .. | .. | .. |
| 102½ | 92 | 7 | 7.60 | Do. pref. | 92 | .. | .. | .. |
| 17 | 12 | . | ... | Beauharnois | 12¼ | 12⅛ | 12 | 12 |
| **155** | **131** | **7** | **4.70** | **Belding Cort.** | 148¼ | .. | .. | .. |
| 108½ | 98½ | 7 | 7.10 | Do. pref. | 99½ | 98½ | 98½ | 98½ |
| 183 | 147 | 8 | 5.22 | Bell Telephone | 151½ | 153 | 150 | 153 |
| 107 | 97½ | 7 | 6.98 | Belgo. C. P., pr. | 100 | 100¼ | 100¼ | 100¼ |
| 6½ | 1 | . | ... | B.E. Steel | 1⅛ | 2 | 1½ | 1½ |
| 42 | 26 | . | ... | Do. 1st pref. | 27 | .. | .. | .. |
| 14 | 3¾ | . | ... | Do. 2nd pref. | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| 20 | 16 | . | ... | Biltmore Hats | 16 | .. | .. | .. |
| 90 | 88 | 7 | 7.95 | Do. pref. | 88 | .. | .. | .. |
| 51 | 21 | 2 | 9.52 | Bissell | 21 | .. | .. | .. |
| 150 | 94½ | 7 | 7.21 | Do. pref. | 94¼ | 97 | 97 | 97 |
| 45½ | 20 | 2 | 8.33 | Blue Ribbon | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 |
| 51 | 34 | 3.25 | 8.55 | Do. pref. | 38 | .. | .. | .. |
| 30½ | 20 | 2 | 8.00 | Brading Brew. | 25 | .. | .. | .. |
| 24 | 19 | 2 | 8.33 | Brant. Cd., pf. | 23 | 24 | 23 | 24 |
| 82 | 30 | 2 | 5.03 | Brazilian | 38⅜ | 40 | 36½ | 39¼ |
| 4¾ | 1½ | 15c | ... | Brew. & Distil. | 1½ | .. | .. | .. |
| 71¾ | 29¾ | 1+50 | 3.00 | Brit. Amer. Oil. | 46½ | 50¾ | 46½ | 50 |
| 20 | 20 | . | ... | Brit. & For. Inv. | 20 | .. | .. | .. |
| 49 | 25 | 2 | 7.69 | Brompton | 27 | 28⅞ | 26 | 26 |
| 37½ | 20 | 1 | 4.93 | Bruck Silk Mills | 20 | 20¼ | 20 | 20 |
| 90 | 45 | 3+50 | 6.25 | Burt, F. N. | 51 | 56 | 51¾ | 53 |
| 46 | 22 | 2 | 6.89 | Building Prod. | 29 | 28⅞ | 27½ | 28½ |
| 180 | 158¾ | 5 | 3.14 | Calgary Power | 158¾ | .. | .. | .. |
| **50** | **32** | . | ... | **Can. Bakeries** | 34½ | .. | .. | .. |
| 102 | 90 | 7 | 7.07 | Do. pref. | 95 | 99 | 95 | 98 |
| 360 | 240 | 12+1 | 5.00 | Can. Bk. of Com. | 250 | 261 | 243 | 260 |
| 28¾ | 18 | 75c | 4.16 | Can. Bread | 19 | 19 | 18 | 19 |
| 122 | 110 | 7 | 6.25 | Do. pref. (A) | 115 | 114½ | 112 | 114½ |
| 109 | 95 | 7 | 6.73 | Do. pref. (B) | 105 | 105 | 103 | 104 |
| 32½ | 6 | 2 | ... | Can. Brewing | 8 | 8⅛ | 7½ | 8⅛ |
| 94 | 39 | 2.50 | 5.43 | Can. Bronze | 45½ | 46¼ | 43½ | 46 |
| 111 | 109 | 7 | 6.36 | Do. pref. | 110 | .. | .. | .. |
| 12¼ | 7½ | 1 | 10.00 | Canada Bud | 10 | 10 | 9¾ | 10 |
| 28 | 16½ | 50c | 2.50 | Can. Canners | 19 | 21½ | 19 | 21½ |
| 92 | 84½ | 6 | 6.89 | Do. 1st pref. | 87 | 87 | 86 | 87 |
| 28½ | 17 | 80c | 3.63 | Do. 2nd pref. | 19¾ | 22 | 19¾ | 22 |
| 37½ | 16 | 1.75 | 6.30 | Can. Car & Fdy. | 27¾ | 28* | 26¼ | 27¾ |
| 39½ | 20 | 1.75 | 5.83 | Do. pref. | 30 | 31 | 30 | 31 |
| 30½ | 11½ | . | ... | Can. Celanese | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 |
| **63½** | **40** | . | ... | **Do. pref.** | 52 | 51 | 51 | 51 |
| 36 | 14 | . | ... | Can. Cement | 18 | 18¼ | 15¼ | 18 |
| 99¾ | 90 | 6.50 | 6.91 | Do. pref. | 95 | 95½ | 93 | 95 |
| 60 | 60 | 10 | ... | Can. C. Felt, p. | 60 | .. | .. | .. |
| 106 | 73 | 7 | 9.33 | Can. Convert. | 75 | .. | .. | .. |
| **110** | **108** | **8** | **7.40** | **Can. Cottons** | 108 | .. | .. | .. |
| 101½ | 83 | 6 | 7.22 | Do. pref. | 83 | .. | .. | .. |
| 89½ | 30 | 3 | 8.21 | Can. Dredge | 36½ | 37 | 36½ | 36½ |
| **260** | **162** | **7** | **4.32** | **Do. pref.** | 162 | .. | .. | .. |
| 90 | 61½ | 5 | 7.81 | Canada Dry | 63⅞ | .. | .. | .. |
| **98** | **97** | **6** | **6.15** | **Can. Fairb., pf.** | 97½ | .. | .. | .. |
| 31 | 12 | 1.50 | 8.33 | Can. Forg. (A) | 18 | .. | .. | .. |
| **82** | **20** | . | ... | **Do. (B)** | 21 | .. | .. | .. |
| 48 | 40 | . | ... | Can. For. Inv. | 40 | .. | .. | .. |
| 100 | 80 | 8 | 8.00 | Do. pref. | 100 | .. | .. | .. |
| 405 | 135 | . | ... | Can. Gen. Elec. | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 |
| 62 | 56 | 3.50 | 6.00 | Do. pref. | 58¼ | 58½ | 58 | 58 |
| 108 | 94 | . | ... | Can. Gen. Inv. | 94¾ | .. | .. | .. |
| 32⅞ | 18 | 1.50 | 6.06 | Can. Gypsum | 24 | 24¾ | 23½ | 23⅞ |
| 90 | 81 | 6 | 7.31 | Can. Hyd. El., p. | 82 | 83 | 82 | 83 |
| 45 | 5 | 1.52 | 13.21 | Can. Ind. Alc. | 12¼ | 12 | 11⅜ | 11¾ |
| 40 | 9½ | 1.52 | 16.00 | Do. (B) | 10 | 10 | 9½ | 9½ |
| 14 | 12¼ | . | ... | Can. Int. I. Tr. | 13 | .. | .. | .. |
| 65 | 28 | . | ... | Canada Iron | 65 | .. | .. | .. |
| 90 | 78¼ | 5 | 5.55 | Do. pref. | 90 | .. | .. | .. |
| 71 | 35 | . | ... | Can. Light & Pr. | 35 | 40 | 40 | 40 |
| 61 | 35 | . | ... | Can. Locomotive | 35 | .. | .. | .. |
| 92 | 68 | 7 | 10.00 | Do. pref. | 68 | 70 | 70 | 70 |
| 35 | 10 | 1.50 | 8.00 | Can. Malting | 18½ | 18¾ | 17 | 18 |
| 12¾ | 3 | . | ... | Can. Marconi | 4 | 4 | 3¾ | 3⅞ |
| 35 | 16 | 60c | 3.53 | Can. Nor. Pr. | 16 | 17 | 17 | 17 |
| 110 | 100 | 7 | 7.00 | Do. pref. | 100 | .. | .. | .. |
| 75 | 30 | 1 | 2.94 | Can. Oil | 33½ | 34 | 33½ | 34 |
| 130 | 110 | 8 | 6.95 | Do. pref. | 115 | .. | .. | .. |
| 265 | 187½ | 10 | 5.12 | Can. Pacific | 191½ | 195 | 190 | 195 |
| 41 | 16 | . | ... | Can. Paving | 20 | 19 | 18 | 18 |
| 135 | 85 | 7 | 7.91 | Do. pref. | 88 | 90 | 88½ | 90 |
| 243 | 219 | 12 | 5.45 | Can. Permanent | 225 | 222 | 220 | 220 |
| 39½ | 14¼ | . | ... | Can. Pr. & Pr. | 17⅛ | 17⅛ | 14¼ | 15 |
| 51½ | 16 | . | ... | Can. Steam. | 18 | 17 | 17 | 17 |
| 98 | 65 | 6 | 8.33 | Do. pref. | 70 | 73⅜ | 71 | 73 |
| 45 | 9 | . | ... | Can. Vickers | 10 | .. | .. | .. |
| 93⅜ | 65 | 7 | 10.76 | Do. pref. | 65 | .. | .. | .. |
| 92¼ | 23 | 1.60 | 6.46 | Can. Vinegar | 25 | 25 | 24½ | 24¾ |
| 11¾ | 4 | 50c | 10.00 | Can. Wineries | 5 | 5¼ | 5 | 5⅛ |
| 27½ | 16 | 1.50 | 8.45 | Can. Wire Box | 18 | 17½ | 17 | 17 |
| 95 | 70¼ | 4 | 5.06 | Can. W. & Cable | 79 | .. | .. | .. |
| 47 | 24½ | . | ... | Do. (B) | 26 | 26 | 25 | 25 |
| 35½ | 2 | . | ... | Carling Brew. | 3½ | 3½ | 3 | 3 |
| 30 | 25 | 2 | 8.00 | Catelli Mac. A. | 27 | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| 17½ | 10 | . | ... | Do. (B) | 10½ | .. | .. | .. |
| 410 | 310 | 12+3 | 4.55 | Cent. Can. Loan | 330 | .. | .. | .. |
| 21.50 | 6.00 | . | ... | Chem. Research. | 6.25 | 6.25 | 6.00 | 6.10 |
| 84 | 35 | 2 | 3.92 | City Dairy | 50 | 52 | 49 | 52 |
| 140 | 118 | 7 | 5.46 | Do. pref. | 123¼ | 128 | 128 | 128 |
| 53 | 16 | 1.50 | 6.45 | Cockshutt | 24 | 24 | 23 | 23½ |
| **4** | **3** | . | ... | **Col. Invest.** | 4 | .. | .. | .. |
| 27 | 3¾ | . | ... | Comm. Alc. | 3¾ | .. | .. | .. |
| 24 | 13½ | 1 | 5.55 | Conduits | 18 | .. | .. | .. |
| 105½ | 101½ | 7 | 6.82 | Do. pref. | 102½ | .. | .. | .. |
| 43½ | 18 | 2 | 8.33 | Cons. Bak. | 25 | 25 | 24 | 24½ |
| 15 | 1 | . | ... | Con. Food Prod. | 3¾ | 4 | 3½ | 3½ |
| 28 | 10 | . | ... | Do. pref. (A) | 10 | .. | .. | .. |
| 196 | 174 | 10 | 5.55 | Consumers Gas | 177 | 180 | 175 | 180 |
| 42½ | 35 | . | ... | Cons. Press | 29 | .. | .. | .. |
| 99 | 80 | 7 | ... | Cons. Sand, pf. | 80 | 82 | 82 | 82 |
| 575 | 210 | 12.50 | 4.80 | Cons. Smelters | 260 | 265 | 260 | 260 |
| **45** | **20⅛** | . | ... | **Cooksville Br.** | 40 | .. | .. | .. |
| 86 | 63 | 4 | ... | Do. pref. | 86 | .. | .. | .. |
| **94½** | **92½** | **7** | **7.52** | **Corr. P. Box, p.** | 93 | .. | .. | .. |
| 28⅞ | 15 | . | ... | Cosmos | 15 | 18 | 18 | 18 |
| 101 | 95½ | 7 | 7.17 | Do. pref. | 98 | 97½ | 97 | 97½ |
| 5 | 1 | . | ... | Cosgrave Brew. | 1¾ | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ |
| 12¾ | 4¾ | . | ... | Crown Dom. Oil | 5⅞ | 7 | 5¾ | 7 |
| 64 | 47 | 6 | 12.76 | Crow's N. Coal. | 47 | .. | .. | .. |
| **5½** | **¾** | . | ... | **Cuban Sugar** | 1 | 1 | ¾ | 1 |
| 18⅞ | 1⅝ | . | ... | Do. pref. | 2¼ | 2¾ | 2 | 2 |
| 24 | 3 | . | ... | Curtiss-Reid | 3 | 4 | 3 | 3 |
| 34⅛ | 6 | . | ... | Do. pref. | 8 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| 21 | 9 | . | ... | De Forest | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| 23 | 14 | . | ... | De Havilland | 18½ | .. | .. | .. |
| 90 | 87 | 7 | 7.77 | Do. pref. | 90 | .. | .. | .. |
| **.50** | **.25** | . | ... | **Detroit Rly.** | .50 | .. | .. | .. |
| 28¾ | 8 | 1 | 8.69 | Distill-Seagram | 11¾ | 11⅝ | 10 | 10 |
| 28 | 223 | 12+1 | 5.72 | Dominion Bank | 229 | 229 | 227 | 229 |
| 117½ | 58 | 3.60 | 4.61 | Dom. Bridge | 74½ | 78 | 73⅛ | 77½ |
| 3.60 | 1.00 | . | ... | Do. Rights | 1.25 | 1.60 | 1.15 | 1.55 |
| **90** | **75** | . | ... | **Dom. Coal** | 84 | .. | .. | .. |
| 113 | 58½ | 4 | 5.71 | Dom. Engineer. | 69 | 70 | 66 | 70 |
| **29** | **16** | . | ... | **Dom. Foundries** | 17 | .. | .. | .. |
| 54 | 54 | 1.50 | ... | Do. pref. | 54 | .. | .. | .. |
| 220 | 120 | 7 | 5.24 | Dom. Glass | 126 | 134 | 122 | 130 |
| 125 | 115 | 7 | 6.07 | Do. pref. | 115 | 115¼ | 115¼ | 115¼ |
| **80** | **10** | . | ... | **Dom. Iron, pref.** | 30 | .. | .. | .. |
| 85 | 38 | . | ... | Dom. Power | 38 | 40 | 40 | 40 |
| 107¼ | 100 | 7 | 6.79 | Do. pref. | 104 | 103 | 102 | 102 |
| **100** | **95** | **7** | **7.29** | **Dom. Rub., pf.** | 96 | .. | .. | .. |
| 48½ | 34 | . | ... | Dom. Steel, pf. | 35 | 35 | 35 | 35 |
| 55 | 19⅜ | 1.20 | 5.51 | Dom. Stores | 22½ | 22 | 21¾ | 22 |
| 34 | 15 | . | ... | Dom. Tar & Ch. | 22¼ | 23 | 22 | 22¼ |
| 91 | 85 | 6.50 | 7.34 | Do. pref. | 89 | 88⅜ | 88⅜ | 88⅜ |
| 118 | 74 | 5 | 6.25 | Dom. Textile | 75 | 80 | 76 | 80 |
| 127 | 115 | 7 | 6.06 | Do. pref. | 115 | .. | .. | .. |
| **28** | **20** | . | ... | **Donnacona** | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| 35¼ | 12 | . | ... | Dryden Paper | 16 | 17 | 14½ | 14½ |
| 34 | 15 | . | ... | Duff. Paving | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| 112 | 88 | 7 | 7.77 | Do. pref. | 88 | 93 | 88½ | 92 |
| 10½ | 2 | . | ... | Duluth Sup. | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 28 | 7 | 40c | 4.21 | Durant | 9 | 9½ | 8½ | 8½ |
| 60 | 17 | . | ... | East. Dairies | 27½ | .. | .. | .. |
| 53 | 32 | †2 | ... | East. Steel | 35 | .. | .. | .. |
| 101 | 97 | 7 | 7.21 | Do. pref. | 98 | 97 | 97 | 97 |
| **27** | **24½** | . | ... | **East Koot.** | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| 103 | 90 | 7 | 7.77 | Do. pref. | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 |
| 32 | 26 | 2 | ... | East. Theatres | 30 | .. | .. | .. |
| 97½ | 93 | 7 | 7.77 | Do. pref. | 94¾ | .. | .. | .. |
| 40 | 9½ | . | ... | Easy Washer | 10 | .. | .. | .. |
| 68½ | 55 | 2.50 | 4.16 | Economic Inv. | 60 | .. | .. | .. |
| 20 | 16 | 1 | 5.40 | Edmonton Dairy | 18¼ | .. | .. | .. |
| 90 | 89 | 6.50 | 7.30 | Do. pref. | 89 | 89 | 89 | 89 |
| 35 | 25 | 2 | 6.55 | Enamel & Heat. | 31 | 30½ | 30 | 30 |
| 46 | 25 | 3 | 7.31 | Eng. Elec. (A) | 41 | 41 | 41 | 41 |
| 38 | 23 | . | ... | Do. (B) | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| 81½ | 34 | 2 | 4.59 | Fam. Players | 43 | 43¾ | 42 | 42½ |
| 42 | 32 | 2 | 5.00 | Do. Vot. Trust | 40 | 40 | 38½ | 39 |
| 37 | 15½ | 1 | 6.45 | Fanny Farmer | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ |
| 33½ | 29½ | 2.40 | 8.00 | Do. pref. | 30 | .. | .. | .. |
| **38** | **27** | **50c** | ... | **Farmers' Dairy** | 38 | .. | .. | .. |
| **107** | **100** | **7** | **7.00** | **Do. pref.** | 100 | .. | .. | .. |
| **1.75** | **.10** | . | ... | **Federal Distil.** | .25 | .. | .. | .. |
| 72 | 50 | . | ... | Feldspar Glass | 72 | .. | .. | .. |
| 96½ | 90 | 7 | 7.77 | Firstbrook Box | 90 | .. | .. | .. |
| 70 | 15 | . | ... | Ford Motor (A) | 32¼ | 32¾ | 31¼ | 31¼ |
| 43½ | 20 | 1 | 3.84 | For. Pr. Secs. | 26 | 28 | 25½ | 26 |
| 24 | 16 | 1 | 6.25 | Foundation Co. | 16 | .. | .. | .. |
| 88½ | 15 | . | ... | Fraser Cos. | 17 | 17⅛ | 16 | 16 |
| 15 | 13 | . | ... | Frost Steel | 14 | 13 | 13 | 13 |
| 98 | 89 | 7 | 7.44 | Do. pref. | 95 | 94 | 94 | 94 |
| 42 | 18 | . | ... | Gen. St. Wares. | 20 | 19 | 18¾ | 19 |
| 377 | 125 | 5+5 | 5.88 | Goodyear | 170 | 170 | 160 | 170 |
| 110 | 105¼ | 7 | 6.57 | Do. pref. | 107 | 107 | 106 | 107 |
| 100 | 100 | 7 | 7.00 | Gould Pumps | 100 | .. | .. | .. |
| **32** | **5** | . | ... | **Gt. W. Saddlery** | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| 100 | 40 | . | ... | Do. pref. | 40 | .. | .. | .. |
| 45¾ | 25 | 2 | 7.40 | Gurd, Chas. | 27 | 27 | 26½ | 26½ |
| **110** | **110** | **7** | **6.36** | **Do. pref.** | 110 | .. | .. | .. |
| 79 | 21½ | . | ... | Ham. Bridge | 33¼ | 34 | 32¾ | 34 |
| 95 | 86 | 6.50 | 7.38 | Do. pref. | 87 | 88 | 88 | 88 |
| 35 | 24½ | 2 | ... | Ham. Cot., pref. | 24½ | .. | .. | .. |
| 46¼ | 22 | 1 | 4.00 | Ham. Dairies | 25 | .. | .. | .. |
| 102 | 96 | 7 | 7.07 | Do. pref. | 98 | 99 | 96 | 98 |
| 14 | 4 | . | ... | Ham. Un. Theat. | 7 | 8 | 7¾ | 7¾ |
| 86 | 65 | 7 | 10.76 | Do. pref. | 65 | .. | .. | .. |
| 65 | 28 | 2 | 7.14 | Hayes Wheel | 28 | 28 | 28 | 28 |
| 105 | 95 | 7 | 7.36 | Do. pref. | .. | .. | .. | 26 |
| 70 | 60 | 6 | 10.00 | Hillcrest Coll. | 60 | .. | .. | .. |
| 96 | 88¼ | 7 | 7.69 | Do. pref. | 91 | 91 | 91 | 91 |
| 25 | 17 | 1 | 5.88 | Hinde & Dauch. | 17 | .. | .. | .. |
| 135 | 106½ | 3 | 2.50 | Holt, Renfrew | 120 | .. | .. | .. |
| 106 | 96¼ | 7 | 7.27 | Do. pref. | 96¼ | .. | .. | .. |
| 43 | 9 | . | ... | Honey Dew | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| 85½ | 64 | 7 | 10.00 | Do. pref. | 70 | .. | .. | .. |
| **21** | **16⅞** | . | ... | **Howe Lumber** | 19 | .. | .. | .. |
| 37 | 25 | 2.50 | ... | Humberstone | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| 40 | 25 | 1+50 | 6.00 | Hunt (A) | 25 | .. | .. | .. |
| 37 | 33 | 1+50 | 4.28 | Do. (B) | 35 | .. | .. | .. |
| 170 | 150 | 8 | 5.33 | Huron & E. Mt. | 150 | .. | .. | .. |
| 83 | 27½ | 2 | 4.70 | Hydro Electric | 39½ | 43 | 39¼ | 42 |
| 277 | 226 | 12+1 | 5.74 | Imperial Bank | 228 | 227 | 226 | 226 |
| 41¼ | 24¾ | 50c | 1.85 | Imperial Oil | 26¾ | 27½ | 26½ | 26½ |
| 11½ | 9 | 35c+10c | ... | Imperial Tob. | 10½ | 10½ | 10¼ | 10¼ |
| 111 | 102 | 7 | 6.73 | Inter. Mill., pf. | 104 | 105 | 102 | 104 |
| 73 | 25 | 1 | 2.79 | Inter. Nickel | 32¾ | 37 | 32¼ | 35¾ |
| 25½ | 15 | 1 | 5.88 | Inter. Paints A. | 17½ | 17 | 15 | 15 |
| 42 | 29 | 2.40 | ... | Int. Paper & Pr. | 40 | .. | .. | .. |
| **30¾** | 16 | . | ... | Do. (B) | 30¾ | .. | .. | .. |
| 25 | 11½ | . | ... | Do. (C) | 20 | .. | .. | .. |
| 37 | 17 | 1 | 4.49 | Inter. Pete. | 21⅜ | 22¼ | 21 | 22¼ |
| 35 | 14 | . | ... | Inter. Power | 17 | 18 | 18 | 18 |
| 98½ | 80 | 7 | 8.75 | Do. pref. | 81 | 81 | 80 | 81 |
| 50 | 29 | 3.50 | 10.00 | Int. Util. (A) | 35 | 36¾ | 34¾ | 36¾ |
| 22¾ | 6 | . | ... | Do. (B) | 7¾ | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| **37½** | **29** | . | ... | **Jam. Pub. Ser.** | 33 | 33 | 33 | 33 |
| 116 | 109 | 7 | 6.30 | Do. pref. | 111 | .. | .. | .. |
| 12¾ | 5 | . | ... | Kelvinator | 5 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| 85 | 70 | 7 | 9.58 | Do. pref. | 75 | .. | .. | .. |
| **17** | **15** | . | ... | **Kemsley Mil.** | 17 | .. | .. | .. |
| 84 | 56½ | 6 | 7.94 | King Ed. Hotel. | 75½ | .. | .. | .. |
| **9** | **2** | . | ... | **Lake Ont. Brew.** | 2 | .. | .. | .. |
| 40 | 7 | . | ... | Lake Sup. Corp. | 11½ | 11½ | 10½ | 10½ |
| 65½ | 43 | 3.20 | 6.87 | Lake of Woods | 46¾ | 47 | 46½ | 46½ |
| 123½ | 115 | 7 | 5.83 | Do. pref. | 120 | .. | .. | .. |
| 203½ | 190 | 10 | 5.26 | Landed Banking | 190 | .. | .. | .. |
| 57 | 40 | 3 | 6.81 | Laura Secord | 45 | 45 | 44 | 44 |
| 168 | 119½ | 7 | 4.37 | Do. pref. | 160 | .. | .. | .. |
| 49¼ | 18 | 1 | 4.54 | Lindsay, C. W. | 23 | 23 | 21 | 21 |
| 130 | 84½ | 6.50 | 7.69 | Do. pref. | 85 | 85 | 84½ | 85 |
| 24¾ | 9 | 50c | 3.84 | Loblaw (A) | 12 | 13¾ | 11½ | 13¾ |
| 24½ | 9 | 50c | 4.17 | Do. (B) | 11¼ | 13 | 11¼ | 13 |
| 25⅛ | 15 | . | ... | Loew's, Marcus | 25⅛ | .. | .. | .. |
| 92 | 77 | 7 | 9.09 | Do. pref. | 77 | .. | .. | .. |
| 7 | 3 | 60c | ... | Loew's, London. | 6 | .. | .. | .. |
| **48¼** | **36½** | . | ... | **MacKin. Steel.** | 40 | .. | .. | .. |
| 101 | 97 | 7 | ... | Do. pref. | 98 | .. | .. | .. |
| 44 | 41½ | 1.20 | ... | Man. Bridge | 43½ | .. | .. | .. |
| 105 | 40 | 2.50 | 4.71 | Manitoba Pr. | 55 | .. | .. | .. |
| 35 | 24 | . | ... | Maple Leaf | 24 | .. | .. | .. |
| 115 | 100 | 7 | 6.73 | Do. pref. | 102½ | 104 | 103 | 104 |
| 83½ | 79 | 6 | 7.50 | Do. (B) | 80 | .. | .. | .. |
| 99½ | 32½ | 3 | 7.05 | Massey-Harris | 42¼ | 43 | 41½ | 42¾ |
| 45 | 20 | 60c | 2.30 | McColl Fron. | 27½ | 26 | 24½ | 25¼ |
| 93½ | 78½ | 6 | 7.64 | Do. pref. | 78½ | 78½ | 78½ | 78½ |
| **120** | **78** | . | ... | **Mexican L. & P.** | 115½ | .. | .. | .. |
| 46 | 25 | . | ... | Mercury Mills | 25 | .. | .. | .. |
| 94 | 89 | 6 | 6.74 | Do. pref. | 89 | .. | .. | .. |
| 89 | 89 | . | ... | Milton Brick | 89 | .. | .. | .. |
| 73 | 35 | . | ... | Mitchell, J. S. | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 |
| **107** | **104** | **7** | **6.73** | **Do. pref.** | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 |
| 66½ | 24 | 1 | 3.22 | Mitchell, Robt. | 30⅛ | 33 | 30 | 30 |
| **20** | **20** | . | ... | **Monarch Knit.** | 20 | .. | .. | .. |
| 85 | 66 | 7 | 9.33 | Do. pref. | 74⅞ | .. | .. | .. |
| 140 | 110 | 6 | 4.61 | Montreal Cot. | 130 | .. | .. | .. |
| 123 | 112 | 7 | 6.08 | Do. pref. | 117 | 117 | 112 | 115 |
| 20 | 7 | . | ... | Montreal Ex. | 9 | .. | .. | .. |
| **48** | **35** | . | ... | **Mont. Is. Power** | 37 | 38 | 37 | 37 |
| 180 | 98 | 2.40 | 1.81 | Mont. L. & Pr. | 132 | 134⅞ | 131 | 131 |
| 51 | 48 | 3+25 | 6.77 | Montreal Loan | 48 | .. | .. | .. |
| 55 | 47 | 3.20 | 6.66 | Montreal Tele. | 48 | .. | .. | .. |
| 193 | 166 | 10 | 5.88 | Mont. Trams. | 170 | .. | .. | .. |
| 36½ | 22 | 1 | 3.88 | Moore Corp., c. | 26 | 26 | 25 | 25 |
| 141 | 100 | 7 | 6.19 | Do. (A) | 113 | .. | .. | .. |
| 209 | 135 | 7 | 4.33 | Do. (B) | 150 | 151½ | 151½ | 151½ |
| 10 | 9 | . | ... | Mt. Royal Hotel | 10 | .. | .. | .. |
| 57 | 57 | 6 | ... | Do. pref. | 57 | .. | .. | .. |
| 11½ | 3 | 40c | ... | Muirheads | 3½ | .. | .. | .. |
| 10 | 8 | 75c | 8.33 | Do. pref. | 8¾ | .. | .. | .. |
| 9 | .60 | . | ... | Municipal Ser. | .60 | .. | .. | .. |
| 32 | 29 | . | ... | Nat. Brew., new | 30¼ | 30¼ | 29¾ | 30¼ |
| 153 | 100 | 4 | 3.36 | Nat. Breweries | 118½ | 119 | 119 | 119 |
| 130 | 110 | 7 | 6.66 | Do. pref. | 105 | .. | .. | .. |
| 15 | 8 | . | ... | Nat. Brick | 8 | .. | .. | .. |
| 36 | 22 | 3 | 10.52 | Do. pref. | 28½ | .. | .. | .. |
| 17¼ | 3 | . | ... | Nat. Distilleries | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ |
| 106 | 98 | 8 | 8.04 | Nat. Groc., pf. | 99½ | .. | .. | .. |
| 142½ | 30 | 2 | 3.27 | Nat. Steel Car | 59 | 62 | 58 | 61½ |
| 390 | 340 | 12+2 | 4.12 | National Trust | 340 | 340 | 340 | 340 |
| 28 | 18 | 50c | ... | Niag. W. Weav. | 18 | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| 47 | 35 | 3 | 6.66 | Do. pref. | 42 | 45 | 45 | 45 |
| **124** | **110** | **4** | **3.47** | **Nor. Mex. Pr.** | 115 | .. | .. | .. |
| 100 | 95 | 7 | 7.36 | Do. pref. | 95 | .. | .. | .. |
| **26.50** | **8.25** | . | ... | **North Star Oil.** | 14.00 | 14.00 | 13.50 | 13.50 |
| **5.75** | **5.00** | **35c** | ... | **Do. pref.** | 5.10 | .. | .. | .. |
| **30** | **30** | . | ... | **N.S. Steel, pref.** | 30 | .. | .. | .. |
| 700 | 450 | 8+17 | 5.55 | Ogilvie | 475 | 450 | 450 | 450 |
| 140 | 123¼ | 7 | 5.60 | Do. pref. | 124½ | 125 | 124½ | 125 |
| 66½ | 35 | 6 | ... | Ont. Eq. 10% p. | 38 | 40 | 37 | 40 |
| **128** | **125** | **6** | **4.80** | **Ontario Loan** | 125 | .. | .. | .. |
| 40 | 19 | . | ... | Ont. Silknit | 22 | 22 | 21 | 22 |
| 32½ | 24½ | 1.60 | 6.53 | Ont. Steel | 24½ | .. | .. | .. |
| 108 | 105 | 7 | 6.54 | Do. pref. | 107 | .. | .. | .. |
| 20 | 5 | . | ... | Orange Crush | 5 | .. | .. | .. |
| 97¾ | 50 | 7 | 14.00 | Do. (A) | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| 43½ | 15 | . | ... | Do. (B) | 15 | .. | .. | .. |
| 120 | 87 | 6 | 6.89 | Ott. L. H. & Pr. | 89 | 87 | 87 | 87 |
| 105¼ | 100 | 6.50 | 6.43 | Do. pref. | 101 | .. | .. | .. |
| 60 | 46 | . | ... | Ott. Traction | 46 | .. | .. | .. |
| 141 | 75 | 4 | 4.10 | Page Hersey | 96¾ | 98½ | 96 | 96 |
| 264 | 250 | 7 | ... | Do. pref. | 264 | .. | .. | .. |
| 56 | 53 | . | ... | Paton Mfg. | 56 | .. | .. | .. |
| 95 | 90 | . | ... | Do. pref. | 95 | .. | .. | .. |
| 8 | 2 | . | ... | Pelissiers | 2 | .. | .. | .. |
| 90 | 70 | 7 | 10.00 | Do. pref. | 70 | .. | .. | .. |
| 108½ | 70 | 4 | 5.40 | Penmans | 74 | .. | .. | .. |
| 110 | 100 | 6 | 5.94 | Do. pref. | 101 | .. | .. | .. |
| 5 | 1 | . | ... | Perfection Gl. | 2 | 2 | 1⅞ | 2 |
| 45 | 21¾ | 2 | 7.01 | Photo Eng. | 27½ | 28½ | 27½ | 28 |
| 100 | 89½ | 7 | 7.82 | Pt. Alfred, pf. | 91 | 91 | 89½ | 89½ |
| 60 | 58 | 2 | ... | Port Hope Sani. | 60 | .. | .. | .. |
| ***67** | **67** | **2½** | ... | **Porto Rico Rly.** | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 100 | 85 | 7 | 7.60 | Do. pref. | 92 | .. | .. | .. |
| 104 | 94 | 7 | 7.44 | Postal Tele. | 94 | .. | .. | .. |
| 139¾ | 68 | 1 | 1.34 | Power Corp. | 76½ | 77 | 73 | 74 |
| 103 | 92 | 6 | 6.21 | Do. pref. | 97 | 97¾ | 93 | 97½ |
| 43 | 19 | 1 | 4.16 | Pressed Metals | 22½ | 24 | 23 | 23 |
| 121 | 71 | 2 | 2.54 | Price Bros. | 80 | 78½ | 77¼ | 77¼ |
| 110 | 99¾ | 6.50 | 6.50 | Do. pref. | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| **18½** | **13** | **85c** | ... | **Pub. Util. Inv.** | 18 | .. | .. | .. |
| 40 | 24 | 2 | 8.00 | Pure Gold Mfg. | 24 | 25 | 24 | 24¼ |
| 99 | 53 | 2.50 | 3.70 | Quebec Power | 66 | 67½ | 65½ | 66 |
| 115 | 112 | 7 | 6.25 | Real Est. Loan. | 112 | .. | .. | .. |
| 25½ | 4½ | . | ... | Regent Knit. | 4½ | 6 | 5 | 5½ |
| 45 | 18 | . | ... | Reliance Grain | 18 | .. | .. | .. |
| 36 | 20 | 2 | 8.69 | R. S. Mills | 22 | 25 | 23 | 25 |
| 39½ | 20 | 1.50+25 | 6.72 | Robinson Cone | 22 | 26 | 25 | 26 |
| 72 | 61 | 4 | 5.55 | Rogers, Wm. | 72 | .. | .. | .. |
| 100 | 92 | 7 | 7.07 | Do. pref. | 99 | .. | .. | .. |
| 397 | 285 | 12+2 | 4.59 | Royal Bank | 299 | 305 | 300 | 305 |
| 100½ | 90 | 7 | 7.36 | Ruddy, E. L., p. | 93 | 96 | 95 | 95 |
| 100 | 82 | 5+1 | 6.66 | Russell Motor | 90 | .. | .. | .. |
| 116 | 98 | 7 | 7.14 | Do. pref. | 100 | 99 | 98 | 98 |
| 32½ | 20 | 2 | 7.69 | Sarnia Br. (A) | 26 | .. | .. | .. |
| 32¾ | 8 | 25c | ... | Do. (B) | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| 88 | 35 | 2.60 | 5.25 | Serv. Stn. Eq. | 45 | 50 | 45 | 49 |
| 175 | 100 | 6 | 5.46 | Do. pref. | 105 | 109¾ | 109 | 109¾ |
| 111½ | 65 | 2.50 | 3.12 | Shawinigan | 79¼ | 81 | 78⅝ | 78¾ |
| 65 | 34 | 1.80 | 5.21 | Sher-Wms. | 35 | 35 | 34½ | 34½ |
| 130 | 115 | 7 | 5.93 | Do. pref. | 118 | .. | .. | .. |
| 50½ | 29 | 2 | 5.26 | Simon & S. | 38 | 38½ | 38 | 38 |
| 106 | 95½ | 7 | 7.21 | Do. pref. | 100 | 97 | 97 | 97 |
| 93½ | 89 | 6½ | 7.22 | Simpson, Ltd. | 89⅞ | 90 | 89¾ | 89¾ |
| 60 | 50 | 50c | ... | Do. (A) | 50 | 55 | 50 | 50 |
| 45 | 27 | . | ... | Do. (B) | 37 | 37 | 37 | 37 |
| 111 | 100 | 6 | 5.94 | Simpson, R., pf. | 101 | 101 | 100½ | 101 |
| **30½** | 15 | . | ... | Smith Paper | 21 | 18½ | 18½ | 18½ |
| 93 | 80½ | 6 | 7.40 | Do. pref. | 81 | 81 | 80½ | 80½ |
| **50** | 28 | . | ... | St. Law. Flour. | 36 | .. | .. | .. |
| 95 | 86½ | 7 | 8.04 | Do. pref. | 86½ | 87 | 87 | 87 |
| 25 | 10 | . | ... | St. Law. Paper. | 11¼ | 13 | 11 | 12 |
| 99 | 89½ | 7 | 7.77 | St. Maur. V., pf. | 90 | 91 | 89½ | 89½ |
| 64½ | 32½ | 1 | 2.85 | So. Can. Pr. | 35 | 35 | 34 | 35 |
| 110 | 102 | 6 | 5.71 | Do. pref. | 105 | 105 | 104 | 104 |
| **48** | **10** | . | ... | **Sprucolite** | 16 | .. | .. | .. |
| 39 | 21 | 2 | 8.51 | St. Pav. & Mat. | 23½ | 23½ | 22 | 23 |
| 100 | 85 | 7 | 8.23 | Do. pref. | 85 | .. | .. | .. |
| 10 | 2 | . | ... | Stanfords | 2 | .. | .. | .. |
| **87** | **73** | **7** | ... | **Do. pref.** | 83 | .. | .. | .. |
| 50¼ | 25 | 2+1 | ... | Stand. Chem. | 25 | .. | .. | .. |
| 20 | 8½ | . | ... | Stand. Steel | 13½ | 13½ | 13½ | 13½ |
| 48 | 37 | 3 | 7.31 | Do. pref. | 42 | 41 | 41 | 41 |
| 69¼ | 34 | 1.75 | 3.88 | Steel of Can. | 44¼ | 50 | 44½ | 45¼ |
| 60¾ | 37½ | 1.75 | 4.37 | Do. pref. | 40 | 41 | 40 | 41 |
| 15 | 1 | . | ... | Sterling Coal | 2½ | .. | .. | .. |
| 45½ | 18 | 80+20 | 4.16 | Super. Pet. Ord. | 26 | 25 | 24 | 24½ |
| 107 | 95 | 7 | 7.07 | Do. pref. | 97 | 99 | 97 | 99 |
| 44 | 18¾ | 80+20 | 4.00 | Do. com. | 24½ | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| **64** | **40** | . | ... | **Tamblyn** | 59 | .. | .. | .. |
| 102 | 94 | 7 | 7.07 | Do. pref. | 100 | 99 | 99 | 99 |
| 44¾ | 37 | 3.50 | 9.45 | Thayers, pref. | 37 | .. | .. | .. |
| 48⅝ | 31 | . | ... | Tip Top Tailors | 36⅛ | 38 | 37¾ | 38 |
| 113 | 99 | 7 | 6.66 | Do. pref. | 102 | 105 | 102 | 105 |
| **35** | **10** | . | ... | **Tooke Bros.** | 30 | .. | .. | .. |
| 82 | 60 | 7 | 8.75 | Do. pref. | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 |
| 27 | 19 | . | ... | Tor. Elevators | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 |
| 285 | 245 | 12 | 4.89 | Tor. Gen. Trusts | 250 | 245 | 245 | 245 |
| 126 | 120 | 6 | 4.80 | Toronto Mtge. | 121 | 125 | 125 | 125 |
| 9 | 3 | 50c | ... | Traymore | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 17¾ | 8 | 1.40 | 12.72 | Do. pref. | 11 | .. | .. | .. |
| 215 | 120 | 4+2 | 3.00 | Tuckett Tob. | 200 | .. | .. | .. |
| 122 | 114⅝ | 7 | 6.08 | Do. pref. | 121 | 120 | 115 | 115 |
| 57½ | 24 | 4 | 15.38 | Twin City | 25 | 26½ | 24 | 26 |
| 96½ | 96½ | 7 | 7.25 | Do. pref. | 96½ | .. | .. | .. |
| 45 | 24¾ | 1.60+5 | ... | Union N. Gas | 25 | .. | .. | .. |
| 25 | 14 | . | ... | United Fuel | 16¼ | 16⅜ | 16¼ | 16¼ |
| 86 | 73 | 6 | 8.08 | Do. pref. | 74 | 74½ | 74¼ | 74½ |
| 65½ | 45 | . | ... | United Secs. | 45 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| 107½ | 101 | 6 | 5.80 | Do. pref. | 103 | 103¼ | 103 | 103¼ |
| 140 | 120 | 7+1 | 6.66 | Union Trust | 120 | .. | .. | .. |
| **10** | **2** | . | ... | Vacuum Gas | 2½ | .. | .. | .. |
| 22 | 8 | . | ... | Viau Biscuit | 10 | .. | .. | .. |
| 88 | 84 | 7 | 8.33 | Do. pref. | 84 | .. | .. | .. |
| 41½ | 33½ | 1.60 | ... | Volcanic Oil | 41 | .. | .. | .. |
| **58** | **38** | . | ... | **Wabasso** | 38 | .. | .. | .. |
| 28½ | 6 | 1 | 9.09 | Walker-Good. | 10⅞ | 11 | 10¼ | 10½ |
| 39 | 14 | 1 | 6.06 | Waterloo Mfg. | 15 | 16 | 15 | 16 |
| 115 | 18 | . | ... | Weston | 18 | 19 | 18 | 18½ |
| 110 | 88 | 7 | 7.86 | Do. pref. | 89 | 89 | 89 | 89 |
| 41 | 25 | 1.40 | 5.60 | West Can. Flour | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| 105½ | 101 | 6.50 | 6.28 | Do. pref. | 103 | 104 | 103 | 103½ |
| 38 | 20 | . | ... | West. Grocers | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 |
| 93½ | 70 | 7 | 10.00 | Do. pref. | 70 | .. | .. | .. |
| ***110** | **110** | **7** | ... | **West Koot. pref.** | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 53½ | 28 | 50c | ... | West. St. Prod. | 28½ | 34 | 30 | 34 |
| 100 | 90 | 6.50 | 6.98 | Do. pref. | 90 | 93 | 93 | 93 |
| 15 | 10 | . | ... | Whittall Can. | 10 | .. | .. | .. |

### MONTREAL, TORONTO AND CURB STOCKS

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 52 | 8 | . | ... | Wm. Alloy Prod. | 9 | 8⅞ | 8 | 8 |
| 39½ | 26 | . | ... | Windsor Hotel. | 26 | .. | .. | .. |
| 92½ | 75 | 6.50 | 8.02 | Do. pref. | 81 | 81 | 81 | 81 |
| 109½ | 45 | 2 | 3.77 | Winnipeg Elec. | 51 | 54 | 51 | 54 |
| 112 | 94 | 7 | 6.93 | Do. pref. | 100 | 101 | 100½ | 101 |
| 30 | 30 | . | ... | Woods Mfg. | 30 | .. | .. | .. |
| 80 | 75 | 7 | 9.18 | Do. pref. | 76¼ | .. | .. | .. |
| 90 | 81 | 7 | 8.64 | Wood, A&J, 1pf. | 85 | 81 | 81 | 81 |
| 14 | 3½ | . | ... | Zimmerknit | 3½ | .. | .. | .. |
| 85 | 50 | . | ... | Do. pref. | 50 | .. | .. | .. |

x Quotation for 1928. No sales recorded in 1929-30 to date.
† $1 each for 1928 and 1929.

## Dividends Declared

| | Annual Rate | Div. Declared | Date | Record |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nipissing Mines | 6% | 1½% | Jan. 20 | Dec. 31 |
| Hamilton Bridge, pref. | 6½% | 1⅝% | Feb. 1 | Jan. 15 |
| Dome Mines | $1 | 25c | Jan. 20 | Dec. 31 |
| Abitibi Power, pfd. | 6% | 1½% | Jan. 20 | Jan. 10 |
| Can. Northern Pr. com. | 60c | 15c | Jan. 25 | Dec. 31 |
| Northern Ont. Power, pfd. | 6% | 1½% | Jan. 25 | Dec. 31 |
| Noble Five Mines | 12% | 1% | Jan. 10 | Dec. 20 |
| Inter. Utilities, pfd. | $7.00 | $1.75 | Feb. 1 | Jan. 18 |
| Steel of Canada, com. | $1.75 | 43¾c | Feb. 1 | Jan. 7 |
| Do., pfd. | $1.75 | 43¾c | Feb. 7 | Jan. 7 |
| Eastern Theatres, pfd. | 7% | 3½% | Jan. 31 | Dec. 31 |
| Mansfield Theatre, pref. | 7% | 3½% | Jan. 31 | Dec. 31 |
| Imperial Bank | 12+1% | 3% | Feb. 1 | Dec. 31 |
| Inter. Nickel, pref. | 7% | 1¾% | Feb. 1 | Dec. 28 |
| Montreal L. & Pr. | $2.40 | 60c. | Jan. 31 | Dec. 31 |
| Brazilian, com. | 2+1% | 50c | Mar. 1 | Jan. 31 |
| Beatty Bros. 1st pfd. | 6% | 1¾% | Feb. 1 | Jan. 15 |
| Granby Cons. | $8.00 | $2.00 | Feb. 1 | Jan. 10 |
| Supersilk Hosiery, pfd. | 7% | 3½% | ....... | Dec. 31 |
| Home Oil | ... | 20% | Jan. 20 | Dec. 31 |
| Foreign Power Sec. | ... | 50c | Jan. 20 | Dec. 21 |
| Do., pref. | 6% | 1½% | Feb. 15 | Jan. 31 |
| Can. Pr. & Paper, pref. | 5% | 1¼% | Feb. 15 | Jan. 20 |
| Southern Can. Power, c. | $1 | 25c | Feb. 15 | Jan. 31 |
| Can. Bronze, com. | $2.50 | 62½c | Feb. 1 | Jan. 20 |
| Do., pref. | 7% | 1¾% | Feb. 1 | Jan. 20 |
| Russell Motor, c. | 5% | 1¼+1% | Feb. 1 | Dec. 31 |
| Do., pref. | 7% | 1¾% | Feb. 1 | Dec. 31 |
| Maple Leaf Mill., pfd. | 7% | 1¾% | Jan. 18 | Jan. 3 |
| Penmans, com. | $4 | $1 | Feb. 15 | Feb. 5 |
| Do., pref. | 6% | 1½% | Feb. 1 | Jan. 21 |
| Cockshutt Plow | $1.50 | 37½c | Feb. 1 | Jan. 15 |
| Dominion Tar, pfd. | 6½% | 1⅝% | Feb. 1 | Jan. 1 |
| Brand.-Henderson, com. | 2% | ½% | Feb. 1 | Dec. 31 |
| Winnipeg Elec. com. | .... | $1.00 | Feb. 1 | Jan. 10 |
| Manitoba Power | ... | $1.00 | Feb. 1 | Jan. 10 |
| Teck-Hughes | 60c | 15c | Feb. 1 | Jan. 17 |
| Northern Ont. Power, c. | ... | 50c | Jan. 25 | Dec. 31 |
| Brading Breweries | $2.00 | 50c | Feb. 1 | Jan. 15 |
| Prairie Citiess Oil "A" | $1.00 | 25c | Feb. 1 | Jan. 15 |
| Belding Corticelli, com. | 7% | 1¾% | Feb. 1 | Jan. 15 |
| Can. Dredge & Dock, pfd. | 7% | 1¾% | Feb. 1 | Jan. 18 |
| Hollinger Mines | .65 | 1% | Jan. 28 | Jan. 14 |
| Simpsons, Ltd., pfd. | 6½% | 1⅝% | Feb. 1 | Jan. 15 |
| Do., Class "A" | ... | 50c | Feb. 1 | Jan. 15 |
| Mercury Mills, pfd. | 6% | 1½% | Feb. 1 | Jan. 15 |
| Royal Bank | 12+2% | 3% | Mar. 1 | Jan. 31 |
| Geo. Weston, pfd. | 7% | 1¾% | Feb. 1 | Jan. 20 |
| United Dairymen | ... | 8% | Feb. 1 | Dec. 31 |
| Can. Dredge & Dock, com. | $3.00 | 75c | Feb. 1 | Jan. 18 |
| McIntyre Mines | 20% | 5% | Mar. 1 | Feb. 1 |
| Pelissiers, pref. | 7% | 1¾% | Feb. 1 | Jan. 15 |
| Gt. Britain & Can. Invest. pfd. | 5% | 2½% | Apr. 1 | Feb. 28 |
| Inter. Pap. & Pr. "A" | $2.40 | 60c | Feb. 15 | Feb. 1 |
| Inter. Paper, com. | $2.40 | 60c | Feb. 15 | Feb. 1 |
| Western Steel, pfd. | 6½% | 1⅝% | Feb. 1 | Jan. 15 |
| Bank of Toronto | 12+1% | 3% | Mar. 1 | Feb. 15 |
| Federal Grain, pfd. | 6½% | 1⅝% | Feb. 1 | Jan. 15 |
| Calgary Power, pfd. | 6% | 1½% | Feb. 1 | Jan. 15 |
| Disher Steel "A" pfd. | $1.50 | 37½c | Feb. 1 | Jan. 15 |
| Secord Std. Royalties, pfd. | 12% | 1% | Feb. 1 | Jan. 15 |
| B. C. Pulp, pref. | 7% | $1.75 | Feb. 1 | Jan. 15 |
| Wood, Alex. & James, pfd. | 7% | 1¾% | Feb. 1 | Jan. 20 |

## Listed Bond Quotations

Week Ending Jan. 13

| Montreal | Int. Rate | Due | Latest Yield | Ask | High | Low | Range 1929 High | Low |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Abitibi 1st mtge. | 5 | 1953 | 6.30 | *84 | ... | ... | 85 | ... |
| Asbestos | 5 | 1942 | 6.19 | *98 | ... | ... | 100 | 90 |
| Asbestos 1st mtge. | 6 | 1941 | 8.72 | *70 | 81 | ... | 95¾ | 70 |
| Do., gen. mtge. | 6 | 1956 | ... | 45 | ... | ... | 88 | 40 |
| Calgary Power | 5 | 1940 | ... | *94 | ... | ... | 97 | 94 |
| Can. Car | 6 | 1939 | 5.39 | ... | ... | ... | 109 | 105 |
| Can. Cons. Rubber | 6 | 1946 | 5.80 | *102½ | ... | ... | 104½ | 101½ |
| Can. Cottons | 5 | 1940 | 5.79 | *98 | ... | ... | 98 | 94 |
| Can. Forgings | 6 | 1942 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Can. Locomotive | 6 | 1951 | 5.95 | ... | ... | ... | 100¼ | 97 |
| Can. Pr. (Laur. Ser.) | 5½ | 1958 | 7.63 | 73 | 75½ | /72 | 89¼ | 70 |
| Do., (Way. Ser.) | 5½ | 1958 | 7.74 | 72 | 74½ | 72 | 80 | 70 |
| Can. S. S. deb. | 5 | 1943 | 5.18 | 98¼ | 98¼ | ... | 101½ | 98½ |
| Cedar Rapids | 5 | 1953 | 5.07 | *99⅜ | ... | ... | 100 | 97½ |
| Dom. Canners | 6 | 1940 | 5.51 | *102½ | ... | ... | 104 | ... |
| Dom. Coal | 5 | 1940 | 5.30 | 98 | ... | ... | 98⅛ | 97 |
| McNish | 6 | 1948 | ... | 3.70 | 3.55 | ... | 4.15 | 3.50 |
| Mex. Elec. | 5 | 1942 | 8.30 | ... | ... | ... | 74 | ... |
| Mex. L. & Pr. | 5 | 1940 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 75¾ | 71½ |
| Mont. L. H. & Pr. | 4½ | 1932 | 4.89 | *97½ | ... | ... | 99¼ | 82¼ |
| Mont. Tr. 1st mtge. | 5 | 1941 | 5.42 | 97¾ | 96½ | ... | 99¾ | 94¾ |
| Mont. Tr. "A" | 5 | 1955 | 5.44 | 93½ | ... | ... | 98½ | 90¼ |
| Mont. G.&R. "B" | 5 | 1955 | 5.55 | 93½ | ... | ... | 97¼ | 93¼ |
| Do., "C" | 4½ | 1955 | 5.48 | *85¼ | ... | ... | 88½ | 83¼ |
| Ogilvie Flour "A" | 6 | 1932 | 6.00 | *99 | ... | ... | 101 | 100 |
| Do., "B" | 6 | 1932 | 6.46 | ... | *99 | ... | ... | ... |
| Do., "C" | 6 | 1932 | 6.46 | *99 | ... | ... | 102 | 98¾ |
| Ont. Steel | 6 | 1943 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 106 | 104 |
| Porto R. Rly. | 5 | 1936 | 5.34 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Steel of Can. | 6 | 1940 | 5.38 | 108¼ | ... | ... | 107 | 105¼ |
| Wabasso | 6 | 1947 | 5.91 | ... | ... | ... | 101 | ... |
| Wayagamack | 6 | 1951 | 6.30 | 98 | 96½ | ... | 101 | 96 |
| West K. Power | 6 | 1940 | 5.44 | *104 | ... | ... | 106 | 104¼ |
| Winn. Elec. | 5 | 1935 | 6.21 | *94⅛ | ... | ... | 94⅝ | 93 |
| **Toronto—** | | | | | | | | |
| Canada Bread | 6 | 1941 | 5.69 | ... | ... | ... | 107½ | 101½ |
| Can. Canners | 6 | 1950 | 6.00 | 100½ | ... | ... | 102¼ | 100 |
| Dom. Canners | 6 | 1940 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Porto R. Rly. | 5 | 1936 | ... | *92 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Postal Tel. | 5 | 1953 | 5.41 | ... | ... | ... | 95 | 88¾ |
| Steel of Can. | 6 | 1940 | 5.61 | ... | ... | ... | 93 | ... |
| **Dominion Govt. Bonds (Montreal)—** | | | | | | | | |
| War Loan | 5 | 1931 | 5.10 | 100.50 | 99.75 | 99.70 | 101.50 | 98.65 |
| Do. | 5 | 1937 | 4.86 | 101.40 | 100.90 | .... | 108.00 | 99.90 |
| Victory Loan | 5½ | 1933 | 4.86 | 102.10 | 101.75 | 101.15 | 102.50 | 99.60 |
| Do. | 5½ | 1934 | 5.15 | 101.60 | 101.25 | 101.10 | 102.60 | 99.50 |
| Do. | 5½ | 1937 | 4.85 | 104.60 | 104.35 | 103.90 | 106.05 | 102.50 |
| Do., Refund | 4½ | 1940 | 4.90 | 95.85 | 96.30 | 95.65 | 98.40 | 93.90 |
| Do., Refund | 5 | 1943 | 4.89 | 101.05 | 101.05 | 100.60 | 102.85 | 99.10 |
| Do., Refund | 4½ | 1944 | 4.90 | 96.35 | 95.75 | 95.50 | 98.50 | 94.00 |
| Do., Refund | 4½ | 1946 | 4.84 | 97.10 | .... | .... | 98.90 | 93.75 |
| Do., Renewal | 5½ | 1932 | 5.12 | 101.10 | 100.70 | 100.55 | 101.65 | 99.45 |

* Latest bid.

## Winnipeg Stock Exchange

(Transactions for week to Jan. 10 in stocks not traded in elsewhere)

| Div. Rate in $ | Yield Jan. 10 | | Close Jan. 3 | High for wk. | Low for wk. | Close Jan. 10 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| .... | .... | Beaver Lumber | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| .... | .... | Can. National Fire | 35 | 35 | 35 | 35 |
| .... | .... | Crescent Creamery | 98 | 98 | 98 | 98 |
| 1.20 | 3.24 | Manitoba Bridge | 37 | 37 | 37 | 37 |
| .... | .... | Monarch Life | 45 | 45 | 45 | 45 |
| .... | .... | Traders Building | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 |
| 2.00 | 9.52 | United Grain Growers | 22 | 21 | 20½ | 21 |
| .80 | 7.80 | Western Breweries | 10½ | 10¼ | 10¼ | 10¼ |

WINNIPEG STOCK EXCHANGE
January 10, 1930
Inactive Stocks

| | Bid | Ask | | Bid | Ask |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Beaver Fire | 127 | 130 | North Mtge., part pd. | 20 | 23 |
| Beaver Lumber, pf. | 100 | 106 | Reliance Grain, pfd. | ... | 97 |
| Can. Indemnity | 120 | ... | Sovereign Life | 50 | 55 |
| Home Investment | | 75 | | | |

## Winnipeg Grain Prices

Week to January 14

| Crop Year High | Low | | Open Jan. 8 | High for Week | Low for Week | Close Jan. 14 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | **Wheat** | | | | |
| 1.71⅜ | 1.30¼ | May | 1.42½ | 1.42½ | 1.36 | 1.37¾ |
| 1.55 | 1.32¼ | July | 1.44 | 1.44 | 1.37½ | 1.39½ |
| 1.44¼ | 1.37 | October | 1.39 | 1.39¼ | 1.33⅛ | 1.35⅜ |
| | | **Oats** | | | | |
| .73⅛ | .60 | May | .63½ | .63¾ | .61 | .62½ |
| .71⅜ | .60⅜ | July | .64⅛ | .64¼ | .61⅛ | .62⅜ |
| .60½ | .59⅜ | October | .... | .58¾ | .57 | .57⅝ |
| | | **Barley** | | | | |
| .89⅛ | .64⅛ | May | .65½ | .66¼ | .64¼ | .65¼ |
| .76 | .66 | July | .67¾ | .68⅝ | .66⅝ | .67⅝ |
| | | **Flax** | | | | |
| 3.15 | 2.50 | May | 2.65 | 2.66¼ | 2.60¼ | 2.60¼ |
| 2.91 | 2.67 | July | 2.66½ | 2.67½ | 2.61 | 2.61 |
| | | **Rye** | | | | |
| 1.26⅛ | .93 | May | .97 | .97¼ | .93⅛ | .95⅝ |
| 1.04⅝ | .96⅝ | July | .99 | .99⅜ | .95⅛ | .97½ |

## Unlisted Canadian Securities

| Name | Bid | Ask | Name | Bid | Ask |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Allens Beach, pfd. | 55.00 | .... | **London Loan** | 18.00 | .... |
| Do., London, pf. | 55.00 | .... | **Lake St. John** | 17.00 | 20.00 |
| Do., King., pf. | 55.00 | .... | Lakeview Golf | .... | 50.00 |
| Anticosti | 94.00 | .... | Lambton Golf | 425.00 | 475.00 |
| B. C. Pulp, c. | 6.00 | 7.00 | **Legare** | 10.00 | 20.00 |
| Do., pref. | 65.00 | .... | Do., pf. | 93.50 | 95.00 |
| Border C. H., pf. | 12.00 | 19.00 | Mansfield T. | 50.00 | .... |
| Brand.-Hend., c. | 25.00 | .... | Do., pf. | .... | 85.00 |
| Do., pfd. | 86.00 | .... | Milton Brick, c. | 17.00 | 22.00 |
| Brit. Am. Assur. | 57.00 | 61.00 | **Merchants Cas.** | 17.00 | 20.00 |
| Brit. M. & T. | 220.00 | 230.00 | Mt. Royal H. scrip | 3.00 | 4.00 |
| Brown Co., 6% pf. | 80.00 | .... | Midland Loan | 15.00 | 18.00 |
| Brooks Steam, pf. | .... | 1.00 | Mort. Disc., c. | .45 | .... |
| Burns & Co., pf. | .... | 90.00 | Do., pfd. | 5.00 | 6.00 |
| **Canadian Arena** | 100.00 | .... | **Monarch Mort., pd.** | .... | 12.00 |
| Can. Gr. Stone, pf. | 71.00 | .... | **Morrow Screw, c.** | 50.00 | .... |
| Can. Goderich | 15.00 | .... | Mfrs. Life | 380.00 | 425.00 |
| Can. Mach. c. | 9.00 | .... | Mon. Life, 20% | 43.00 | 52.00 |
| Do., pfd. | 40.00 | .... | Mont. Life 20% | 70.00 | .... |
| **Can. Mort. Invest.** | 74.00 | .... | Mississauga | 25.00 | 35.00 |
| Can. Pack., c. | 36.00 | 37.25 | **Mont. Fin. pf.** | 62.00 | .... |
| Do., 7% pfd. | 100.00 | 102.00 | Do., com. | 7.75 | 8.75 |
| **Caulfields D., c.** | 42.00 | .... | **Mont. Isl. Pow., pf.** | 98.00 | .... |
| **Do., pf.** | 95.00 | .... | Nat. Groc., com. | 1.00 | 2.00 |
| Can. Ind., c. | 170.00 | .... | Do., 2nd pf. | 33.00 | .... |
| Do., pfd. | 113.00 | .... | **N.B. Pow., 1st pf.** | 60.00 | 65.00 |
| **Can. Inv. Corp.** | 24.00 | .... | **N. Ont. Pow., pf.** | 91.00 | .... |
| Can. Pap. 7% pf. | .... | 83.00 | **N.S. Power** | 80.00 | .... |
| Can. Nat. Fire | .... | 36.50 | Do., pf. | 94.00 | 97.00 |
| **Chase, A. W., com.** | .... | 2.00 | Nat. Life 25% pf. | 90.00 | 130.00 |
| D., pfd. | 50.00 | 55.00 | N. A. Life | 90.00 | 110.00 |
| Chart. Trust | 112.00 | 116.00 | Peoples Loan | 85.00 | .... |
| Com. Fin., c. | 14.00 | .... | **Prem. Trust** | 84.00 | .... |
| Do., pfd. | 68.00 | .... | Para Kitchener, c. | .... | 1.00 |
| Cont. Life, 20% | 78.00 | 85.00 | Do., pfd. | 38.50 | 45.00 |
| **Capital Life** | 25.00 | 35.00 | Para Oshawa, pfd. | 75.00 | 80.00 |
| Commer. Life, 10% | 20.00 | 23.25 | **Prud. Trust, pf.** | 83.00 | .... |
| Confed. Life | 305.00 | .... | **Prov. Paper** | 98.00 | 100.50 |
| Can. Gen. Invest. Trust, 2nd | .... | 94.00 | Que. P. & P., pf. | 15.50 | 17.50 |
| Copeland Fl., pf. | 17.00 | 21.00 | Roll. Paper | 92.00 | 95.00 |
| Cedar Golf | 35.00 | 50.00 | Rosedale Golf | 220.00 | .... |
| Crown Life | 400.00 | .... | Standard Clay, c. | .... | 30.00 |
| Clifton Co. | 135.00 | 150.00 | Sher. Trust | 115.00 | .... |
| Can. West | 83.50 | .... | Ster. Trust | 103.00 | 110.00 |
| Dom. Alloy, pf. | 1.00 | 2.00 | Sask. Life | 19.00 | .... |
| Dom. Linens, c. | 1.50 | 4.00 | Sov. Life | 64.50 | 70.00 |
| Do., pfd. | 15.00 | 20.00 | Sun Life | 2,475.00 | 2,600.00 |
| Dom. Mfg., c. | 8.00 | .... | **Select Indus.** | 22.50 | .... |
| Do., pfd. | 79.00 | .... | Summit Golf | 15.00 | 30.00 |
| Dom. Sugar, c. | 18.00 | 24.00 | **Tor. Brick pf.** | 72.00 | .... |
| Do., 6% pfd. | 97.00 | .... | Tor. Ball | .... | 75.00 |
| Dunlop, 7% pfd. | 101.00 | 102.50 | Tor. Carp. com. | 18.00 | .... |
| Deb. & Sec., c. | 92.50 | .... | Do., pfd. | 97.00 | 102.50 |
| Do., pfd. | 69.00 | .... | Traders Fin. A, pf. | 87.00 | 90.00 |
| Dom. Fire | 125.00 | 150.00 | Do., c. | 20.50 | 25.00 |
| Dom. Guar. | .... | 315.00 | Tr. & Gr. | 95.00 | 102.00 |
| Dom. Life, 50% pf. | 390.00 | 400.00 | Tri-Cent. c. | 45.00 | 46.00 |
| Durant Ac. Corp. | 10.00 | .... | **Do., pf.** | 108.00 | 109.50 |
| East Car, pfd. | 78.00 | 85.00 | Thistledown | 40.00 | 60.00 |
| Emp. Life, 15% pd. | 23.00 | 28.00 | Thornhill | 75.00 | 110.00 |
| Excl. Life, 30% pd. | 130.00 | 140.00 | Toronto Casualty | 28.00 | .... |
| Engineers Hold. | 0.04 | 0.09 | **Un. Amuse., c.** | 34.00 | .... |
| Fid. Ins. | 140.00 | 175.00 | **Willards Choc. c.** | 7.00 | .... |
| Greening, 7% pfd. | 99.75 | 101.25 | Do., pfd. | 65.00 | .... |
| Guar. Real., pf. | 55.00 | .... | Woods, Alex. pf. | .... | 87.00 |
| **Guelph Inv.** | 120.00 | .... | Waterloo Trust | 125.00 | .... |
| Gr. West Life | 725.00 | 750.00 | West. Assur. | 57.00 | 63.00 |
| Guar. of N. A. | 300.00 | .... | Weston Golf | 85.00 | 100.00 |
| Gen. Stl. W., pf. | 94.00 | 99.00 | York Golf | 260.00 | .... |
| Hard. Carp., c. | .... | 8.00 | | | |
| Do., pfd. | .... | 70.00 | | | |
| Imp. Life | 425.00 | .... | | | |
| Int. Prop. | 33.00 | 37.00 | | | |
| King Ed. H., A | 61.00 | 68.00 | | | |
| Do., B | .... | 66.00 | | | |
| Kingston Sh., pf. | 17.00 | 20.00 | | | |
| Do., c. | 7.00 | .... | | | |
| Loew's Lon., c. | 3.00 | 4.25 | | | |
| Do., pfd. | 5.00 | 6.25 | | | |
| **Loew's Wind. pf.** | 50.00 | .... | | | |
| Lindsay Distill. | .... | 10.00 | | | |
| Lambton Loan | 75.00 | .... | | | |

**Recent London Quotations**

| | |
|---|---|
| Brit. Metal Corp. | 38s. 1½d. |
| Brewers & Distillers | 6s. 10½d. |
| Brit. Can. & Gen. Inv. | 30s. |
| Br. Contr. Oilfields | 4s. 0¾d. |
| Can. and For. Sec. | 12s. 6d. |
| Can. West Lumber | 5s. 9d. |
| Hudson's Bay | 90s. |
| 5% pref. | 98s. 1½d. |
| International Holdings | 5½ |
| Standard Chemical | 36½ |
| Wall Paper Mfg. | 29s. 9d. |
| Pref. 5% | 18s. 4½d. |

## Flood, Barnes Active Bond Prices

January 13, 1930

| | Price | Next Int. Date | Yield |
|---|---|---|---|
| Abitibi Power & Paper 5/53 | 85½ | June 1 | 6.15 |
| Alberta Pacific Grain 6% 1946 | 100 | June 1 | 6.00 |
| Algoma Steel Corpn. 5/62 | 67½ | Apr. 1 | 7.75 |
| **Argentine Govt. 6/58 Series B** | 97½ | June 1 | 6.15 |
| Bell Tel. of Canada 1st 5/57 | 102½ | June 1 | 4.85 |
| Brazil, U.S. Ext. S.F. 6½/57 | 75½ | Apr. 1 | 8.80 |
| Calgary Power Co. 5% 1940 | 97½ | July 1 | 5.36 |
| Can. Biscuit Co. Ltd. 6½/46 | 86 | May 1 | 8.00 |
| **Can. Cement Co. 1st Mtge. S.F. 5½/47** | 99½ | May 1 | 5.15 |
| Can. Northern Power 5% 1953 | 92 | May 1 | 5.60 |
| **Canada Power & P. 5½/58** | 75 | July 1 | 7.80 |
| Can. Light & Power, 1st S.F. 5/49 | 89 | July 1 | 5.80 |
| Can. S.S. Lines 6/41 1st & Gen. | 98½ | Feb. 15 | 6.20 |
| C. P. Rly. Coll. Trust 5/34 | 99½ | Apr. 15 | 5.10 |
| C. P. Rly. Secured 4½/44 Notes | 95¼ | Apr. 15 | 5.00 |
| **Can. Goodrich Income 7/43** | 65 | ...... | ... |
| **Chile Republic Ext. S.F. 6/60** | 89½ | Apr. 1 | 6.80 |
| Colombia Repub. Ext. S.F. 6/61 | 71 | Apr. 1 | 8.80 |
| **Dom. Iron & Steel Consol. S.F. 5/39** | 80 | ...... | ... |
| Dom. Square Corp. 6/48 | 97 | Apr. 1 | 6.25 |
| **Dominion Tar & Chemical Debs., 6/49** | 100 | July 2 | 6.00 |
| **Donnacona Paper Co. 1st S.F. 5½/48** | 90 | Feb. 1 | 6.40 |
| **Donnacona Paper Co. Debs. 6/48** | 90½ | Feb. 1 | 6.90 |
| **Duke Price Power Co. 1st 6/66** | 105 | May 1 | 5.65 |
| **Eastern Dairies Convertible 6/49** | 100 | May 1 | 6.00 |
| Foreign Power Securities 6% 1949 | 100 | June 1 | 6.00 |
| Fraser Companies 1st 6/50 | 96 | July 1 | 6.35 |
| **Fraser Companies Convertible Notes, 6/32** | 96 | July 1 | 7.75 |
| Fraser Cos. 6½/42 Debs. Cum. Warrants | 99 | Apr. 1 | 6.60 |
| French Line Ext. S.F. 6½/51 | 101 | Feb. 15 | 6.37 |
| **French Nat. Mail Ex. S.F. 6/52** | 99½ | May 1 | 6.05 |
| **General Steel Wares 1st S.F. 6/52** | 99½ | May 1 | 6.05 |
| **Gatineau Power 1st S.F. 5/56** | 93½ | June 1 | 5.40 |
| **Gatineau Power S.F. Debs. 6/41** | 98½ | Apr. 1 | 6.10 |
| Great Lakes Paper Co. 6% 1950 | 88 | Mar. 1 | 7.10 |
| **Howard Smith P. M. 5½/53** | 92 | June 1 | 6.10 |
| International Paper Co. 6% 1955 | 92 | Mar. 1 | 6.45 |
| **International Hydro-Electric 6/44** | 100 | Apr. 1 | 6.00 |
| Lake St. John Power & Paper 6½ 1947 | 99 | Feb. 1 | 6.60 |
| Manitoba Power 1st S.F. 5½/51 | 100 | July 1 | 5.50 |
| **Massey-Harris Co. 1st Mtge. 5/47** | 94 | Apr. 15 | 5.25 |
| **Montreal, City of, 5/58** | 101 | Apr. 1 | 4.90 |
| **Montreal Coke 1st S.F. 5½/47** | 98½ | June 1 | 5.70 |
| **Montreal Island Power 5½/57** | 95½ | May 1 | 5.50 |
| **Montreal Power 5/51** | 100 | July 1 | 5.00 |
| Montreal Tram. 1st Coll. Trust 5/41 | 97½ | July 1 | 5.25 |
| Montreal Tram. Gen. Ref. 4½/55 | 87¼ | Apr. 1 | 5.40 |
| **Nova Scotia Steel & Coal 1st 5/59** | 68 | ...... | ... |
| **Nova Scotia Steel & Coal 6 deb.** | 39 | ...... | ... |
| **Northwestern Utilities 1st 7/38** | 104 | June 1 | 6.40 |
| **Ontario, Province of, 5/59** | 101 | May 1 | 4.90 |
| Peru, Republic of, 6% 1960 | 72 | June 1 | 8.50 |
| Port Alfred P. & P. 1st 5½/57 | 90 | May 1 | 6.40 |
| Power Corp. of Canada 4½/59 | 99½ | Mar. 1 | 4.55 |
| **Price Bros. 1st S.F. Series A 6/43** | 104 | Feb. 1 | 5.60 |
| **Quebec Power 1st Mtge. Coll. S.F. 5/68** | 99 | June 1 | 5.05 |
| Rio de Janeiro Trams. 5/35 | 96 | July 1 | 5.80 |
| **Shawinigan W. & P. 4½/68** | 94 | June 1 | 4.85 |
| Simpsons 6/49 | 100 | July 2 | 6.00 |
| Sou. Canada Power 1st 5/55 | 99 | Apr. 1 | 5.10 |
| United Grain Growers 1st Mtge. 5/48 | 88¾ | Jan. 5 | 6.00 |
| United Securities Coll. Trust 5½/52 | 96 | May 1 | 5.70 |
| Winnipeg Electric Ref. 6/54 | 102 | Apr. 1 | 5.85 |

## Foreign Exchange

NEW YORK FUNDS

| | High (Premium) | Low (Premium) | Last Year High (Premium) | Last Year Low (Premium) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jan. 8 | 1 5-64 | 1 3-64 | 7-32 | 9-64 |
| Jan. 9 | 1 5-64 | 1% | 15-64 | 9-64 |
| Jan. 10 | 1 1-32 | 1 1-32 | 15-64 | 3-16 |
| Jan. 11 | 1 1-16 | 1 3-64 | 15-64 | 3-16 |
| Jan. 13 | 1 1-32 | 1% | 15-64 | 15-64 |
| Jan. 14 | 1 1-16 | 1 1-64 | 1-4 | 7-32 |

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

| Par | | Dec. 30 | Jan. 7 | Jan. 14 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5.263 | Italian | 5.30½ | 5.29½ | 5.28½ |
| 23.80 | German | 24.13 | 24.09 | 24.11½ |
| 18.90 | Belgian | 14.13½ | 14.08½ | 14.07½ |
| 49.80 | Japanese | 49.65 | 49.70 | 49.85 |

STERLING, FRANCS AND LIRE

| | Sterling Close | Francs Close | Lire Close |
|---|---|---|---|
| Jan. 8 | 4.86 5-8 | 3.92-78 | 5.23 |
| Jan. 9 | 4.86-11-16 | 3.92-7-8 | 5.23 3-16 |
| Jan. 10 | 4.86 5-8 | 3.92 7-8 | 5.23 1-16 |
| Jan. 11 | 4.86 7-8 | 3.92 7-8 | 5.23 1-8 |
| Jan. 13 | 4.86 7-16 | 3.92 5-8 | 5.23 3-16 |
| Jan. 14 | 4.86 7-16 | 3.92 5-8 | 5.23 3-8 |

# HOME 2 PRODUCES AFTER FREEZING; FLOW NOW NORMAL

## Drilling Bottom Brings Production—Freezing Periodical Occurrence

From Our Own Correspondent

CALGARY.—Home No. 2 in the Turner Valley came into production again on January 10, following a few days of non-production owing to freezing at the bottom of the well, according to an official report received by The Financial Post from the local office of Imperial Oil, which is in charge of operations at the well. It was also stated that the production is back to its original flow of approximately 400 barrels of crude naphtha per day.

The freezing-over of high-pressure wells in this section of the Turner Valley has become accepted as a periodical occurrence. In the fall of 1929, when Home No. 1 froze over at the bottom, investors in this stock became panicky and an overnight drop of $4 in the price of the stock resulted.

Since then, drillers have proved that this situation is easily overcome.

Drilling out the hole at the bottom brings the well back into its original state of production within a few days. Little or no change in the market price of a company's stock is now noticed when a well freezes.

# ASBESTOS TRADE GROWS DURING 1929

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Judging by the figures on shipments, Canadian asbestos companies had a better year in 1929 than was the case in the preceding twelve months. Whether or not Asbestos Corporation shares in this prosperity remains to be seen, but, taken as a whole, the industry experienced a better demand for its output.

Shipments of crude No. 1 were up from 910 to 916 tons, while crude No. 2 advanced from 2,211 to 2,565 tons in 1929. Fibre shipments also increased, the total for last year being 94,389, as against 86,382 in the previous year. Shipments of shorts in bags fell off from 95,219 to 91,360 and refuse in bulk from 8,372 to 4,684 tons.

Particulars of shipments by months for the different qualities follow:

| | Crude No. 1 1928 | Crude No. 1 1929 | Crude No. 2 1928 | Crude No. 2 1929 | Fibre 1928 | Fibre 1929 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jan. | 13 | 44 | 93 | 131 | 4614 | 6172 |
| Feb. | 77 | 85 | 124 | 217 | 5289 | 7208 |
| Mar. | 108 | 84 | 220 | 167 | 5482 | 7498 |
| Apr. | 83 | 56 | 102 | 160 | 6282 | 8117 |
| May | 128 | 116 | 170 | 141 | 8111 | 7927 |
| June | 54 | 86 | 191 | 333 | 6819 | 10182 |
| July | 60 | 73 | 203 | 307 | 6649 | 8591 |
| Aug. | 59 | 34 | 159 | 298 | 7907 | 8080 |
| Sept. | 60 | 95 | 276 | 337 | 8627 | 8689 |
| Oct. | 41 | 74 | 177 | 276 | 10408 | 8871 |
| Nov. | 137 | 110 | 235 | 117 | 10065 | 8676 |
| Dec. | 80 | 59 | 261 | 81 | 6129 | 4383 |
| | 910 | 916 | 2211 | 2565 | 86382 | 94389 |

| | Shorts in Bags 1928 | Shorts in Bags 1929 | Refuse in Bulk 1928 | Refuse in Bulk 1929 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jan. | 6711 | 5850 | 263 | 151 |
| Feb. | 7017 | 7204 | 161 | 316 |
| Mar. | 7161 | 6622 | 286 | 288 |
| Apr. | 5746 | 5452 | 438 | 534 |
| May | 6966 | 7333 | 668 | 308 |
| June | 9840 | 7113 | 1077 | 502 |
| July | 7166 | 8816 | 1615 | 377 |
| Aug. | 7445 | 9416 | 1616 | 319 |
| Sept. | 9142 | 8175 | 740 | 517 |
| Oct. | 10722 | 11363 | 543 | 572 |
| Nov. | 11550 | 8227 | 560 | 639 |
| Dec. | 5753 | 5789 | 405 | 161 |
| | 95219 | 91360 | 8372 | 4684 |

## Canada Paving

### Many Unfinished Contracts Left Over Into Present Year

The Canada Paving & Supply is believed to have enjoyed a very profitable period of business during 1929 and it has been suggested that net earnings will approximate more than $525,000. Should this prove to be the case, the company, after all charges, will have earned on the preferred, over $26 per share and on the common $5 per share.

The company's plants and equipment at all times were working to capacity, and, even then, were unable to overtake all the work that was in hand. A great deal was left unfinished at the end of the fiscal period on December 31 last and this will have to be finished at the outset of the approaching season.

The supply end of the business, as well as the contractional end was well ahead of the previous year and the outlook for new business in both respects is believed to be exceptionally promising. Large government and municipal contracts are in prospect.

There is a general belief that an initial dividend may be paid on the common early in the present year, possibly on a basis of $1.50 per share.

The company, which is a consolidation of 11 other companies, has its head office in East Windsor, Ont. The 7 per cent preferred stock was issued in December, 1928, at 100 and accrued dividends with a bonus of three common shares with every ten first preferred shares. Fractional common shares were adjusted at $30 per share.

| Capitalization— | Authorized | Outstanding |
|---|---|---|
| 1st Pref. | $2,000,000 | $2,000,000 |
| 2nd Pref. | 1,250,000 | 1,250,000 |
| Par $100. | | |
| Common | *170,000 sh. | 60,000 sh. |
| No par value. | | |

* Includes 100,000 shares held for the conversion of the preference shares.

**Funded Debt—**
None.

**Dividend Record—**
First Preferred—7% per annum, payable March, June, Sept. and Dec. 1. Initial dividend of 1¾% paid March 1, 1929.
Second Preferred—6% per annum, payable quarterly same as first preferred.
Common—None paid.

**Officers and Directors—**
Officers—Thomas Chick, chairman of the board; Louis A. Merlo, pres. and man. dir.; John D. Chick, D. Herbert Woollatt, B.Sc., and Geo. Cross, vice-presidents; Isaac Lambert, sec.-treas.
Directors—Thomas Chick, Louis A. Merlo, John H. Ray, Ford, Ont.; George Cross, Leo J. Ryan, Sandwich, Ont.; D. Herbert Woollatt, Walkerville, Ont.; Isaac Lambert, John D. Chick, Windsor, Ont.; D. I. McLeod, Toronto, Ont.

## Quebec Railway Will Create Bonds

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Special general meeting will be held by the shareholders of the Quebec Railway, Light, and Power Company to approve of the creation of a first mortgage bond issue of $10,000,000. It is not intended to do any new financing, but the bonds will be transferred to Quebec Power Company, the parent organization, in return for advances already made.

Quebec Railway, which operates various utilities in Quebec City, has outstanding $750,000 of preferred and $2,500,000 of common, all owned by Quebec Power Company. The bonds will be a first charge upon all properties, including the tramways system, suburban railway, and electric light and power facilities, etc.

## Dufferin Paving

### Company Has Large Contract on Hand for Reballasting C.P.R. Line

The securities of Dufferin Paving & Crushed Stone suffered to no small extent in the recent decline in the markets, the preferred, which was offered at 100, dropping as low as 88, and the common, which last year sold as high as 34, being now down around 15. But as the company is understood to be capably managed, these losses may be readily recovered when general conditions improve. The preferred came on the market originally in March, 1929, at 100 and accrued interest, carrying a bonus of three common shares with every ten of preferred. The adjustment of fractional common shares was at $30 per share.

The company is an amalgamation of eight subsidiaries operating in the same line of business, which is to carry out contracts in roadway paving and to deal in crushed stone. These are its main activities but it also accepts general contracting associated with building excavation work and the construction of water mains and sewers.

Quarries and crushed stone plants are owned at Hagersville, St. Marys, Innerkip, Hamilton and Point Anne, as well as sand and gravel properties at Cataract, Windham Centre, and Blue Lake, Ont. A single contract secured from the C.P.R. for reballasting its main line between Toronto and Windsor will take care of the entire output of the quarries for the next two years at least.

| Capitalization— | Authorized | Outstanding |
|---|---|---|
| Pref. 7% | $2,000,000 | $2,000,000 |
| Pref. 6% | 1,250,000 | 1,250,000 |
| Par $100. | | |
| Common | *170,000 sh. | 60,000 sh. |
| No par value. | | |

* Included 110,000 shares reserved for conversion of first and second preferred stocks.

**Funded Debt—**
None.

**Dividend Record—**
First Preferred—7% per annum, payable quarterly, Jan., Apr., July and Oct. 1. Initial dividend of $2.33 paid July 1, 1929, for the four months period ended June 30, $1.75 paid quarterly since.
Second Preferred—6% per annum, payable on same dates as first preferred, at discretion of directors.
Common—None paid.

**Officers and Directors—**
Officers—James Franceschini, pres. and man. dir.; Leonard Franceschini vice-pres.; H. H. Salmon, sec.-treas.
Directors — James Franceschini, Leonard Franceschini, H. H. Salmon, Charles Johnston, J. H. Ratcliffe, R. M. Scrivener, L. B. Spencer, K.C., Arthur A. Ridler.

**Market Record—**

| | 1929 High | Low |
|---|---|---|
| Common | 34 | 15 |
| Preferred | 112 | 88 |

## Standard Paving

### Contract Efforts in 1929 Showed Substantial Improvement Over 1928

Standard Paving and Materials is a company which was formed in January, 1929, to bring about a merger of Standard Paving, of Ottawa, and Consolidated Sand and Gravel, of Toronto. Following upon a public offering of preferred stock, there was then acquired two additional subsidiaries — Kilmer and Barber, of Toronto, and the National Sand & Material Company, of Welland.

The year 1929 is reported to have been better than any of its predecessors for all of the constituent companies and the expectation is that 1930 will show a still further improvement. The paving end of the company's activities during the past year have been run practically to capacity and are carrying a very substantial volume of business, in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec and in the State of New York, over into the present year. The materials section in the twelve months just concluded has been running about 30 per cent greater than in 1928.

Standard Paving and Materials through its subsidiaries acts as street and highway contractors, and, in addition, supplies sand and gravel for all types of buildings. The company specializes in ashphalt paving and is the largest dealer in Canada in crushed gravel and sand.

| Capitalization— | Authorized | Outstanding |
|---|---|---|
| Preferred | $1,500,000 | $1,500,000 |
| Par $100. | | |
| Common | 200,000 sh. | 104,872 sh. |
| No par value. | | |

Common—In January, 1929, all outstanding common stock of Standard Paving and Materials was exchanged for common shares of the companies entering the merger on the following basis: 115 common shares of the new company for 100 shares of Standard Paving, and one common share of the new company for every two shares of Consolidated Sand and Gravel.

Of the unissued common stock, 37,500 shares are set aside for exchange of Standard Paving and Materials, preferred stock and 15,000 shares are set aside for the exchange of Consolidated Sand and Gravel preferred stock.

**Funded Debt—**
None.

**Dividend Record—**
Preferred—7% per annum, payable quarterly, Feb., May, Aug. and Nov. 15. First dividend paid May 15, 1929.
Common—$2 per annum, payable quarterly. Initial dividend of 50 cents paid May 15, 1929.

**Officers and Directors—**
Officers—John E. Russell, pres.; John Gleeson, vice-pres. and chairman of board; J. F. M. Stewart, vice-pres.; N. C. Shipman, sec.-treas., Ottawa.
Directors—John Gleason, Gordon C. Edwards, M.P.; John Foley, Ottawa; John E. Russell, J. F. M. Stewart, G. G. Robinson, W. B. Milner, E. T. Davis, H. B. Smith, E. W. Wright, Toronto; J. F. Driscoll, Buffalo, N.Y.

**Market Record—**

| | 1929 High | Low |
|---|---|---|
| Common | 39 | 21 |
| Preferred | 100 | 85 |

**CONSOLIDATED SAND & GRAVEL**
**(Controlled by Standard Paving & Materials)**

| Capitalization— | Authorized | Outstanding |
|---|---|---|
| Preferred | $1,200,000 | $1,200,000 |
| Par $100. | | |
| Common | 100,000 sh. | *70,000 sh. |
| No par value. | | |

* Exchanged for common stock in Standard Paving & Materials, in Feb., 1929, on the basis of two shares for each share in the new company. The remaining 30,000 shares reserved for conversion of preferred.

**Funded Debt—**
None.

**Dividend Record—**
Preferred—7% per annum cumulative, payable, Feb., May, Aug. and Nov. 15. Initial dividend paid Aug. 15, 1928.

**Officers**—John E. Russell, pres.; G. G. Robinson, gen. mgr.; F. W. Thompson, asst. gen. mgr.; A. M. Harnwell, secy.
**Directors**—J. F. M. Stewart, John E. Russel, G. G. Robinson, F. W. Thompson, W. I. Newmarch, Toronto.

**Market Record—**

| | 1929 High | 1929 Low | 1928 High | 1928 Low |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Preferred | 99 | 80 | 95 | 83¾ |

## Jones Bros. & Co.

### Store Outfitters Continue to Make Satisfactory Progress

Jones Bros. of Canada Ltd., are manufacturers and distributors of store fittings, showcases, revolving wardrobes, wall fixtures and window display partitions, as well as a large manufacturer and distributor of barbers' supplies. The company has showrooms and warehouses in Toronto, Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Winnipeg, Calgary and Vancouver. Plants are at Dundas and Kitchener, Ont.

The present company, incorporated in 1929, is the successor to a business founded originally in 1887. The western business of the company was expanded greatly in 1923 when Bouey Bros. of Winnipeg was purchased.

The new company continues the same management that has contributed to its long and successful history of the business. Figures for 1929 are not yet available, but it is stated that the sales volume was approximately 30 per cent above that of the previous year and it is understood that the outlook for the present year is satisfactory.

| Capitalization— | Authorized | Outstanding |
|---|---|---|
| Preferred | $750,000 shs. | $350,000 |
| Par $100. | | |
| Common | 75,000 shs. | x28,787 shs. |
| No par value. | | |

x2,865 additional common shares are reserved for distribution to employees and executives over the next five years.

**Funded Debt—**
First mortgage 6½% bonds, due 1946, outstanding $286,100.

**Dividend Record—**
Preferred—6½% per annum, cumulative from Sept. 1, 1929, payable quarterly, Mar., June, Sept., and Dec. 1. Initial dividend of 1⅝% paid Dec. 2, 1929.

**Officers** — Sidney Jones, chairman of board, C. W. Hunter, pres. and gen. mgr.; George Woods, vice-pres.; H. J. Cahley, sec.-treas.

**Directors**—Sidney Jones, Geo. B. Woods, C. W. Hunter, W. Harland Smith, James A. Gairdner, Stuart Playfair, Toronto; Douglas L. White, Jr., Midland, Ont.

**INCOME AND SURPLUS ACCOUNT FOR YEARS ENDED DEC. 31.**

| | 1928 | 1927 | 1926 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Net earnings from oper. | 162,935 | 105,452 | 61,587 |
| Less: De. | 18,086 | 16,821 | 7,598 |
| Bond inter. or equiv. | 19,094 | 17,149 | 10,290 |
| Income tax | 8,834 | 5,374 | 1,251 |
| Net profit for period* | 116,971 | 66,108 | 42,448 |

*Available for dividends and bonuses to executives, which are payable at the discretion of the directors. Bonuses amounted to $7,500 in 1926; $16,350 in 1927 and $24,150 in 1928.

### Dominion Traprock

| Capitalization— | Authorized | Outstand. |
|---|---|---|
| Class "A" | 20,000 shs. | 20,000 shs. |
| Par $25. | | |
| Class "B" | 50,000 shs. | 30,000 shs. |
| N.P.V. | | |

Class "A" is entitled to $3 in annual dividends before dividends are paid on "B" shares. After "B" stock pays $3 per year, both classes of stock participate equally.

## Dominion Tar

### Leading Company Making Good Progress in All Branches

Earnings of Dominion Tar and Chemical Company have shown an improvement and the company has further extended the scope of its activities. Work has been begun on a new plant of the subsidiary, British Columbia Wood Preserving Company, at New Westminster, and it is expected that the plant will come into operation early in 1930.

Another subsidiary, Fibre Conduits of Canada, is beginning operation in Cornwall and production of a nature which the company's name implies, will provide another outlet for the output of Dominion Tar and Chemical.

Dominion Tar operates six plants located at strategic points across Canada. The by-products of the company are sold to Canada Creosoting Company, Alexandra Murray Company, Alberta Wood Preserving Company, and Fibre Conduits of Canada, which are all controlled by Dominion Tar.

Canada Creosoting operates nine plants engaged in the processing of railway ties, coal, bridge timber and other lumber.

Dominion Tar is the leader in the field it serves. Further expansion may be anticipated. The outlook for the future is favorable.

| Capitalization— | Authorized | Outstanding |
|---|---|---|
| Preferred | $7,500,000 | $4,500,0[illegible] |
| Par $100. | | |
| Common | *300,000 sh. | 230,000 sh. |
| No par value. | | |

* Company is reserving 20,000 unissued common shares for holders of 6% debentures, series "A," who exercise the common share purchase rights.

**Funded Debt—**
Sinking fund debentures, series "A," 6%, due 1949, outstanding $4,000,000.

**Dividend Record—**
Preferred—6½% per annum. Initial dividend of 1⅝% paid May 1, 1929. Payable quarterly, Feb., May, Aug. and Nov. 1.
Common—None paid.

**Officers and Directors—**
Officers—Lionel O. P. Walsh, pres.; Richard V. Look, vice-pres.; E. O. Corbett, sec.-treas.; D. S. Thomas, asst. sec.-treas.
Directors—Sir Herbert S. Holt, J. H. Gundy, R. D. Bell, E. G. Jackson, R. S. Dodd, Richard V. Look, Lionel O. P. Walsh.

**Net Earnings†—**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1925 | $ 957,082 |
| 1926 | 1,184,183 |
| 1927 | 1,326,189 |
| 1928 | *1,036,779 |

**Market Record—**

| | 1929 High | Low |
|---|---|---|
| Preferred | 91½ | 85 |
| Common | 34 | 15 |

## Carriage Factories

Carriage Factories, Limited, of Orillia, Ontario, is in process of liquidation. The preferred shareholders so far have received 12 per cent by way of reduction of capital but further payments will depend largely on ultimate disposal of the plant at Orillia at an advantageous price.

| Capitalization— | Authorized | Outstanding |
|---|---|---|
| Pref. 7% cum. ($85 par*) | $1,020,680 | $1,020,680 |
| Com. ($100 par) | 1,200,000 | 1,200,000 |

Including 380 shares held in trust.

*In September, 1927, a by-law was passed authorizing the company to reduce the capital stock by making a return of capital to the preferred shareholders of $15 per share.

**Funded Debt—**
None.

**Dividend Record—**
The company has paid no dividends on its common stock, and none on the preferred since 1917.

**Officers and Directors—**
Officers—J. B. Tudhope, pres.; H. Munro, vice-pres.; W. O. Tudhope, sec.-treas.
Directors—J. B. Tudhope, W. H. Tudhope, Orillia; Hugh Munro, Alexandria; W. J. Sheppard, Waubaushene, Ont.; E. A. Brice, J. R. Ryan, Montreal, Que.

**BALANCE SHEET**
**As at July 31**

| Assets | 1929 | 1928 | 1927 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Current: | $ | $ | $ |
| Current | 1,644 | 2,302 | 43,078 |
| Fixed: | | | |
| Land, bldgs. & machy. | ...... | 476,417 | 506,025 |
| Investments (book value) | 141,765 | 177,300 | 181,300 |
| Unexp. insur. | ...... | 2,143 | 2,094 |
| Sink. fund | ...... | 60 | 245 |
| Goodwill | 1,360,981 | 1,360,981 | 1,360,981 |
| | 1,504,390 | 2,019,203 | 2,093,723 |
| **Liabilities** | | | |
| Current: | | | |
| Notes pay. | | | |
| Bond int., wages, etc. | ...... | 1,000 | 3,207 |
| Accr. wages | 135 | 60 | ...... |
| Pref. shareholders' red. in cap. | 3,,912 | 1,880 | ...... |
| | | 1,920 | ...... |
| | 4,047 | 4,860 | 3,207 |
| Capital stock: | | | |
| Preferred | 988,380 | 988,380 | 1,162,800 |
| Common | 1,200,000 | 1,200,000 | 1,200,000 |
| Bal. of liab. to pref. shareholders re reduction in capital | ...... | 116,280 | ...... |
| Deficit* | 688,037 | 290,317 | 272,284 |
| | 1,504,390 | 2,019,203 | 2,093,723 |
| *Deficit account. | | | |
| Def. for year | †2,615 | 18,030 | 37,252 |
| Add: | | | |
| Prev. deficit | 690,652 | 672,620 | 635,368 |
| Total deficit | | | |
| forward | 688,037 | 690,652 | 672,620 |
| Cap. surp. | ‡...... | 400,336 | 400,336 |
| Less: | | | |
| Net debit bal. forward | 688,037 | 290,316 | 272,284 |

† Surplus.
‡ Capital surplus transferred to plant and equipment account.

## Clark Howe Waters

### Has Large Output of Hardwood Supplying Wide Market

Clark, Howe, Waters and Knight & Brothers, Limited, is engaged in the production of lumber, kiln drying and cutting of dimension lumber, the manufacture of hardwood interior trim and flooring and the wholesaling of lumber. The company does a business with automobile, implement and furniture manufacturers and other firms requiring specially cut hardwoods

The properties consist of two mills, one at Burk's Falls and one at Canoe Lake, Algonquin Park, with a capacity of over 10,000,000 feet of hardwood a year and 3,000,000 softwood, together with timber holdings aggregating 200 square miles.

A fleet of steam tugs, scows and complete equipment for moving lumber and custom towing is owned, in addition to a 2,000 horsepower hydro-electric power plant. A sales office and yard is maintained in Toronto.

| Capitalization— | Authorized | Outstanding |
|---|---|---|
| Preferred | $500,000 | $500,000 |
| Par $100. | | |
| Common | *50,000 shs. | 25,000 shs. |
| No par value. | | |

*12,500 common shares reserved to provide for conversion of preferred stocks.

**Funded Debt—**
None.

**Dividend Record—**
Preferred—7 per cent per annum, cumulative from Jan. 1, 1929, and payable Jan., Apr., July and Oct. 1.
Common—None paid.

**Officers and Directors—**
Officers—A. E. Clark, pres.; J. P. Waters, vice-pres.; G. D. Martin, sec.-treas.
Directors—A. E. Clarke, G. D. Martin, A. E. Dawson, Toronto; J. P. Waters, Burk's Falls; Oscar Dufresne, L. J. Lacoste, Montreal; H. E. Howe, Three Rivers.

***Net Earnings—**
(After depreciation, income taxes and elimination of non-recurring items).
Years ended Dec. 31

| | |
|---|---|
| 1927 | $74,029 |
| 1928 | 80,074 |

*Combined net earnings of predecessor companies.

## Gotfredson Corp.

### Bondholders Likely to Secure Substantial Sum Through Wind-Up

The Gotfredson Corporation is now in process of being wound up by the National Trust Company, acting as receiver for the Canadian assets. A new company, called Trucks and Parts, is assisting in a realization upon the inventories and receivables pledged to the banks whilst Gotfredson Corporation was still in active operation.

Considerable progress already has been made in securing the object sought, but it is early as yet to say just what the bondholders will realize in the end for their holdings. The expectation is that an interim payment in this connection may be made. While it is certain that the bondholders will ultimately obtain a substantial sum, there is a possibility that they may not receive a return of their principal in full.

### Gordon & Belyea

| Capitalization— | Authorized | Issued |
|---|---|---|
| 1st pref. cum. | $275,000 | $275,000 |
| Par $100. | | |
| Class "A" com. | 170,000 | 170,000 |
| Par $100. | | |
| Class "B" | 40,000 | 17,000 |
| Par $20. | | |
| Class "C" | 50,000 | 50,000 |
| Par $100. | | |

Preferred is redeemable at 105; sinking fund provided. All classes of common stock share equally in percentage rate of dividends. Class "B" shares are non-voting.

**Dividends—**
Preferred: 7% per annum, cumulative from Jan. 1, 1929; payable Jan., Apr., July and Oct.

**Directors—**
L. L. Gordon, J. F. Belyea, W. E. Wintemute.

### Themoid Co.

| Capitalization— | Authorized | Outstanding |
|---|---|---|
| Pref. 7% cum. | $2,000,000 | $2,000,000 |
| Par $100. | | |
| Common | *600,000 shs. | 235,000 shs. |
| N.P.V. | | |

*Includes 60,000 shares reserved for exercise of stock-purchase warrants attached to notes and for conversion of preferred.

**Funded Debt—**
Sinking fund gold notes, 6%, 5-year, issued $3,000,000.

**Officers—**
R. J. Stokes, pres. and gen. mgr.; W. H. Truesdell, director.

### Canada—1930

A valuable hand book giving an excellent, up-to-date bird's eye view of Canada, has just been issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at Ottawa. This book is really a miniature Canada Year Book but has the great virtue of including a considerable amount of business and statistical data, up to, and including the end of 1929, so that coming out at the first of the year, it gives a fine background for the year 1930.

The book is a valuable addition to the excellent publications prepared by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and if the precedent of bringing it out early in January is maintained in future years, it should prove a ready reference of distinct value both within and without Canada. The handbook may be obtained for the sum of 25c from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

## Beatty Brothers

### Company Has Recently Added Large Amount of New Equipment

Beatty Brothers, which manufactures electric washers, farm pumps and a variety of barn equipment, including grain grinders, churns and ladders, has recently placed orders for a large amount of additional equipment for its plants. These are located at Fergus, Ont., where is located the head office, and at London, Ont.

Operations are said to have been running along at a satisfactory rate since the completion of the last fiscal year, which was brought to a close on August 31, 1929. There are about 1,400 persons employed in its two plants.

Earnings available for the common for the 1929 period amounted to $806,643, and were equal to $4.50 per share on the 130,000 no par value shares of that denomination outstanding at the end of the period.

The working capital amounted to $4,716,945, a gain of $885,875 in the twelve months. The surplus indicated was $2,027,996, an advance of $842,014 over the previous year.

| Capitalization— | Authorized | Outstanding |
|---|---|---|
| First Pref. | $4,000,000 | $1,250,000 |
| Second Pref. | 700,000 | 638,500 |
| Par $100. | | |
| Common | 200,000 sh. | 139,000 sh. |

**Funded Debt—**
None.

**Dividend Record—**
First Preferred—6% per annum, payable quarterly, Feb., May, Aug. and Nov. 1. Initial dividend accrued from Feb. 1, 1929, paid May 1, 1929, and regularly since.
Second Preferred—7% per annum, payable half-yearly, Jan. and July 1.
Common—$2.00 per annum, payable quarterly, Jan. 2, Apr., July and Oct. 1. Initial dividend of 50 cents paid Oct. 1, 1929.

**Officers**—W. G. Beatty, pres.; M. J. Beatty, sec.; R. D. Kerr, treas.
**Directors**—W. G. Beatty, M. J. Beatty, W. L. Ham, R. D. Kerr, T. A. Farnell, A. C. Deacon, J. J. Rutherford, D. R. Potter, all of Fergus, Ont.; F. J. Coombs, Toronto.

**INCOME AND SURPLUS ACCOUNT**
**Year Ended August 31, 1929**

| | |
|---|---|
| Net profit after deprec., bad debts, and donations | $ 806,640 |
| Less: Writ. off life insur. | 23,302 |
| Income tax reserve | 48,168 |
| Net profit for year | $ 735,173 |
| Less appropriations: | |
| 6% 1st pref. dividends | 43,710 |
| 7% 2nd pref. dividends | 49,449 |
| Surplus for year | $ 642,014 |
| Add: Previous surplus | 1,385,982 |
| Surplus carried forward | $2,027,996 |

**Earn. per Share and Div. Record—**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1st Preferred: | |
| Earned | $58.81 |
| Paid | 3.00 |
| 2nd Preferred: | |
| Earned* | 103.39 |
| Paid | 7.00 |
| Common: | |
| Earned† | 4.39 |
| None paid. | |

* Earnings per share on the 2nd pref. stock are calculated after deduction of dividends for a full year on the shares of 6 per cent. 1st pref. stock outstanding as at Aug. 31, 1929.
† Earnings per share on the common stock are calculated after deduction of a full year's dividend on the 1st pref. and the actual dividend paid on the 2nd pref. during 1929.

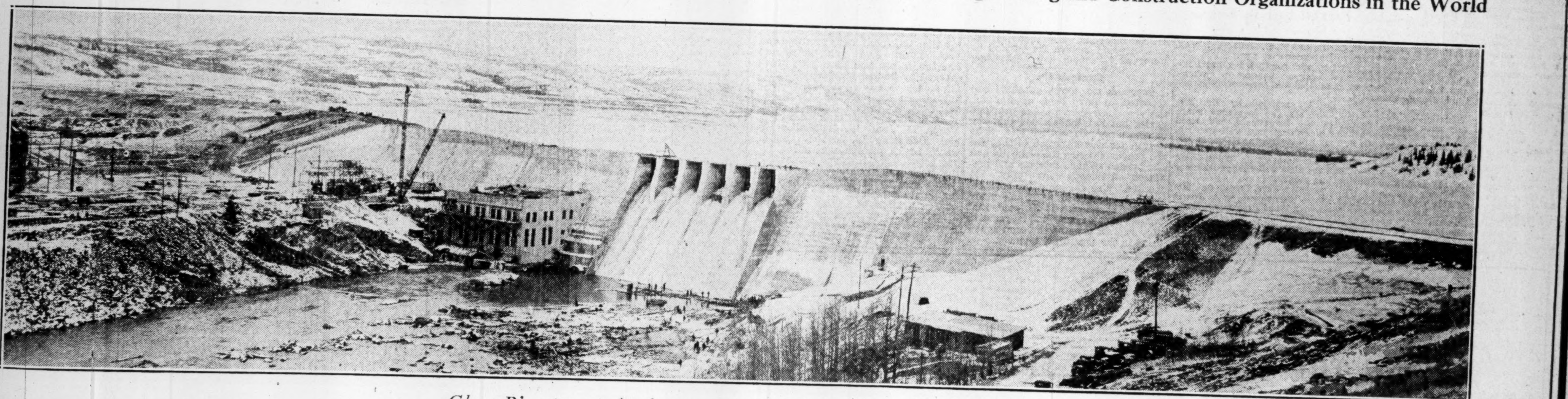
**Previous Earnings**
**Years Ended Aug. 31**

| | Net Earnings Before Deprec. and Inc. Taxes | Deprec. | Income Taxes at present rate | Net Profits |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1924 | 135,882 | 40,042 | 7,507 | 88,333 |
| 1925 | 221,836 | 46,677 | 13,853 | 161,306 |
| 1926 | 250,562 | 55,280 | 15,462 | [illegible] |
| 1927 | 372,040 | 61,540 | 24,680 | [illegible] |
| 1928 | 817,631 | 75,497 | 59,211 | 682,923 |

**Market Record—**

| | 1929 High | Low |
|---|---|---|
| Common | 59 | 30 |
| Preferred | 102½ | 94 |


The Foundation Company of Canada, Limited and Associated Companies is one of the Largest Engineering and Construction Organizations in the World



*Ghost River power development of the Calgary Power Company, Limited.*

# Accomplishment

THE new Ghost River development of the Calgary Power Company, Limited, 37 miles west of Calgary, is one of the latest major construction achievements of The Foundation Company of Canada.

The development is of 36,000 h.p. initial installed capacity. Power was delivered within sixteen months from the beginning of construction operations.

The work included a power house, and dam containing 131,000 cubic yards of concrete, earth-filled dams on both banks constructed by the hydraulic method and containing 1,500,000 yards of clay and gravel.

In connection with the work it was necessary to re-route one mile of highway and to construct a 3-span steel highway bridge 600 feet long.

The accomplishment of this big construction programme on schedule time is further evidence of The Foundation Company's continent-wide service and demonstrated efficient capacity to meet any construction need.

THE FOUNDATION COMPANY OF CANADA LIMITED

*Associated with The Foundation & Construction Company of Ontario, Limited: and Foundation Maritime, Limited.*

# CANNERS ISSUES MAY SHOW HIGHER DIVIDEND RATES

## Increases Made Each Year for Past Five Years

The street has been discounting the probabilities of an increase in the dividends on both the convertible preference and common shares of Canadian Canners. The company has made increases in this respect each year over the past five years and similar action, no doubt, will be taken along in the present spring.

The change in the fiscal period is to be made, as formerly indicated in these columns, but the directors have decided to end the current period on February 28, 1930, rather than on March 31, 1930, as previously stated. The financial statement will, therefore, cover a period of fourteen months, and will compare with the twelve months ended December 31, 1928.

An increase in the dividend rate on the convertible preference shares from 60 to 80 cents per share was announced in March last and became payable on April 1, 1929. At the same time a payment on the new common stock automatically became payable and this was established on a basis of 12½ cents quarterly.

Canadian Canners common has sold this year between 17 and 21½, the convertible preferred between 19¼ and 22. The 1st preferred since January 1 has ranged between 86 and 87.

Earnings for the fourteen months ended February 28, 1930, are expected to make the usual good showing and will be quite in keeping with the progress that the company has been making over the past few years. In the last fiscal period for which report was made — that for the twelve months ended December 31, 1928—earnings on the 2nd preferred equalled 90⅝ cents per share after all deductions and $2.73 per share before depreciation had been deducted.

## Loblaw Earnings Show Very Marked Increase

The Loblaw Groceterias Co., in the four weeks ending December 14, 1929, made sales amounting to $1,562,767 as against $1,431,492 for the same period in 1928, an increase of $131,275, or 9.17 per cent. The percentage of net profit to sales for the interval mentioned was 6.58 per cent as against 5.73 per cent in the similar four weeks a year ago. Net profits in the four weeks were $102,837 as opposed to $82,000 in 1928, an increase of $20,837, or 25.41 per cent.

For the period from June 1 to December 14, 1929, representing seven out of the thirteen periods in the current fiscal year, sales totalled $9,814,254 as against $8,432,131, for the same period of 1928, an increase of $1,382,123, or 16.39 per cent. Net profits over the same period in 1929 were $540,604 as against $334,825, a gain of $205,779, or 61.44 per cent.

## Paul H. Addy With Hannaford, Birks & Co.

Paul H. Addy has become associated with the investment banking house of Hannaford, Birks & Co., Ltd., Montreal.

Mr. Addy is well known in financial circles, having been associated with Royal Securities Corporation for the past seven years in various capacities. Before entering the banking profession Mr. Addy graduated from McGill University with honors in Economics.

### Praise From Sir Hubert

Northwestern Miller, Minneapolis: "Praise from Sir Hubert is praise indeed," says a proverb. We quote with modest reluctance the following paragraph from the address delivered by Assistant Secretary of Commerce Julius Klein before the business survey conference called by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States and held at Washington.

"A further factor contributing toward the success of any such undertaking as that which is now engaging the attention of business leaders everywhere is the vastly improved quality and increased influence of the trade press. It was but a short while ago that the resources of a very few large corporations permitted of any considerable collection of reliable trade and industrial data. Today the keen acumen of our trade editors and their expert staffs has made the sequestration of any important economic facts very difficult, if not impossible."

## On Advisory Board

**W. P. RILEY,**
**Winnipeg, who is president of Western Grocers, Ltd., and a director of the Canadian Bank of Commerce has joined the advisory board of Toronto General Trusts.**

# CANADA DRY ALE MAY BUY WHITE ROCK

## Basis of Exchange Possibly 1 2-3 White Rock For One Canada Dry

Negotiations have been under way for a merger of Canada Dry Ginger Ale and the White Rock Mineral Springs Company, but P. D. Saylor, the president of the former company, says that no definite proposal to purchase the stock of the latter has been put forward. While both companies recognize the advantages that would accrue from a combination of the distributors of soft drinks and carbonated waters difficulties have arisen to prevent the adoption of agreeable terms.

Though it is said that no actual terms have been discussed, the basis of exchange, it is believed, would involve 1 2-3 or 1 3-4 shares of White Rock for each share of Canada Dry. The existing position of the two stocks in the market would appear to favor such an arrangement, White Rock presently selling between 39 and 40 and Canada Dry between 66 and 67.

White Rock's earnings in 1929 have been estimated at $4.50 a share on the 200,000 shares of common stock outstanding and those of Canada Dry in the same period at $7.50 a share on 510,684 shares outstanding, or exactly 66 2-3 per cent more than White Rock.

Canada Dry has but one class of stock outstanding—510,684 shares of no-par value. White Rock's capitalization consists of 20,000 shares of 7% first preferred stock of $100 par value, 10,000 shares of second preferred of $100 par value and 200,000 shares of no-par common stock. Each share of second preferred stock participates equally with five shares of common stock in earnings and dividends above $5 a share annually on the second preferred and $1 a share annually on the common.

Canada Dry's sales volume runs in excess of $12,500,000 annually, while White Rock's annual sales are approximately $3,300,000.

Total assets of White Rock are somewhat in excess of $9,000,000, of which over $7,000,000 is represented by plant and property account. Canada Dry's total assets are about $8,000,000, of which under $3,000,000 is represented by plant and property valuation.

## New Investment Firm Established in Calgary

A new Western Canada investment house has been formed in Calgary by R. C. Carlile and M. D. McCarthy. The firm will be known as Carlile and McCarthy and will conduct a general investment business dealing in government, municipal and corporation securities.

Mr. Carlile, assisted by Mr. McCarthy, has for the last nine years conducted the investment and bond business of Niblock and Tull Limited, G. F. Tull and Arderu and Carlile and Farr Limited. Mr. Carlile has now disposed of his interest in Carlile and Farr and the firm will change its name during this month.

While with Mr. Farr, Carlile and McCarthy were associated with issues such as Alberta Wood Preserving, Medicine Hat Greenhouses, Riverside Iron Works, United Dairies, Premier Laundry, McLeod Building and Medalta Potteries.

# S. A. PRODUCTION OF INTER. PETE OVER LAST YEAR

## Crude Production for 11 Months Increased Six Per Cent

Crude oil production of International Petroleum in Columbia and Peru during the first eleven months of 1929 amounted to 28,578,549 barrels as compared to 26,816,745 barrels produced during the corresponding period last year, according to the company's monthly summary of operations in South America. This represents an increase in production of over six per cent.

The largest volume increase for the eleven months was reported from Peru where the increase was over 1,000,000. Columbia, however, still remains the larger producer representing 65 per cent of the total output.

Preliminary estimates for December indicate that the year's monthly average was obtained, which will give an approximate year's total of 31,176,588 barrels as compared with 29,399,397 barrels in 1928 and 22,770,293 barrels in 1927.

**Summary of Operations, Nov., 1929**

| | Peru | Columbia |
|---|---|---|
| No. of producing wells completed | 16 | 16 |
| Aver. initial production, bbls. | 213 | 754 |
| Total crude production, bbls. | 840,796 | 1,704,387 |
| Total crude shipments, bbls. | 451,442 | 1,409,323 |

**Current Production—Peru**

Aver. daily production for Dec., bbls. 29,881

**Columbia — Comparison of Operations for First Eleven Months of 1929 With the First Eleven Months of 1928**

| | 1929 | 1928 |
|---|---|---|
| No. of producing wells completed | 112 | 105 |
| Aver. initial production, bbls. | 797 | 861 |
| Total crude production, bbls. | 18,683,740 | 18,200,636 |
| Total crude shipments, bbls. | 16,545,888 | 16,543,298 |

**Peru—Comparison of Operations for First Eleven Months of 1929 with the First Eleven Months of 1928**

| | 1929 | 1928 |
|---|---|---|
| No. of producing wells completed | 29 | 28 |
| Aver. initial production, bbls. | 157 | 220 |
| Total crude production, bbls. | 9,894,809 | 8,616,109 |
| Total crude shipments, bbls. | 8,616,109 | 8,462,703 |

# PICARDY CANDY UNITS MAY BE SOLD IN WEST

## Expect Carlile and McCarthy Will Offer Stock For New Expansions

It is understood that Carlile & McCarthy of Calgary will shortly offer to the public units in Picardy Candy (Alberta) Limited, a subsidiary of Picardy Limited.

The units will consist of one share of seven per cent cumulative convertible preferred of $25 par and one share of class "A" common of no par value. It is expected that the preferred will be convertible at the holder's option before 1933 into no par non-voting class "B" common at the rate of five class "B" common shares for four preferred shares.

Picardy Candy (Alberta) Limited operates two stores, a bakery and manufacturing plant in Calgary, and has plans for further expansion which would be paid for by the anticipated new financing.

Picardy products are widely known in Western Canada, the parent company having started 10 years ago in Winnipeg. The company through its subsidiaries operates 11 stores and a manufacturing plant and banquet hall in Winnipeg, as well as stores and manufacturing plants in Regina and Calgary and agencies from Ontario to British Columbia. The proposed expansion would include the opening of stores at Edmonton and Lethbridge.

### Burns & Co.

Burns & Co. gross earnings are reported to have been greater for the year 1929 than for the previous period but it is understood that the earnings per share were less. The reason for this situation is that for the previous period the company had the burden of bond interest and preferred dividends for only 7½ months. The company for 1928 reported earnings of $3.12 per share on the common. It is said that volume of sales has stood up remarkably well in view of the crop conditions in the Western Provinces.

## Control of Kuntz Goes to Bradings

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Brading Breweries has acquired a controlling interest in the Kuntz Brewery of Waterloo through a majority of stock ownership. It is understood that the Kuntz Brewery will be operated as a separate unit for the time being.

No price has been announced regarding the deal, but it is said that the acquisition was made on a favorable cash basis and that Bradings will build up the property gradually.

At the annual meeting of Brading Breweries shareholders authorized an application to increase the common stock from 25,000 to 60,000 shares of no par value. No immediate financing is anticipated.

## Your Investments

### Margin Rules

During the recent stock market slump I felt that Steel of Canada looked good and having $450 to invest, asked a local brokerage firm to buy me 20 shares at around $40-$95 on margin, paying down the $450. I was told over the phone that they wouldn't take the order, even though I had bought a lot of stocks outright from this firm before. I was told that such service was discontinued in view of the market situation. Is this a house rule or a general ruling of the Stock Exchange?

There is no stock exchange regulation which would preclude the purchase of any recognized stock on the basis you have suggested. You were prepared to put up a margin of 50 per cent and that was sufficient even during the progress of the recent slump. It is obvious, therefore, that the position assumed by the brokerage house to which you refer has its basis in some regulation of their own. Apparently they were unwilling to increase their commitments under the conditions then existing. Almost any of the larger houses would have accepted your order and filled it in the ordinary course of business.

### N.Y. Curb Commission

On October 30, 1929, I ordered 10 shares Standard Oil of New Jersey at the market. It did not go above 60 on that day or the following day. They did not buy it for me until November 1, and then at 64⅛, which was the high for that day. They also charged me N. Y. Com. $5 U. S. Funds, $10.42, Brokerage $1. Please advise me if I have been overcharged on this. Also, when are dividends paid on this stock and were there any payable since October 30, 1929?

On October 30, I bought from another firm, five shares Massey-Harris and paid balance on it on November 1, asking them to get certificate in my name and paid 25 cents for the certificate. I have not yet got the certificate although I have asked them for it a number of times. They say that it is being registered in my name at the trust company and has not yet come. Is there any reason why it should take that long to get a certificate registered? Have there been any dividends payable on Massey-Harris since October 30, 1929? When is the next dividend payable?

We believe that there is a minimum commission of $5 on the New York Stock Exchange and New York Curb. Members of those two exchanges are not authorized to split commissions so that your broker was justified in charging you an additional $1 for his services in that connection. Canadian funds for some months have been at a discount in New York so that you would be liable for the discount prevailing on the day that the funds were remitted to New York. You can calculate whether or not you have been over charged by finding out the day that the money was remitted and checking against the discount rate as of that date. We believe that Standard of New Jersey goes ex-dividend on March 15, June 15, September 15 and December 15, so that there would be no dividends accruing to you between the time you purchased the stock and the present.

It seems to us that you have a legitimate complaint in the matter of registration of your Massey-Harris stock. A week or ten days should be sufficient to take care of this matter even allowing for time in the mails between Montreal or Toronto and New Glasgow. In your position we would demand immediate delivery from your broker who appears to have been careless in the matter and if you do not receive a satisfactory explanation we would suggest that you write to the secretary of the exchange of which your broker is a member.

We think that possibly most of the oil companies authorize the trust companies to charge the transfer fee to the person procuring the certificate. In the case of most industrial companies, and probably Massey-Harris Co., we think that the trust company charges are paid by the companies for whom the trust companies act. It is possible, of course, that your broker is not charging you a fee for the certificate, but rather is making a charge covering the cost of transmission, since ordinarily the certificate would be forwarded by registered mail.

### Brazilian

I am holding 25 Brazilian Traction on margin. What do you think of the outlook for this stock?

My complete stock holdings are listed below. Reasonable safety and appreciation have been the chief consideration. What do you think of the list?

60 Int. Nickel
50 Imperial Oil
10 Power Corp.
5 British American Oil
10 Commonwealth & Southern
5 U. S. Rubber
5 Steel of Canada

**On Margin:**

25 Noranda at 60
25 Brazilian at 59
20 Inter. Pete. at 22.

The immediate outlook for Brazilian Traction is not as satisfactory as it might be for the reasons with which you are doubtless familiar.

At the same time it is possible that Brazilian will do as well as some of the other stocks which you mention. If you did not have already some British American Oil, Noranda, International Nickel, and International Petroleum a switch such as you suggest might, in our opinion, be advisable. We are inclined to think that a more profitable switch might be into Steel Co. of Canada. This would be a conservative move and in the long run appreciation in the value of Steel of Canada stock reasonably may be expected. Another reason for suggesting the possibility of such a switch is that you now own only five Steel of Canada.

### Famous Players

Kindly let me have your opinion on the investment merits of Famous Players Canadian Corporation common stock. There are stories about to the effect that a new chain will be started up, which will affect the earnings of the company.

The yield of Famous Players Canadian Corporation stock is comparatively high. Though there is talk of a competitive chain of theatres starting in this country, it will likely be some time before such a venture gets under way. Furthermore, it will take time to develop such an organization, and it is not likely that earnings of Famous Players will be affected for some time to come. Earnings of the company during the current year have shown a considerable increase over the corresponding period a year ago, and expectations are that the company will show earnings of at least $8 a share for this year.

## Mine Stocks Move To Higher Levels

Professional buying to take care of short covering is the general explanation offered for the unwonted activity in the mining market after a period of comparative inaction. Swept on by a big buying wave, stocks have all moved smartly upward from the levels held some weeks past, and much larger share transactions have resulted.

The movement which started on the Standard Stock and Mining Exchange in Toronto, January 14, resulted in a turnover of 967,673 shares as compared to 462,087 shares the previous day.

Advances were made by 54 stocks, 13 remained unchanged and 17 declined.

# SASK. BONDS OFFERED TO PUBLIC

## Dominion Securities Selling 30-Year Fives at Par

Dominion Securities Corp. is offering $3,500,000 Province of Saskatchewan 30 year non-callable five per cent debentures at par.

These debentures have been issued by the Province for the construction of public buildings, telephone lines and highways and to meet the requirements of the Saskatchewan Power commission. Principal and interest on the issue are payable from the consolidated fund of the Province.

**$3,500,000**
**PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN**
**5% 30-Year Non-Callable Debentures**

**Dated:** Dec. 2, 1929. **Due:** Dec. 2, 1959

Interest payable semi-annually, June 2 and December 2, at Royal Bank in New York, Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Regina, Vancouver and Saint John. Registerable as to principal.

**Purpose of Issue:** Issued for the construction of public buildings, telephones and highways, and to meet the requirements of the Saskatchewan Power Commission.

**Financial Statement:** Gross funded debt, including present issue, $68,064,188. Net debt, $38,403,510. Estimated assessable value taxable property, $1,000,000,000.

**Offered:** Janaury 6, 1930, by Dominion Securities at 100 and interest in denominations $1,000 and $500.

## International Nickel Head Joins Bank of Toronto Board

John L. Agnew, vice-president of the International Nickel Company of Canada, has been elected a director of the Bank of Toronto.

At the annual meeting H. B. Henwood, general manager stated that $2,000,000 had been transferred to the rest account of the bank, of this $1,000,000 represented premium on new stock issued. Capital now stands at $6,000,000 and reserve at $9,000.000.


SUNSHINE - WATERLOO

The One-man, Tractor-less, Combine Thresher

An illustrated pamphlet indicating the utility of the "Universal Crop Saver" has been prepared by the WATERLOO MANUFACTURING COMPANY LIMITED, and will be gladly mailed upon request from,

BANKERS BOND COMPANY LIMITED

60 King St. West, Toronto



**Tenders for Debentures**

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to 3 o'clock p.m. on Monday, January 27th, 1930, for the following Debentures of the City of Owen Sound:

$50,000 to assist in building an extension to the General and Marine Hospital, due February 1st, 1950.

$140,353.58 for the construction of certain pavements, due February 1st, 1945.

The above are all straight term sinking fund debentures with coupons attached payable half-yearly. Principal and interest payable at Bank of Montreal, Owen Sound. The lowest nor any tender necessarily accepted.

A. F. ARMSTRONG,
City Treasurer.

*The opening is in the back — not in the front.*

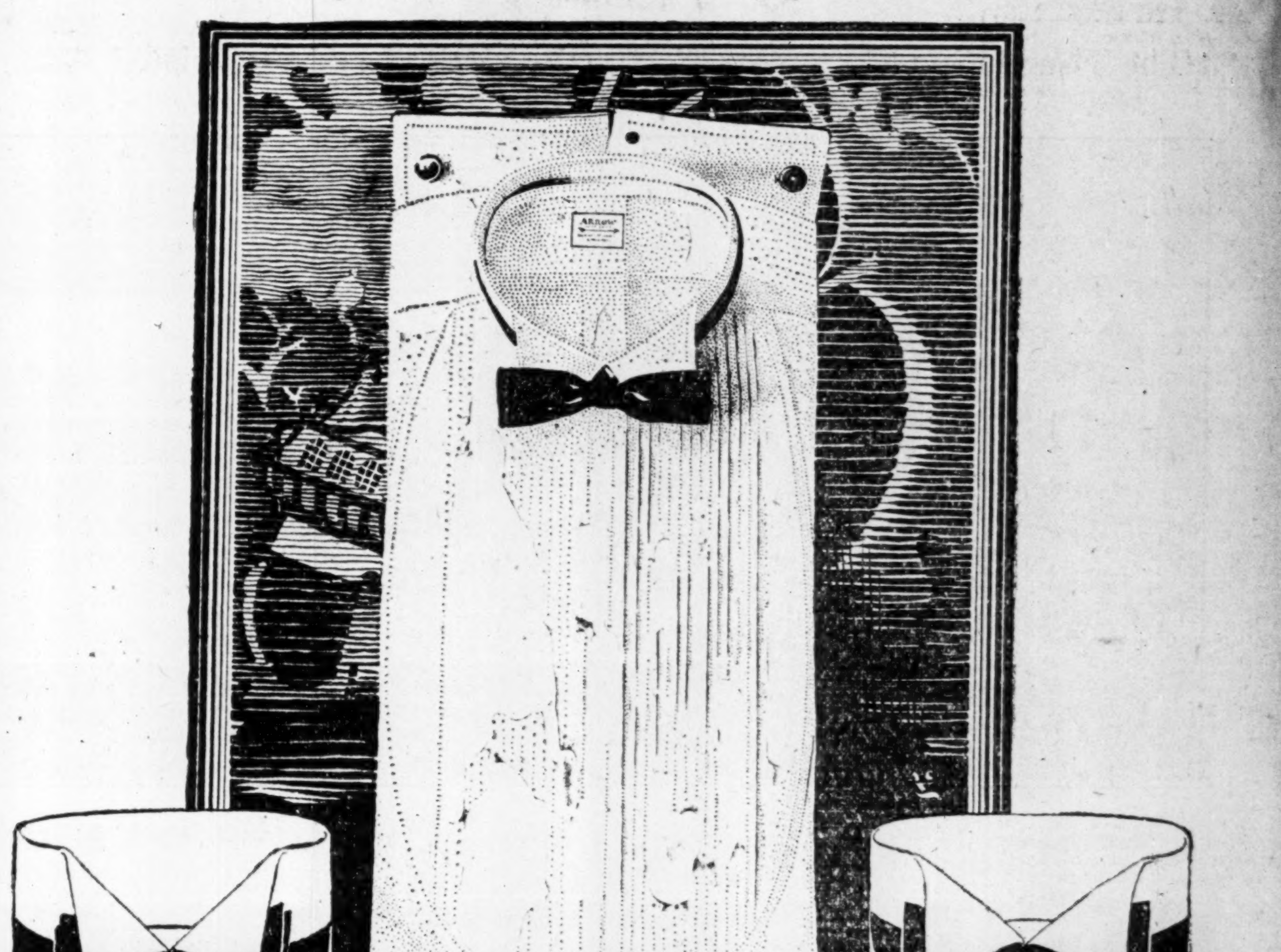
*So you put the studs and links in before you put the shirt on.*

*Then slip into it from the back and button the back button.*

*And that's all there is to it.*

Wear an Arrow Open Back Dress Shirt

*for style, economy and perfect fit*



**FISKE**

*Arrow Dress Collar for formal day or evening wear. Generous throat opening. Bold wings.*

**HOST**

*Particularly suitable for wear with tie over the wings. Wide wings with stylish points.*

WEAR an Arrow Open Back Dress Shirt—and put the studs in before you put your shirt on. An Open Back takes all the bother out of evening dressing.

Same ease in undressing too — just unbutton the back button and slip it off. Then lay it away carefully for the next occasion.

That's where Open Backs are economical —they can be worn more than once before being consigned to the laundry basket.

Of course, the open back means a closed front — giving smoother fit than the open bosom with a stud or two to pull it together.

*So if you want a trim, perfect, non-bulging bosom —by all means choose an Open Back.*

ARROW SHIRTS

*Follow the Arrow and you follow the Style*

COLLARS - SHIRTS - HANDKERCHIEFS - SUMMER UNDERWEAR - PAJAMAS



# LAYING THE FOUNDATIONS FOR A FORTUNE

Sir Wilfred Laurier said that the twentieth century would be Canada's century. The basic industries of Canada will and should prosper if Canada prospers. To a man with faith in the future of the Dominion, selected common stocks of some of the basic industrial enterprises of Canada offer, at present depreciated prices, an unusual opportunity for investment, with prospects of substantial appreciation in the next few years.

"Making Money in Common Stocks" is the title of a booklet prepared by The Financial Post for Canadian investors. It sets forth the principles that should guide the investor in the selection of the best Canadian common stocks. The ten fundamentals of profitable selection of such securities are carefully set forth and developed at length. The material in the booklet appeared originally in The Financial Post as a series of articles. An insistent demand for reprints led to their being published in a booklet of handy size and form. Copies of this booklet are available to Canadian investors at a cost of twenty-five cents each.

This booklet, "Making Money in Common Stocks," will make a valuable addition to the library of any Canadian investor. It is thoroughly authentic and the advice given in it is sound. It is both conservative and forward looking. The aim has been to outline an investment policy at once safe and profitable.

**Two Companion Booklets**

**Trust and Loan Investments**

The securities of Canadian trust and loan companies reviewed and analyzed. This booklet forms a meaty introduction to a class of security that offers stability and good returns as well.

Single copies 25 cents.

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This booklet is a reprint of the famous "Nothing Over $500" series in which the 27 best Canadian stocks have been carefully selected and analyzed.

Any stock may be bought for an investment of under $500.

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SECOND SECTION

# THE FINANCIAL POST

SECOND SECTION

Vol. XXIV | Member of Audit Bureau of Circulations | PUBLICATION OFFICE: TORONTO, JANUARY 16, 1930 | 10c a Copy; $5.00 a Year | No. 3

## HOPE FADING FOR BIG MOVE SOON IN GRAIN

### Weakness Continues as 1930 Crop Looms on Horizon

### SHIPMENTS SMALL

### Export Buying of Grain from This Continent Still Fails to Develop Any Importance

From Our Own Correspondent

WINNIPEG.—Weakness in the wheat market during the past week has been due to uneasiness created in Canada and still more in the United States at the small export movement of grain from the North American continent. The period is rapidly passing during which it was confidently expected that Europe would be forced to buy heavily from this continent, but large scale buying has not materialized and, by drawing heavily upon home supplies, Europe has bridged the interval between the practical disappearance of the old Argentine crop and the marketing of the new crop. It is true that the new Argentine crop is short and can play no such part in international trade as was played by the old crop and it is also true that, unless European crops were much heavier than supposed, large importations will be necessary within the next six months. But it is also clear that no world shortage of wheat is to be anticipated before the crop of 1930 begins to be available and that, while the carry-over at the end of next July should be a good deal smaller than that which existed last year, at that time it will still be considerable.

**No High Prices Soon**

Barring disasters therefore to the next crop there appears now to be no great prospect for very high prices for wheat in the near future and the best that can be hoped for is a price based upon a fairly close approximation of world supplies and world needs.

What such a price level may be is still a matter of conjecture but the experience of the past few years makes current levels seem low. Current Winnipeg prices for futures are only from 12 to 14 cents above those which prevailed a year ago under much more bearish conditions. So far as total world supplies are concerned that fact leads many traders to believe that prices will eventually be better than at present and to hope that recessions from present levels, if they occur, should be small but even to maintain its present levels. The market needs the continuance of a good deal of speculative support and some of such support has been recently withdrawn, especially on the part of smaller traders, who appear to be interested only when there is hope of some very large profit which no longer appears likely to them.

**Buy at $1.25 Across Line**

The United States Grain Marketing Corporation is attempting to sustain levels in the United States by actual cash purchases of wheat on the basis of $1.25 at Minneapolis, although its operations appear to have been very limited to date. Officials of that organization and of the United States Farm Board are still inclined to insist that current prices are too low but they have modified their predictions with respect to future advances apparently through fear that unduly large sowings of spring wheat might otherwise be encouraged. Government authorities have been wrong so repeatedly, when they ventured on predictions of higher prices, that their utterances have ceased to carry a great deal of weight.

Announcement that several wheat pool officials are on their way to England to discuss certain problems of wheat marketing with the British government caused a certain amount of uneasiness in the market as indicating the possibility of an attempt to make large sales through government channels. Nothing, however, in the news indicates that the visit has any more than the ostensible object that of a discussion invited by the government in the hope of bringing about a more regular movement of supplies from Canada in order to improve both financial and shipping conditions for the British export trade.

Coarse grain prices continue low, oats scarcely above last year's levels and barley considerably below export levels. Shipment is practically impossible in the face of large supplies in Europe and the domestic demand is slow to develop.

**Apple Exports Heavier**

Apple shipments to date this season from Halifax to the overseas markets total 710,835 barrels as compared with 395,484 barrels for the corresponding period of last year and 654,000 barrels for the whole of last season.

## Seek to Eliminate Double Taxation

From Our Own Correspondent

WASHINGTON. — Officials of the Treasury, meeting with experts, are going over possible recommendations to Congress to do away with inequalities in international double taxation. Two representatives of the Canadian Department of Finance visited Washington three months ago to complain of unjust treatment relative to incomes earned by Canadians in the United States. The present conference will seek to devise methods to do away with this injustice in so far as it is found to exist. The Treasury is committed to the abolition of injustices.

## NAT. BRICK PLANTS CEASE OPERATIONS IN WINTER SLUMP

### Usual Procedure Allows Necessary Repairs and Renovations

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Plants of National Brick Company, of Laprairie have been closed down since the beginning of the year and a general renovation of equipment will be undertaken shortly. The procedure is not unusual as a similar occurrence is looked for each year at this time.

The company lays in large stocks which are sufficient to take care of the diminishing needs of contractors and builders in the winter months and operations are recommended as spring approaches with incidental building activity.

It is understood that earnings for the current year which ends February, 1928, have been satisfactory to date and it is thought that the financial statement will approximate last year's. In the 1928 fiscal period, net profits applicable to dividends amounted to $260,009 or the equivalent of $2.98 a share on the common stock presently outstanding.

Sales have been maintained and if earnings for the current fiscal period approximate those of last year, the results can be considered satisfactory, since the common shares did not develop an earning power between 1914 and 1928.

**Operates Four Plants**

National Brick operates four plants, two located at Delson Junction, Que.; and two at Laprairie, with a combined output of 120,000,000 bricks a year. The company owns over 1,000 acres of shale and clay lands and owns and operates its own railway for the transportation of raw material from the shale pits to the manufacturing plants. Its products include all kinds of bricks while terra cotta hollow tile is a comparatively recent development in the company's output. A good market has been built up for this commodity.

The outlook for National Brick is difficult to estimate in view of its adverse earnings record in the past. The company has been recapitalized on several occasions due to inability to meet its obligations, but the last one undertaken in January, 1929, appears to have placed the company on a sounder basis than it has occupied heretofore.

**Reduce Annual Charges**

Interest charges and preferred dividends now total $196,188 annually as opposed to $233,772 under the former structure, while a sinking fund becomes operative on the bond issue in 1931 thereby reducing bond interest each year after that date.

There are several large undertakings which will be constructed in and around Montreal in the course of the next two years and it is logical to suppose that National Brick will secure some substantial orders. The proximity of the company's plants to Montreal enables it to bid favorably on any contracts, thus National Brick may improve its position in the future.

**Make Skis Here**

The most important development of 1929 in Annapolis Royal was the establishment of the Canada Ski Company Limited, manufacturers of "Bluenose" skis and sleds, and already a group of buildings have been completed and operations started. The company is specializing in skis and special machinery has been installed to that end. It expects to turn out 30,000 pairs this year.

## EXPECT BUDGET TO MAKE CHANGES IN STEEL TARIFF

### Revision of Iron and Steel Schedules Not to be Delayed

### EVIDENCE STUDIED

### Hope to Increase Protection Without Higher Domestic Price — Divert Import Business to Britain

From Our Own Correspondent

OTTAWA.—Far-reaching changes in the iron and steel schedules of the tariff will form the most important part of the first budget to be brought down in parliament by Hon. C. A. Dunning.

Authoritative information obtained here this week is to the effect that the revision of the iron and steel schedules will not be delayed because of the fact that Mr. Dunning has only recently taken over the portfolio of finance. The new Finance Minister, it is stated, has been working very hard, sifting through the three volumes of evidence given to the Tariff Board and is practically ready now to draft a tariff policy to govern the future of this industry.

In a general way, the new policy, it is believed, is to increase the protection of Canadian industries where it can be done with a reasonable chance of not raising domestic prices, and to divert to the fullest possible extent the present importations from the United States to the United Kingdom. To this end the tariff revision will contain many amendments whereby the rate of duty under the preference will be lowered or remain unaltered, and the duty under the general tariff will be increased.

This, it is believed, is the general policy which Mr. Dunning will follow in framing his budget. It is more difficult to get down to cases and forecast what is likely to be done with particular tariff items, affecting individual industries.

**Is Complex Problem**

The problem of revising iron and steel schedules is one of great complexity. To begin with the 200-odd items have been reclassified by the Tariff Board in consultation with the various branches of the industry. This reclassification, alone, may well solve the tariff problems of several lines of industry. In carrying it out, the old grouping of manufactures under particular tariff items was ignored. New groupings were made and while it would need an expert to discover precisely what has happened, it is freely conceded that the reclassification, alone, raised the tariff protection on not a few key products. It might be that one tariff item in the existing tariff say of 20 per cent covered ten or more particular products. In reclassification an additional product may have been placed under this item. This eleventh item may now be dutiable, under another tariff item, at 10 per cent. The result, therefore, would be to raise the tariff 10 per cent on this particular article.

**Was Little Criticism**

There has been no real criticism of the manner in which the reclassification was carried out—no charge of concealed protection has been advanced. It is recognized that the old iron and steel schedules contained innumerable anachronisms, whereby particular products were improperly classified. All that has happened is that the wording of the iron and steel schedules has been redrafted by experts who understand which products should be grouped together.

This reclassification, alone, may cure many of the ills which beset the industry. But in addition there will be sweeping changes in the rates of duties. At the present time imports of iron and steel exceed $300,000,000 per annum and 91 per cent is drawn from the United States. Only 5 per cent comes from the United Kingdom. Mr. Dunning will endeavor to cut down imports from the south and, if necessary, to stimulate imports from Great Britain.

During the sessions of the tariff board, the chairman, W. H. Moore, expressed opinions as to what should be done. He repeatedly pointed out that Canada could not build up a great industry while continuing to import iron and steel in such large volume and that the problem was how to curb imports without injuring the consumers. Moreover, Mr. Moore indicated that he thought it unwise to maintain high duties against finished products and low duties against the raw materials going into these products. These raw materials almost always were the finished products of the primary branches of the industry. "We are putting a duty on baked apples," said Mr. Moore, "and allowing green apples to enter free."

A survey of the iron and steel industry as a whole, would indicate that the following tariff changes are likely to be made.

**Expect Number of Changes**

In regard to scrap, pig iron, ingots, billets, blooms, bars, rods and ferro alloys, the prospect is that there will be several important changes. To begin with ferro alloys now enter free of duty but will probably be made dutiable from the United States and unchanged from Great Britain.

Ingots are now dutiable at $1.50 British preference; $2.25 intermediate and $2.50 general. The British preference probably will be left as it is and the rates of duty under the other two tariffs increased by from 50 cents to $1.00 per ton.

Blooms, slabs and billets will almost certainly be dealt with in the same way. An effort will be made to stimulate imports from Great Britain by increasing the duty against the United States.

**May Bring Skelp Mill**

In regard to pipes, tubes, chains and wire springs, the policy will be to encourage the founding of a skelp mill in Canada. The Dominion Iron and Steel Company rather promised to enter this field if protection was granted and Page-Hersey might be interested also. The present duty of 5 per cent is not high enough to stimulate domestic manufacture and in reality is a straight tax on consumers of pipe and tube, which is made out of skelp. There is no present indication that the duties on pipes, tubes, chains, etc., will be changed.

Under the heading of machinery, it is clear that Canadian manufacturers resent the low tariffs on production machinery—both mining and logging. It is unlikely, however, that increases of tariff will be given on these items. The farm implement manufacturers seem more concerned about hanging on to their present tariff protection than in getting more and there will be no changes on their items.

In regard to the automobile items, there appears to be grave differences of opinion among the manufacturers and no important changes are likely. The tariff board has still to complete the automobile phase of the investigation.

On the whole, it is the primary and secondary industries that are most certain to benefit by the forthcoming revision of the tariff. The tertiary industry may well lose some of the protection it now enjoys.

## Young Men Step Into Important Directorships

ARTHUR DYMOND — W. P. SCOTT — A. D. COBBAN — A. D. EMORY

all of whom have been elected to the board of directors of Wood, Gundy & Co.

## RECORD BUSINESS ACHIEVED IN 1929 BY DOMINION TAR

### Company Carries Out Wide Programme of Expansion

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Sales and earnings of Dominion Tar and Chemical Company are said to have attained record proportions during 1929 and it is thought the financial statement, which will be published in the course of the next two months, will show appreciable improvement over the figures of the previous year. Canadian investment interest in the company dates from January, 1929, and the forthcoming statement will be the first to be published by the company under the existing régime.

Though actual earnings for 1928 were not reported, at the time of the stock offering it was estimated that net earnings for 1928 after depreciation and London office expense would be $1,036,779. Interest charges require $240,000 on the $4,000,000, 6 per cent, debentures while preferred stock totals $4,500,000 on which dividend requirements amount to $292,500 annually. The junior securities comprise 230,000 shares of no par value, and earnings of $2.18 a share were thus indicated in 1928.

**Has Widened Scope**

In addition to increased sales of its own products and those of its subsidiaries, Dominion Tar has undertaken considerable expansion during the past year. It has established a plant at Cornwall which is operated by a subsidiary, Fibre Conduits, Canada, while Alberta Wood Preserving Company, another subsidiary, has under construction a creosoting unit at New Westminster to be known as British Columbia Wood Preserving Company.

The creosoting division of Dominion Tar, which is operated by Canada Creosoting Company and subsidiaries, has experienced a good volume of business and the field covered by the industry is being continually widened. New uses are being found for creosoted timber, while the railroads are laying more creosoted ties and the market for creosoted poles is increasing.

**Enters New Field**

A further outlet for this product is seen in the establishment of Fibre Conduits, Canada. This unit is engaged in the manufacture of processed conduits for power cables, and rapid expansion of this industry augurs well for the future. Hydro electric development is being carried out on a wide scale during the current year and the conduit division at Cornwall should be a factor in earnings during 1930.

The other subsidiary of Dominion Tar is Alexander Murray Company which is engaged in the distribution of a complete range of building materials, including tarred felts sheathings and prepared roofings. It is reported that this company has made steady progress in the past few years and has built up a strong market for its products.

**Has Diverse Activities**

This diversification of activities is a strong factor in considering Dominion Tar from an investment angle. Though the organization is an operating company selling its output to subsidiaries, these subsidiaries themselves return substantial profits to the parent organization, and their activities are carried out in all parts of Canada.

Accordingly, Dominion Tar is established on a firm basis with ramifications stretching from the Atlantic coast to the Pacific. While general industrial expansion has been reflected in 1929 operations, the company is making aggressive efforts to further its markets and provide new outlets for its products.

The uses for creosote have not yet been exhausted and the establishment of the conduit unit at Cornwall is an indication of the aptitude of Dominion Tar in invading fields. The outlook for the company appears to be favorable, and further expansion may be anticipated in the future.

**Car Loadings** for the week ending January 10, were 44,310 as against 46,000 in the corresponding week last year and 51,760 in 1928. A decline in grain loadings of 3,476 cars as compared with the preceding year, was partly offset by a substantial increase in pulpwood loadings which were 1,471 cars heavier than a year ago. Movement of merchandise in the eastern division was 770 cars above last year while a decline of 254 cars was noted in the west.

## Tape Readings

**Needs to be Good**

The man who used to say that he could make money by selecting any stock on the board which he could hit with a sling shot is reported to be attempting to improve his marksmanship.

* * *

**General Steel Wares**

One reason that General Steel Wares is making good progress is that the current demand for snow shovels is unprecedented. But a long-distance weather prognosticator is needed to determine the scale of production.

* * *

**Page-Hersey Tubes**

Annual meeting of Page-Hersey Tubes will be held at Welland on February 4. The registered head office of the company is Crowland township, which is on the outskirts of Welland. It is understood that profits for 1929 were substantially in advance of those of the previous year.

* * *

**Oil Outlook**

W. M. Irish, president of Atlantic Refining, predicts that 1930 will see an increase of about 6 per cent in the demand for all petroleum products and about 8 per cent, increase in the demand for motor fuel. He is of the opinion that the industry as a whole will operate at a fair profit in the year.

* * *

**Simpsons Ltd.**

January business of Simpsons Ltd. is reported so far to have been well up to the objectives set for the period, which were substantially in advance of January business a year ago. It is understood that merchandising executives generally feel that January trade will indicate what is to be expected for the balance of the winter and the spring months.

## Large Hotel Merger Soon to be Completed

The financing of the United International Hotels, a company formed for the purpose of bringing about a merger of twelve large hotels in Canada and the United States, has now proceeded to a point where Dillon, Reid and Co., of New York city, who have the matter in hand, are about to declare the plan effective.

While the immediate unification plan only involves twelve hotels, the purpose of those behind the merger is to expand the scope of the agreement and negotiations are already under way with fourteen others. Ultimately assets of $100,000,000 will be represented.

The Canadian hotels in the merger are the King Edward in Toronto, the Mount Royal in Montreal, the Royal Connaught in Hamilton, the Clifton in Niagara Falls, and the Prince Edward in Windsor.

C. E. Calvert, a director of the King Edward, reports that he has received word from Frank A. Dudley, the president of the company, that the merger will be put through this week. He expects it to prove of great benefit to all the subsidiary units.

## Business Briefs

**The Sea Fish Catch** for the eleven months ending Nov. 30, was 976,459,000 lbs., a drop of 27,000,000 lbs. from the corresponding catch of 1928, but with a landed value of $25,315,000, as compared with only $23,358,000 in the previous year. Similarly, the November catch, although smaller in size, had a larger landed value than last year. Pacific coast catch for November was 63,000,000 lbs. or 18,870,000 lbs. less than November, 1928, and had a landed value of $1,433,000, an increase of $94,000. Atlantic coast catch for November was 20,643,000 lbs.

**Boot and Shoe Production** for November had a decided falling off from the preceding month. It was the second lowest recorded in any month of 1929, to date. The total output was 1,473,000 pairs, a decrease of 462,000 pairs, from October, and a drop of 81,726 pairs from November, 1928. Women's footwear dropped 32 p.c. from the preceding month, while men's dropped 26 p.c. Cumulative production for the eleven months period was 18,230,000 pairs, an average per month of 1,657,000 pairs compared with a total of 18,744,000 pairs and an average of 1,704,000 in 1928.

**Wheat in Store** in various elevators throughout Canada for the week ended January 4, 1930, was virtually the same as the amount of grain stored during the corresponding week in 1928—229,173,000 bushels.

## DISTILLERS CORP. PROVING STRONG FACTOR IN TRADE

### Financing Still Delayed by Adverse Market Conditions

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Distillers Corporation-Seagram has nearly completed a programme of expansion which it has been undertaking for the past year. Additions to the Waterloo plant were all finished in 1929, and there remains only the completion of a 50,000 barrel warehouse and a bottling plant in Montreal. These are both expected to be available for use in the near future.

The claim that the company operates the largest distillery in the world is not an idle one. In Great Britain the majority of distilleries confine their operations to the actual production of spirits; blending, bottling and distribution are carried out by other units. In the case of Distillers-Seagram, however, all these functions are carried on at the one plant. The complete operation of manufacturing liquor from the distillation to the bottling and sale is conducted at the company's plant at La Salle.

**Has Large Capacity**

This unit has a productive capacity of over 3,000,000 gallons a year, comprising a diversified output of Bourbon, American and Canadian rye whiskies, Scotch type grain whiskies and gin. Waterloo plant, which has a distilling capacity of about 1,000,000 gallons, confines its output to rye whiskey.

Sales during the current year are reported to be satisfactory. The stock is on an annual dividend basis of $1 a share; the next payment of 25 cents a share will be made February 15. This will comprise the second distribution to be made on the stock, an initial interim dividend of 25 cents having been paid on October 15.

Distillers completes the first half of the current fiscal year at the end of January, and while no figures are published, it is reasonable to believe that earnings will benefit from plant expansion undertaken in the past. The new units have been co-ordinated and the company is getting into its stride.

**Issued Sound Report**

Its earning power was demonstrated in the first financial statement published in October, 1929. This covered a 17 month period from the inception of the present company in March, 1928, to July 31, 1929. Total net earnings for this period amounted to $3,095,912, of which $2,562,324 was earned in the last twelve months of the period under review.

After all deductions there remained a sum equivalent to $1.84 a share on the 1,500,006 common shares outstanding, or $1.52 a share in the twelve months period, before income tax.

As far as plant operations are concerned Distillers-Seagram should be in a better position that it was a year ago, and it is likely that operating costs have been lowered while production has been speeded up.

**Stock Issue Delayed**

To date, the company has not been able to proceed with its plans for liquidating special loans through the issuance of rights to shareholders. It has been decided to issue 300,000 shares of stock on the basis of one share for five at $12 a share and with the proceeds to retire loans of $1,953,111 which had been made to the company by the Bronfman interests as well as a liability of $807,373 under the contract taken over from Seagram and Sons.

The market for the listed shares has dropped to below $12 a share and until some betterment is shown the plans are delayed indefinitely. In the meantime the company has to pay interest on the loans and advances which amounted to $160,051 in the last fiscal period.

Distillers-Seagram is a strong factor in the distilling industry. Its affiliation with the parent organization, Distillers Company, of Scotland, is valuable, while its diversification of products is a factor which lends stability to its sales. The situation in the distilling industry must still be regarded as uncertain though Distillers-Seagram is undoubtedly making progress at present.

## GURD'S EARNINGS EQUAL LAST YEAR DESPITE EXPENSES

### Over $50,000 Taken from Earnings to Finance Additions

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — A marginal increase in net profits of Charles Gurd & Company, after provision for depreciation, machinery obsolescence and income tax, is revealed in the annual report for 1929. During the year outlays for factory construction, new machinery, renovated equipment totalled $161,911, which was provided for without borrowing. The sum of $110,000 was paid out of cash reserves, the balance of $52,000 being provided from current funds, thus indicating a greater betterment in earnings for the year than actually revealed in the income statement.

These renovations have been gratifying in every way and it is expected that favorable results during the coming year in both operative economies and efficiency will be effected.

**Strong Liquid Position**

Working capital shows a reduction at $293,954 as opposed to $370,453 in the previous year, but a ratio of nearly 9 to 1 has been maintained between current assets and current liabilities. A noteworthy feature of the balance sheet is an increase of more than $156,000 in property account reflecting expansion undertaken during the year. Call loans are down from $210,000 to $100,000 the difference having been applied to plant construction and renovation. Inventories show a gain of $30,000 at $108,977. Accounts payable are $8,000 higher at $19,072 while surplus now totals $224,086.

**Remarks to Shareholders**

After paying tribute to the late Charles Gurd who died last year, founder of the company and during his lifetime its only president, Alexander McA., Murphy president of the company, said in part:

"Your directors have greatly appreciated the many evidences of good-will on the part of the many distributors of Gurd products throughout Canada, Bermuda, the West Indies, Central America, British Guiana, India, etc., thus making the doing of business a continuously pleasing experience.

"The acceptance of appointment to the directorate by George Hogg (Mayor of Westmount, president of the Guaranteed Pure Milk Company and of the Purity Ice Cream Company) was a source of gratification to his fellow-directors.

"Your directors look back upon 1929 with its cool month of August as compared with 1928, and its hectic financial happenings of the second half of the year, with relief in having demonstrated the soundness and the enterprise of the company, and in having maintained the goodwill of 'the trade' as shown by an increase in sales record.

"Your directors look forward to 1930 with undiminished confidence."

Profit and loss figures for the past two years compare as follows:

| | 1929 | 1928 |
|---|---|---|
| *Net profits | $207,645 | $207,017 |
| Pfd. dividends | 21,000 | 17,959 |
| Balance | 186,645 | 179,058 |
| Com. dividends | 120,000 | 72,375 |
| Surplus | 66,645 | 106,683 |
| Prev. surp. | 157,441 | 50,759 |
| P. & L. balance | 224,086 | 157,442 |

*After provision for depreciation, obsolescence and income tax.

## O'KEEFE CO. IS OPTIONED TO SYNDICATE

### Two Out of Three Largest Holdings Are Affected

### CLELAND MAKES DEAL

### Price to be Paid at End of Two Years Believed to be $2,500,000 or More

Options have been taken over a period of the next two years on two out of the three largest holdings in the O'Keefe Brewing Company, which, if exercised, ultimately will result in a passage of control. In this event a syndicate, headed by W. B. Cleland, of Hamilton, will come into possession of one of the oldest and most successful concerns of its kind in the Dominion.

It is understood, that it is the Mulock and Pellatt holdings upon which Mr. Cleland and his associates have secured their option. At the end of the period stated the Miller Estate, it is understood, is in a position to demand that their holdings shall be taken over at the same price as the others. The arrangement, however, is said to be one-sided, in that, having secured the two parcels, the holders of the option are not in a position, on their part, to demand the holdings of the Miller Estate.

The Cleland syndicate are empowered to exercise their option at any time within the two years and are equally free to signify their intention to withdraw from the undertaking. The price set under the option is said to have been $2,500,000.

Mr. Cleland at present is in Great Britain, whither he has gone to confer with his principals in the Distillers Corporation of Edinburgh. For this reason it was assumed in some quarters that Distillers Corporation-Seagram was a party to the agreement, but this, it is asserted by those close to the management of the company, is not in accordance with the fact. The Bronfmans in Montreal are not interested in the matter at all.

Mr. Cleland, aside from the connection he possesses in Distillers Corporation-Seagram, of which he is the general manager, is the controlling factor, along with Percy F. Chaplin, of London, Eng., and Harry C. Hatch, of Toronto, in the Jordan Wine Company, which they are reported to have placed on a profitable basis. Mr. Chaplin is known to entertain very optimistic views as to the future of the Canadian wine industry.

**Wholesale Prices** in December showed an increase from 95.8 to 96.8 according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number, due chiefly to improved agricultural product markets.

Flowers Telegraphed Everywhere
COOPER
Florist
71 King Street W. TORONTO ELgin 3745-6
Royal York Hotel TORONTO ELgin 3848

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Announce the removal of their offices to more commodious quarters. Board room facilities and quotation service will now be available.
NEW ADDRESS
GROUND FLOOR
NEW TRAMWAYS BUILDING
MONTREAL

We have pleasure in announcing the appointment of
Mr. Stuart B. Heath
as Sales Manager
with headquarters in Montreal
and
Mr. W. H. Mulholland
as Manager of our Toronto Office
appointments dating from 1st January, 1930.
Hanson Bros.
Incorporated
255 St. James Street, Montreal
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TIMELY INVESTMENTS
High grade Government, Public Utility and Industrial Bonds and sound Preferred Stocks may now be purchased at attractive prices. Our January Investment list includes many attractive issues. From it we quote the following:
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(Guaranteed by Dominion of Canada)
5% Bonds, due Oct. 1, 1969. Yield 4.95%
BEAUHARNOIS POWER CORP. LIMITED
(and Bonus)
6% Bonds, due Dec. 1, 1959. Yield 6%
CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
5% Bonds, due Dec. 1, 1954. Yield 4.88%
BRUCK SILK MILLS, LIMITED
6½% Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1945. Yield 6.25%
ASCH, LIMITED
7% Preferred Stock. Price at market, to yield about 7.75
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# ABUNDANTLY JUSTIFIED IN CONTINUED CONFIDENCE IN THE DOMINION. CANADA ONE OF THE MOST FAVOURED NATIONS

**Rt. Hon. Sir Thomas White, Vice-President, and S. H. Logan, General Manager of The Canadian Bank of Commerce, review business in the past year at the Annual Meeting of Shareholders and express assurances of the future.**

**Canadian losses in collapse of Stock Boom proportionately less than in United States — The effect on trade less than was expected.**

## DISCUSSION OF EMPIRE TRADE

**The year 1929 one of the most favourable in Canada's history — About Five Hundred Million Dollars to be spent in development work in 1930.**

**Assets of The Canadian Bank of Commerce reach the new high mark of $801,000,000.**

The Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of The Canadian Bank of Commerce was held at the Royal York Hotel in the City of Toronto January 14, 1930. The results of the year's business, as shown by the report submitted by the Directors, were as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Balance of Profit and Loss Account, brought forward from last year | $ 304,335.98 |
| Premium received on new shares issued during the year | 4,974,610.00 |
| Profits for the year ending 30th November, after providing for all bad and doubtful debts | 5,066,229.45 |
| | $10,345,175.43 |
| These have been appropriated as follows: | |
| Dividends Nos. 168, 169, 170 and 171, at twelve per cent. per annum | $ 3,233,216.38 |
| Bonus of one per cent., payable 1st December | 297,658.66 |
| Dominion and Provincial Government taxes and tax on bank-note circulation | 650,000.00 |
| Donations and Subscriptions | 65,000.00 |
| Transferred to Pension Fund | 249,570.97 |
| Written off Bank Premises | 400,000.00 |
| Transfer to Reserve Fund | 4,974,610.00 |
| Balance carried forward | 475,119.42 |
| | $10,345,175.43 |

After the reading of the report, the Vice-President, the Rt. Hon. Sir Thomas White, K.C.M.G., and the General Manager, Mr. S. H. Logan, addressed the meeting.

### The General Manager reviews the Bank's statement and comments on some phases of Canada's development.

We have again had the good fortune to experience a very satisfactory year, both in growth of assets and in profits. Our total assets at $801,000,000 are the highest in our history, showing an increase for the year of over $56,000,000. The net profits, $5,066,229, were 27 per cent greater than in the preceding year.

Comparing the prcincipal figures of the balance sheet before you with those of last year, our total deposits, including bank balances, stand at $637,000,000 as against $611,000,000, an increase of $26,000,000. This increase was made almost entirely outside Canada as conditions in our own country were not favorable to deposit building. Additional foreign deposits were attracted to our New York Agency by high interest rates, and as these are now on a more normal basis we may expect to see some reduction in these special deposits in the near future. Advances under the Finance Act show an increase of $7,000,000, a very moderate one, having in mind the greatly increased business activity of the country and a consequently increased expansion in our commercial loans. Letters of Credit increased by $14,000,000 and shareholders' funds by about $10,000,000, the latter representing the proceeds of the sale of new shares during the year. Total gold and Dominion notes at $77,000,000 compare with $69,000,000, an increase of $8,000,000. Other cash assets at $58,000,000 are only slightly lower than the figure of a year ago. Total securities at $77,000,000 are $16,000,000 below last year, the reduction being necessitated by increased commercial loans. Call loans in Canada at $55,000,000 are practically unchanged. On the other hand, call loans outside Canada at $105,000,000 show an increase of $26,000,000, all due to greatly increased deposits outside Canada. Our total quick assets at $372,000,000 represent 50.4 per cent of our total liabilities to the public and over 46 per cent of our total liabilties.

Current loans in Canada stand at $342,000,000, an increase of $28,000,000, and loans outside Canada are about the same as last year. Bank premises show a reduction of about $700,000, while the various sundry items such as non-current loans, real estate and mortgages remain about as they were.

#### The New Head Office Building

Our new Head Office building is rapidly taking form. Immediately following the last Annual Meeting the head office and Toronto branch moved to their present temporary quarters. The wrecking of the old building was then put in hand and work on the new structure was commenced and has been carried on without interruption. You will probably be interested in learning a few facts about the new building. It will be thirty-four stories above ground, standing 473 feet above the street level, while there will be four stories underground. In addition to our own requiremnts we have provided approximately 107,000 square feet of office space for rental, all of which was leased nearly a year ahead of the time for occupancy. The cost of the building will be about $6,000,000, and your Directors and all of the staff responsible for the planning and construction have left nothing undone to make this worthy of the Bank and an outstanding contribution to Canadian architecture. We are promised completion before the end of the present year and look forward to welcoming you in our new home at the next Annual Meeting.

#### Call Loans and Interest Rates

From the banking standpoint the past year was characterized throughout by great business activity and a strong demand for bank credit. The outstanding financial feature was the continuation of the stock market speculation of the past three years, terminating in the spectacular collapse of security prices in October and November. Throughout the entire period of rapidly declining values our call loan margin requirements both within and outside Canada were always adequately maintained, and we have not found it necessary to write off a single dollar from any of our call loan accounts. While this is, of course, only as it ought to be, and, I believe, representative of the banking situation generally, the impression created in those days of heavy demands upon brokerage houses and their customers was one of underlying strength and widespread financial reserves.

#### Trade Requirements Adequately Met

It is gratifying also to be able to state that notwithstanding the attraction of the abnormally high interst rates prevailing over so long a period in the New York money market the requirements of agriculture, trade and commerce both in Canada and the United States were adequately met by the banks with no material increase in interest charges. The indirect effect, however, of these high call loan rates upon the financing of constructional enterprise in the United States, and to some extent in Canada, was considerable owing to the impossibility of selling bonds at their comparatively low rate of yield. While we must not delude ourselves into the belief that so great a rise and fall in stock market values will not leave its mark, the effects upon trade and industry have been, so far, decidedly less serious than was at first anticipated. At present the world's supply of essential materials does not appear to be in excess of its normal requirements and it seems, therefore, improbable that we shall experience the serious effect which a major disturbance in the security market usually has upon the general price level of commodities.

#### The Canadian Dollar at a Discount

The retarded export movement of our Western wheat crop resulted in a smaller supply than usual of New York funds in the autumn season and this, coupled with the demand for funds during the period of the stock market decline in October and early November, caused sharp temporary increases in the rate of exchange, with the result that our dollar has been continuously at a discount. The reduction in interest rates in New York which followed the drastic liquidation in the stock market and some large issues of Canadian securities brought about considerable improvemnt in our exchange towards the end of the year.

#### Canada's Almost Unlimited Resources

Our Vice-President, Sir Thomas White, will review industrial and commercial conditions throughout the field of the Bank's operations. In considering the general position of Canada we must keep in mind our extreme good fortune in the almost unlimited economic resources we possess. How these are being progressively developed may be judged by the record of the past five years. In 1924 the value of our agricultural products was 1,494 million dollars; 1929 it is provisionally estimated at 1,590 million dollars. In the same period the value of mineral production rose from 209 million dollars to about 303 million dollars, and that of forest production (including paper) from 386 million dollars to 437 million dollars. There was little change in respect of the fisheries.

#### Our Increasing National Income

Our national income rose by at least 500 million dollars, and increases in savings bank deposits of 220 million dollars and in life insurance premiums of about 90 million dollars, show that much of the new income was retained. In the short space of time allowed for comparison we have seen our Western farming community become one of the most prosperous of any on the globe, and the leading factor in the world wheat market. We have also witnessed the development of our newsprint industry to the point where it accounts for over one-third of the world's production of this commodity, and about 10 per cent of all the paper made. Many other Canadian industries, motor car manufacture for instance, which is now the second largest unit in world motor manufacture, have made outstanding progress; a few have suffered adversity or have remained stationary.

#### The Industrial Movement Is Strongly Progressive

The general industrial movement, however, has been strongly progressive; in 1924 the gross value of manufactures was less than three billion dollars, while in 1929 it was close to four billion dollars. Our transportation interests have improved their service until to-day materials and goods move with unexcelled speed and efficiency. Foreign trade expanded greatly in this period; the value of exports increased by 200 million dollars, and that of imports by 417 million dollars. Our banks have been able to furnish both agriculture and business with ample supplies of credit. An ever-flowing stream of new wealth has furnished new capital and placed business as a whole in a more liquid position than ever before. This is the material record, and it speaks for itself.

#### Over a Billion Dollars in Prospective Development

So much is being planned in the way of development and expansion that it is difficult to follow it all, but as the result of a country-wide investigation recently made by the Bank we learn from the most reliable sources that work is now being definitely projected in this country which will entail an estimated expenditure of over a billion dollars, of which about 500 million dollars will be spent in 1930. There has been included in these large amounts the value of work on major mining properties, construction of business buildings of all kinds, hydro-electric development, railway and industrial expansion and road-building, all of which will be important sources of new wealth and trade. There must be considerable other work in practically every line of business, which, because of the feverish activity of the last year or two has been held in abeyance, but which can now safely be undertaken.

With such fundamental elements of national strength, such a record of progress and such encouraging prospects we have indeed the best of reasons for looking to the future with undiminished confidence in Canada's continued growth and prosperity.

### The Vice-President, Rt. Hon. Sir Thomas White, surveys Canada's economic position and makes interesting remarks on world trade.

We miss today the presence of our esteemed President, Sir John Aird, who, acting as the delegate of the Canadian Bankers' Association, attended the Conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations at Kyoto, Japan, and is now returning on a round-the-world trip. He is expected home at the end of the present week. This is the second important public service undertaken by Sir John during the past year, the first being that of Chairman, under appointment by the Dominion Government, of the Royal Commission on Radio Broadcasting. During their extensive inquiry the Commission visited the United States and all the principal European centres and in addition to consultation with the authorities of the various Provinces held sessions in twenty-five Canadian cities. Their report, which has met with much public favor, will be laid before Parliament at its next session.

#### The Past Year Among the Most Favorable in Our History

The past year, taken as a whole, while not attaining to the high record of the previous year in sustained commercial and industrial activity, must be regarded as among the most favorable in our history. Under the stimulus of three years' general prosperity, of an extensive development and building programme, and of an unprecedented quantity of farm products for export, new records were established in industry and trade during the winter and spring. It is not too much to say that business activity in the first half year exceeded even the most optimistic forecasts. An outstanding feature was the heavy movement of wheat overseas at a time when the price was comparatively high and prior to the severe price decline in the second quarter of the year. General business continued well above the average level during the summer and early autumn, the only marked exceptions being certain industries which found curtailment of operations necessary owing to the effects of unfavorable climatic conditions upon the western grain crops. Towards the close of the year there supervened a retarded movement of export wheat and a stock market collapse of international proportions, centreing in New York, with widespread and heavy losses.

#### The Collapse of the Stock Boom

Hand in hand with the prosperous conditions which characterized the greater part of the year, and which had extended over the period of the two preceding years and were common to both Canada and the United States, there had gone a mania of stock market speculation which had swept almost the entire Continent to an extent and on a scale without precedent in previous financial history. With inflation in stock values went its inevitable concomitant—inflation in the credit on which the stocks were carried. In October and November came the collapse with deflation of values and losses to individuals on a scale, as to magnitude at least, never before witnessed. While sympathy naturally goes out to those many victims of speculation who lost their all, it must be admitted that the collapse of the boom, so long deferred, was a necessary and fortunate event. Had it continued much longer, general business—not only of this Continent but of Europe—must inevitably have been seriously affected.

Too much credit cannot be given the Federal Reserve authorities of the United States, who strove, in the face of unmerited criticism, to stem the tide of unrestrained speculation, and to the leading banks and financiers of New York, who by their wise and courageous action averted the worst consequences of panic and safely tided the process of deflation to a sounder basis of values.

#### Canadian Losses Proportionately Less Than in U.S.

While losses in Canada have been widespread, their scale is probably proportionately less than in the United States, due in part, at least, to the action of Canadian banks which, aware of the growing inflation and foreseeing the consequences, adopted the general policy during the past year or more of restricting new call loans in Canada. It was at first apprehended that with the losses inseparable from so great a deflation of values, business generally, and particularly the so-called luxury trades and industries, might be rather seriously affected. No doubt there has been a certain adverse effect, but the volume of trade during the closing months of the year would seem to indicate that first views were much exaggerated. With the underlying conditions of production and commerce thoroughly sound, there is every reason to believe that any recession due to this cause will be but temporary in character.

#### The Western Wheat Crop and the Dollar Return

The crop shortage in the Prairie Provinces was caused by lack of normal moisture during the autumn and winter of 1928-29 and the failure of abundant summer rainfall, and is illustrated by the official estimate of 272 million bushels of wheat as compared with 544 millions in 1928 and a five-year average of about 400 millions; of 143 milliion bushels of oats as compared with 297 millions in the preceding year and a five-year average of 266 millions. The yields of other crops were also reduced. There may be no loss in the cash value of the wheat crop as a whole, for with a higher average grade and price and with very much lower harvesting expense, the net value to the growers in the aggregate is possibly equal to that of the previous year. The new purchasing power contributed by the 1929 crop is, however, unevenly distributed. With regard to the principal coarse grain, oats, there has not been a price advance sufficient to compensate fully for the low yield and the short supply has led to premature sales of live stock.

#### Damage by Drought Not in Canada Alone

The drought which brought about these results was not confined to Canada but caused considerable damage to spring wheat and corn in the United States, to wheat in Argentina and Australia, and suffering to some European countries. The past year should be regarded as merely an exception in our normally fine record of grain production, the yield per acre over a twenty-year period in Western Canada, having been from two to four bushels higher than is recorded for any other important spring wheat region. It speaks well for the reputation of Canadian wheat and for all the services provided for its marketing that, notwithstanding a large over-production of world wheat in 1928 it was feasible not only to dispose of 400 million bushels of our 1928 supply in the international market by 31st July, 1929—about 100 million bushels in excess of your average exportable surplus—but also to obtain a higher average price for the year. This achievement offset to a marked degree the low grade of the 1928 crop.

#### A Retarded Export Movement

Coupled with the shortage in the Western grain crop there has been an unprecedented retardation of its export movement due to lack of the usual export demand. In consequence rail and lake transportation interests have suffered severe reductions in earnings but it is hoped that they will be compensated when the grain ultimately goes forward. Seasonal employment and associated business have, of course, been affected.

With the exception of parts of Ontario, where returns, owing to lack of seasonal rain, have been disappointing, the Eastern farming community—and notably that of Quebec and the Maritime Provinces—has enjoyed a more successful season than in most recent years. Fair crops and good prices in this great section of Canada (although the former are usually taken for granted on account of their normality) deserve more than passing interest, for agriculture, while only one of many sources of wealth, is still the economic mainstay of the older Provinces of the Dominion.

#### The Pulp and Paper Industry on a Higher Production Level

The British Columbia lumber industry has suffered from curtailment of business owing to the light crop in the Prairie Provinces and a slackening in constructional activity in United States, but has adopted the wise policy of adjusting its production to demand. In the Maritime Provinces lumbering is still handicaped by over-production and strong foreign competition.

The pulp and paper industry has had a more active trade than seemed possible a year ago, although the profits are not yet as large as should be made in a country possessing the greatest natural advantages for pulp and paper manufacture. There is, however, reason for satisfaction that owing to agreement among the manufacturers, as well as to the great demand from the United States and Great Britain, the newsprint branch of the industry has been firmly stabilized on a production level considerably higher than in 1928.

#### Mineral Production Important in Our Economic Structure

Mining is now one of the main supports of our economic structure. The value of all minerals, about sixty in number, produced in 1929, is provisionally estimated at $303,000,000, or about 10 per cent. higher than that of the preceding year. Part of this increase must be ascribed to the higher price of copper, but most of it is the result of a larger physical output of gold, silver, copper, zinc, nickel and asbestos. The coal industry has not been generally well employed, for while production in Nova Scotia has increased, that in the most important district in British Columbia has been lower. While gold-mining has not advanced as rapidly as had been expected, the ore reserves of some mines have been enlarged and new ore-bodies of commercial grade have been developed, which promise to add to the number of producers. Our asbestos deposits continue to be the source of the major part of the requirements of the United States, the largest consuming industry.

#### Base Metals Being Largely Developed

Most outstanding, however, in mining development is the base metal group, in which for convenience, nickel may be included. Base metals are usually mined on a larger scale than precious metals, and the requirements for labor and supplies are therefore greater. Developments on several properties of major importance is now approaching completion. The latter fact, together with the enterprise of leading companies, has led to plans for the establishment of new metallurgical plants which, when in operation, will provide facilities for the smelting and refining of most of the ore mined, and create a well-balanced mining industry. The search for new mines is more extensive in range and intensive in method than ever before, and is now mainly in the hands of those who have at their command the skill and capital requisite to obtain results with a minimum of unprofitable expenditure.

#### Our Fisheries in a Healthy Condition

The return from our fisheries will probably be about equal to that recorded for 1928, approximately $50,000,000. The largest catch of salmon in several years on and adjacent to the Fraser River raises the hope that the steps taken to restock these grounds will permanently re-establish the industry there. The total British Columbia salmon pack in 1929 was, however, below the average of recent years, owing to the short catches of the two grades that make up the greater part of the pack. The Nova Scotia and Newfoundland fishing industry is in a sound state, although the net returns will be somewhat less than for the preceding year. The expanding market for rapid-frozen fish is a very satisfactory feature, and, all things considered, the Atlantic fisherman is in a better position than he was a few years ago.

#### Canada is Seventh in World Manufacture

While there has been some irregularity in manufacturing, the general condition is one of the most impressive in Canadian production. Certain industries, notably the manufacture of woollen cloth, leather footwear, and automobiles, have been depressed by excessive competition, domestic as well as foreign. Canada stands seventh in world manufacture, with an estimated value of industrial production in 1929 of nearly four billion dollars, an increase of about 5 per cent. since the close of 1928. The statistics of value added by manufacture, per worker, show that the industrial efficiency of Canada is close to the level established in the United States, which is regarded as the highest in the world.

During the past year construction in all its branches has been more active than in any similar period and, while speculative building has been noticeable, the greater part of the program has rested on a sound foundation of prosperity.

#### Industry Expanding

The remarkable expansion of Canadian industry has not been confined to the East and the enterprise of the West is now felt industrially as well as agriculturally. During the last decade about 600 new industrial plants have been established in the four Western provinces. Capital investment has increased to more than $600,000,000.

Industrialism in the West will, without doubt, continue to expand, for its greatest opportunities are still to be met. Metal mining is as yet in its infancy; pulp and paper manufacture is capable of great expansion; and oil drilling operations have so far been confined to but a small part of a vast area which geologists regard as favorable for prospecting. With the increase in production of raw materials, local plants will follow, and Eastern industrialists will find it more and more to their advantage to have assembly or complete manufacturing establishments in our great Western Provinces.

It is particularly gratifying to note that the Maritime Provinces, which suffered most from the effects of post-war deflation, show in industry and general business activity during the past year the greatest relative gain of all the geographical sections of the Dominion.

#### Ranks Second or Third in Hydro-Electric Development

In extent of water power, Canada stands second or third among the nations, and in the last decade has made greater use of this great natural resource than any other country except the United States. Probably not more than half of our potential water power sites have been carefully examined by engineers, and in contrast with those countries which precede Canada in the use of water powers, most of our known sites are in industrial regions. It would appear that our total hydro-electric production is now second only to that of the United States. Most of the development in Canada has been undertaken in the last ten years; in 1919 the total installation was 2,470,000 h.p., while at this time it is over 5,700,000 h.p. Work is now in progress which will add at least 1,500,000 h.p. during the next few years. Part of this new power is required for household and other public service, but most of it will be carried to industrial plants, thus adding greatly to the productive capacity of the Dominion. We may, therefore, regard electrical development in Canada as one of the most important of world economic events, and the known energy still to be made available as one of the most valuable of our potential natural assets.

#### Road Construction of Great Commercial Value

Road-building must now be considered one of the most important and productive of our national industries. Interest in road-building was greatly stimulated by the passing of the Highways Act of the Dominion Parliament in 1919. This Act and subsequent extensions provided for a program in conjuction with the Provincial Governments involving nearly six hundred projects with a mileage of 8,700, at a total cost of about $50,000,000, of which the Dominion Government had contributed $20,000,000 by 31st March, 1928. In total length of roads Canada, according to the International Chamber of Commerce, ranked second among the countries of the world, the United States being first.

In Canada there are now available for traffic, highways, including improved and unimproved roads, with a total length of nearly 400,000 miles. Of this over 60,000 miles have been surfaced, either with gravel or some kind of paving material. Stimulated by a phenomenal increase in the sales of automobiles and by a great wave of tourist traffic, the mileage of surfaced highways has increased by over one-third in the last three years. There is still, however, much necessary road construction to be undertaken throughout Canada. Already many of the main highways are overcrowded in the open seasons. Tourists, who now expend in Canada about $300,000,000 annually, expect to find good roads to new districts; rural communities demand access by motor to cities 100 miles or more distant; and our transcontinental highway is some years from completion. There is a pressing need for more general appreciation of the commercial value of highways and for closer co-operation in road-building between local, provincial and federal authorities. No public expenditure is more productive than that wisely laid out in the construction of public highways.

#### Exports Decline—Imports Increase

Our foreign trade exhibits much the same trend as in the two previous years—exports still in large volume, but increasing at a slower rate than imports. Exports which amounted in value to $1,251,000,000 for the twelve months ending November, 1929, are about $120,000,000 less than those for the corresponding period last year. The delayed export movement of our wheat as well as low prices during the greater part of the past twelve months, and the decreased export trade in cattle and dairy products, are responsible for a reduction of about 30 per cent. in the value of farm products exported during 1929, as compared with 1928. In nearly all other commodities, however, a satisfactory increase in export trade has occurred during the year, varying from 5 to 35 per cent., the most outstanding instances being motor vehicles and newsprint. Imports for the same period were valued at $1,309,000,000, an increase of about $100,000,000. The increase in volume was about 8 per cent, mostly through larger purchases of machinery, petroleum and cotton goods.

#### Conditions in West Indies, Mexico and Brazil

In the southern field of the Bank's operations it may be noted generally with respect to the West Indies that the sugar-growing industry continues depressed, due to world over-production. In Jamaica the banana crop will exceed twenty-two million stems, a record in the history of the Island. In Mexico a certain dullness in trade is recognized, due to lack of rain and a falling-off in mineral production. In Brazil the immediate future of business is bound up with the coffee situation. Coffee prices have fallen and the favorable trade balance has been reduced. Improvement may be expected when equilibrium shall have been established between production and consumption.

#### Industrial Production in Europe Above Pre-War Level

The financial reconstruction of Europe, which commenced in 1923, has been followed by a corresponding improvement in industry and agriculture. Complete statistics are not available for industry, but it is thought that industrial production is now above the pre-war level; there are data to show that the output of coal, steel and textiles is larger than in 1913. Real wages of industrial workers are higher than in pre-war days and unemployment is a serious problem in only a few countries, such as Great Britain and, at times, Germany. Agriculture has practically reached its pre-war status, although the European farmer has been handicapped in some recent years by unfavorable weather and in increasing competition from North America and the Southern Hemisphere.

The plan for the final settlement of the problem of German reparations, known as the Young plan, which now awaits ratification by the Governments concerned, necessitates the creation of facilities for the handling of reparation payments and deliveries in kind. To that end, the Young plan proposes the creation of the Bank of International Settlements and it seems reasonably certain that this Bank will be brought into existence.

#### Improvement Apparent in Great Britain

Industry in Great Britain has shown this year the most permanent improvement in recent years. The steel and coal industries are in a sounder position, though they are not yet employed at full capacity. While no real improvement is to be noted in the textile group, except in artificial silk, the outlook is for slightly better conditions. The metal trades have made some progress. Unemployment has declined slightly at times from the high figures of last year, but it is still the fact that Great Britain has a mass of workless people, unassimilated as yet into gainful occupations. There is less concern than formerly over the monetary situation and the Bank of England rediscount rates have recently been lowered.

#### Early Recovery of Business Anticipated in United States

Conditions in the United States during the past year bear a striking similarity to our own. Production for the first nine months was considerably above that of the same period of 1928 with a decline in the last quarter. The automobile industry has shown marked signs of over-production and output was heavily curtailed in the later months of the year. Export trade continued to increase in spite of disturbed exchanges. There has been a reduction in building activity. A decline in savings bank deposits, the first in twenty years, is attributed to the buying of stocks and the expansion of instalment buying. There was a reduction of more than half a million in the number of depositors in United States savings banks. An interesting development in the year has been the extension of United States interests abroad through the founding of branch factories or the purchase of controlling interests in established foreign firms.

While there are indications of a slowing up of business which may last for some months, the soundness of the Federal Reserve position and the expectation of reasonable money rates constitute a powerful influence in favor of early recovery. Manufacturing inventories are fortunately small, which is an added safeguard against any serious industrial recession.

#### Importance of Empire Trade

In view of adverse tariff legislation already enacted or in contemplation by various nations of the world, which would have the effect of further curtailing exports from British countries in a period when internationl trade competition is of the keenest, there has arisen throughout the Empire a growing consciousness that within the Empire itself lies a field for trade and industry whose fruitful possibilities can hardly be overestimated. The British Empire within its vast boundaries produces every variety of commodity required for the use of man. It is an interesting and significant fact that in their production the various national groups composing the Empire are largely complementary one to another. Having regard to these circumstances it is natural that the peoples of the Empire should turn their attention to the matter of its closer organization for the purposes of intra-Empire trade. It is gratifying to note that an Empire Conference is to be held during the present year for the consideration of this most important subject. Many difficulties will no doubt present themselves but there is no reason why, as a result of deliberations of this Conference, a material increase of trade within the Empire should not be brought about through such rearrangements of tariffs, consistent with the economic development and aspirations of the various component parts of the Empire, as will promote a freer interchange of Empire products.

#### Extend the Principle of Preferences

The most practicable means towards this end would seem to be the extension of the principle of preferences already in effect. Free trade within the Empire coupled with the creation of an Imperial Customs-Union or Zollverein, while interesting to speculative thought, can hardly be regarded as a practical problem of to-day. What the future organization of the British Empire may be, with the progress of invention increasingly revolutionizing transport and annihilating distance, none can foretell. The British Empire has developed politically, not on any preconceived theoretical basis, but by meeting practical problems as they have arisen. To achieve an enlargement of Empire trade, Empire co-operation rather than Empire consolidation would seem for the present to be the practical step. That much can be accomplished through such co-operation in the way of mutual tariff-action, organization for providing information and marketing aids, and improved financial, transportation and communication services is not open to doubt.

#### Factors in Canada's Continued Prosperity

Looking back to the period of deflation of commodity values and of poor harvests following the War it is interesting to consider the factors which have entered into Canada's succeeding prosperity. Predominant among these may be noted a series of abundant harvests with good prices for agricultural products, and a development of our natural resources on a scale we had never before experienced. A substantial part of the capital requisite for this vast development has been provided from Canadian sources. A remarkable feature, however, has been the great influx of capital from the United States. It is represented by investments in industrial plants, in mining development, in hydro-electric instalation and in Dominion, Provincial, municipal, railway and other securities. It is gratifying also to note during the past five years a marked resumption of British investment in Canada. Whereas in former days the flow of outside capital was principally into railway enterprise in the periods of construction of our transcontinental systems, we now find a much wider basis for such investment in the opportunities afforded in many diversified fields of enterprise. With the improvement of conditions in Europe and the establishment of sterling exchange upon a permanently firm basis, we may reasonably hope to see a much greater participation in these opportunities by British capital, whose flow was necessarily interrupted during the War and the period of its financial aftermath.

#### Confidence in Our Country —Canada

From the foregoing necessarily restricted survey, domestic and external, it will be apparent how great should be our appreciation of the prosperous conditions we in Canada have enjoyed and our faith for their continuance. With opportunities such as ours prosperity is largely dependent upon a state of mind. Surely we are abundantly justified in making the key-note of the New Year confidence in our country, in ourselves, in our courage and enterprise, and in the destiny, under Providence, of this great and growing Dominion as one of the most favored nations of the world.

The following were re-elected as Directors of the Bank:

Sir John Aird; G. W. Allan, K.C.; H. S. Ambrose; A. R. Auld; J. P. Bickell; C. N. Candee; Charles Colby, Ph.D., LL.D.; F. W. Cowan; H. C. Cox; G. C. Edwards; Sir Joseph Flavelle, Bart.; A. C. Flumerfelt; H. J. Fuller; W. K. George; W. W. Hutchison; F. P. Jones; A. M. M. Kirkpatrick; A. Kingman; Miller Lash, K.C.; S. H. Logan; Sir Alexander MacKenzie, K.B.E.; George A. Morrow; W. E. Phin; I. Pitblado; J. A. Richardson; W. T. Riley; T. A. Russell; Hon. Donat Raymond; H. R. Silver; John Stuart; The Rt. Hon. Lord Shaughnessy, K.C.; The Rt. Hon. Sir Thomas White, K.C.M.G.; A. F. White; E. R. Wood; T. H. Wood; A. V. Young.

Mr. J. S. McLean was elected to the Board of Directors to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. C. A. Birge.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors Sir John Aird was elected President; Sir Joseph Flavelle, Bart., Chairman of the Board, and the Rt. Hon. Sir Thomas White, K.C.M.G., Mr. E. R. Wood and Mr. A. F. White, Vice-Presidents.

The Executive Committee elected for the coming year is as follows: The President, the Chairman of the Board, the three Vice-Presidents, Mr. S. H. Logan, General Manager, and Mr. Miller Lash, K.C.

# MEET APPROVES ANNUAL REPORT NATIONALE BANK

## President Outlines Progress of Institution for 1929

**From Our Own Correspondent**

MONTREAL. — The annual general meeting of the Banque Canadienne Nationale, the 55th since its inception, was largely a routine affair. The report of the directors for the fiscal year ended November 30, 1929, shows substantial progress. The paid-up capital was increased from $5,500,000 to $7,000,000 and the rest fund was raised to 7 millions. Net profits amount to $1,053,099, showing an increase of more than $107,000 over the preceding year. These profits are equivalent to 8.53 per cent of the capital used and the reserve, as against 8.29 in 1928 and 7.98 in 1927.

Deposits total $120,818,196. Total assets of the bank stand at $155,245,638, compared with $150,012,904 on November 30, 1928. Quick assets, which have increased $631,381, amount to $77,972,214 and are equivalent to 55.73 per cent of liabilities to the public. Current loans and discounts aggregate $68,599,076, as against $64,236,330 on November 30, 1928.

In moving the adoption of the report the President, Hon. F. L. Beique, quoted a few figures showing the rapid development of the Canadian chartered banks and the remarkable economic progress of Canada in recent years. He afterwards expressed the desire to see Banque Canadienne Nationale extend the scope of its activity and increase the number of its shareholders.

The shareholders re-elected the board of directors, as follows: Hon. F. L. Beique, G. E. Amyot, J. M. Wilson and D. O. L'Esperance, Sir J. Geo. Garneau, Messrs. A. A. Larocque, Chas. Laurendeau, K.C., A. N. Drolet, Armand Chaput, Leo G. Ryan and Beaudray Leman.

## William Hamilton Business Sets Record for Past Year

**From Our Own Correspondent**

MONTREAL. — William Hamilton Ltd. report 1929 as the busiest and most profitable year since its inception some seventy-five years ago. Among the larger contracts filled last year were sixty carloads of mining machinery for International Nickel and large tonnage for both Amulet and Hudson Bay.

Hydraulic machinery was responsible for a large part of the tonnage shipped in 1929, including gate hoists, stop-log hoists, roller gates, towers and turbines. The activity in the pulp and paper industry accounted for many carloads of equipment shipped to a number of points in the Dominion.

In addition to a large volume of business completed, the company carried over into the new year a substantial number of orders. As a matter of fact, there is sufficient work on hand to necessitate a large amount of overtime for the next five months.

At the annual meeting of the company the officers and board of directors for 1930, were elected without change. They follow: Chairman of the board, Kenneth T. Dawes; president, P. P. Westbye; vice-president, L. D. Palmer; directors, Col. John H. Price, Bernard W. Coghlin, Theo. Kipp, Jr., B. F. Kauffman, and J. S. T. Bethune.

## James D. Lacey and Co. Celebrate 50th Anniversary

**From Our Own Correspondent**

MONTREAL. — James D. Lacey and Co. celebrate this year the 50th anniversary of the establishment of the organization, which in the intervening years, has developed into one of the largest enterprises on the continent specializing on timber land.

During this period the Lacey organization has been instrumental in opening up new timberlands for investment and operation. The part it has played for fifty years, under the general title of "Timberland Factors," has come to mean a sound knowledge of all lines of timberland dealings, forest engineering and forest management.

The Canadian company now maintains offices in Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver.

In the use of the newer facilities, the Montreal office has pioneered in the extensive application of aerial forest mapping and, largely by the sketching system, has examined or mapped in excess of fifty million acres in Eastern Canada. At present it is also using the photographic system of aerial survey in the United States and elsewhere to the extent that the advantages of more detailed data from this system are justified by higher timberland values.

## Big Business, Poor Profits Rumored in Corrugated Box

Gairdner & Co. reports that Corrugated Paper Box Co. had an increase in sales and production during the past year. Financial statements for 1929 are not yet completed and earnings are not known.

Net operating profits are not expected to reflect the increased volume of business because of the low prices which prevailed in the industry during part of the current year. Prices are at a better level now, and the management of the company is said to be optimistic regarding the prospects for 1930.

# NUMBER OF CARS DOUBLE LAST YEAR IN MONTREAL SHOW

## Entry List Shows Trend is Toward Eights and Price Increases

With a score or more new season cars likely to make their Canadian debut there would seem to be little doubt that the 1930 Montreal Motor Show, which opens Saturday, January 18 and runs for a week, will be the most interesting held in a number of years. Compared with the last year or two, the number of new cars which will be exhibited is almost double.

The Stadium, in which the show will be held, has been suitably decorated for the occasion and the exhibits will, for the most part, be ready for the opening Saturday morning. With a week to spare between the close of the New York show and the opening of the Montreal exposition, there is ample time for the shipment of many of the new cars which made their U.S. bow January 4 to 11.

Among the new cars which will be seen at Montreal are the Dodge Eight and Six, DeSoto Eight, New Dynamic Erskine, Durant 6-14, Franklin's new airplane-motored models, the new Graham, Hupmobile's new big eight, Marmon's 8-69 and 8-79, Pierce-Arrow's new smaller eight, the new Willys Six, the new Oakland V-type Eight, the new Pontiac Big Six, the new Chevrolet, the new Oldsmobile, the new Auburns, the new Peerless, the new Hudson Eight and the new Essex Challenger, the new Reo with silent second transmission, and, of, course, the two front drive cars which have created much interest since their introduction, the Cord and the Ruxton. The latter is making its first public appearance in the Dominion.

### Trend is to Eights

Judging from the cars that will be seen at the Montreal Show, the trend this year seems to be toward eight-cylinder cars and rather higher prices. Eights have been introduced by Hudson, Oakland, DeSoto and Dodge, all of which were formerly in the six-cylinder field. Hupmobile and Pierce-Arrow, formerly represented by two lines only have added another eight to their respective groups of cars. Increased prices have already been announced by Buick, Cadillac, Chrysler, Graham, LaSalle, Marquette, Nash, Studebaker and Viking and others are expected to follow suit. On the other hand, Auburn's new models are announced at lower prices, the new Oakland eight at a price lower than the 1929 Oakland Six, and Chevrolet is also reduced in price.

Mechanical and body changes are altogether too numerous to list, but mention must be made of one or two outstanding features of the 1930 lines. Reo will attract interest because of the new silent second transmission, which, it is claimed, is as quiet in operation as high gear. The new Willys Six also furnishes an interesting development with an engine which develops 48 miles an hour in second speed, giving the car remarkably fast getaway in traffic. Down draft carburetion is incorporated in a number of new models, and it is claimed for this new device that it results in marked increase in power as well as fuel economy. There are a score of other mechanical developments which will attract much attention.

### Colors Toning Down

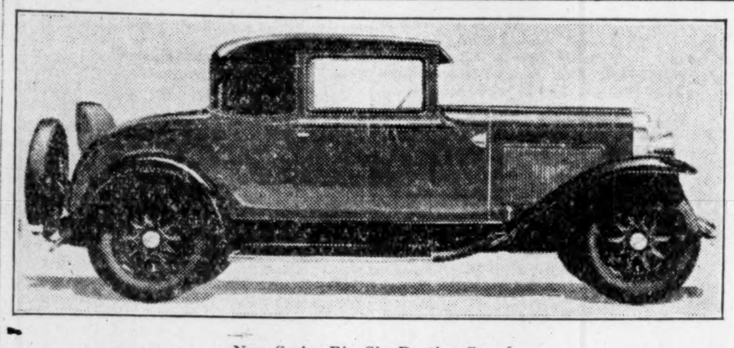
But the average car owner will be chiefly interested in what meets his eye without lifting the bonnet—the styling and color combinations of the 1930 cars. One of the first impressions of the 1930 shows is the trend toward more sombre colors on the part of quite a few manufacturers.

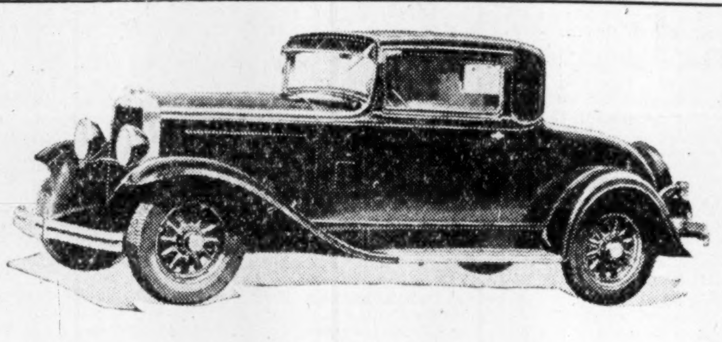
In company with brightly-dressed cars, these cars of restrained colors seem to acquire great dignity, and they will no doubt appeal to the man who is likely to purchase a large family car. The darker hues do not seem to go well on the smaller or sports models, which again are decked in daring color contrasts that make a strong appeal to the younger generation of motorists.

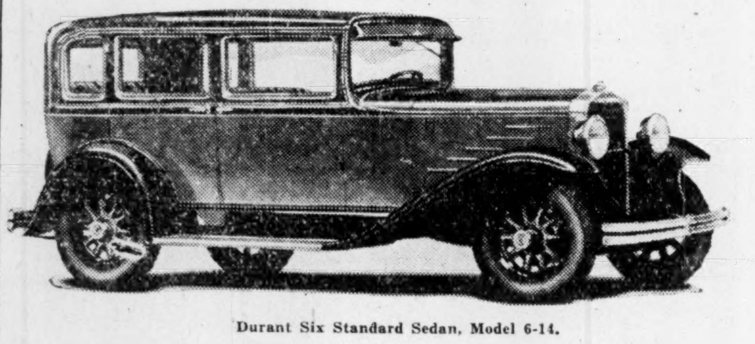
There is a general tendency toward greater riding ease and easier operation of the cars. Many of the exhibitors have increased the seating room of their cars, and at the same time paid particular attention to improved springing and depth of upholstery. Most of the closed cars now have adjustable front seats and adjustable steering columns to meet the requirements of the tall or short driver. Toggle grips and arm rests are making their appearance in the low priced field, and there is a greater tendency than ever before in the medium and high priced fields toward interior refinements and nicknacks that appeal to the most fastidious tastes.

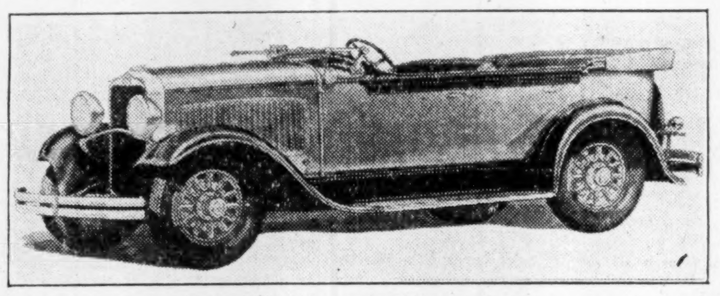
Attendance on the opening and subsequent days at the Montreal Motor Show is expected to break records, and the committee in charge feel that they have a most attractive showing of cars to offer the public. The show is held under the auspices of the Montreal Automobile Trade Association, and among those responsible for the arrangements are: H. D. Jones, president of the association; T. R. Price, vice-president; F. A. Nancekivell, secretary; O. De Serres, treasurer; and J. E. Smith, J. O. Linteau and P. O. Messier, directors. Adelstan Levesque is general manager of the show.

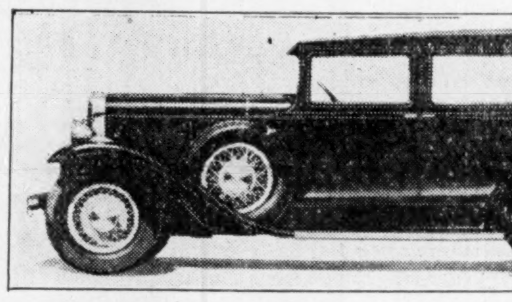
# New 1930 Models That Will Attract Attention at Montreal Motor Show


New Series Big Six Pontiac Coupé.


New Dodge Six Business Coupé.


Durant Six Standard Sedan, Model 6-14.


Eight-in-line Phaeton by Dodge Brothers.


Oakland Eight Custom Sedan.

# DURANT SIX LINE IS ENTIRELY NEW

## New Accelerating Device Permits Lean Mixture at Ordinary Speeds

An entirely new line of passenger cars, known as the 6-14, is announced by Durant Motors of Canada, Limited. In the new line the spear-point hood louvres first attract attention to the motif that is carried out through the art treatment of the entire car. The motif appears in many places, both outside and in. The indirectly lighted instrument panel carries out the idea of the Durant seal which appears on the radiator emblem and hub caps. Escutcheon plates, vanity and smoking sets are also designed to harmonize.

Front seats of all the closed models and of the sport roadster are adjustable fore and aft to meet individual requirements. The seat control crank is conveniently located just behind the gearshift lever, the ratchet and screw construction making it self-locking in any position.

The six-cylinder motor has a bore of $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches and a stroke of 4 inches. Oil is delivered under pressure to the main bearings by gear type, gear driven oil pump and passes through drilled crankshaft to the crankpins. The oil spray thrown off the rapidly revolving rods lubricates the cylinder walls, valve mechanism and other moving engine parts inside.

Brakes are of the Steeldraulic type operating inside 11-inch drums which are flanged to increase stiffness and ensure added heat radiation. Mechanism is well enclosed to give protection from mud, water and sand.

### Has New Carburetor

Among the features of the improved plain tube carburetor are a positive acting accelerating device and an economizer which permits operation on a lean mixture through the ordinary driving range, yet automatically supplies a rich, powerful mixture when required for speed, hills or hard pulls. A self-cleaning fixed-vane air cleaner is fitted.

Radiator shells, headlamp rims of the standard models and complete lamps on de luxe models, bumpers, door handles and all bright metal exterior parts are chrome plated over nickel. Rear tire carrier is provided on standard models and two spare tire wheels of the de luxe type are carried in fender wells. Hub caps for wood wheels are of highly polished aluminum alloy, and those for the wire wheels are chrome plated.

Spark and throttle controls are on the instrument board, the design being in harmony with the art motif. The coincidental electric lock, which is built in unit with the ignition switch, is also on the instrument board. The foot operated switch which controls the headlight beams is located on the toe board near the accelerator pedal. Grouped on an indirectly lighted, nickel trimmed glass-covered panel are the electric temperature indicator and fuel gauge in addition to the usual ammeter, oil pressure gauge and speedometer.

# Canada Leads Empire In Mileage of Roads

From Our Own Correspondent

WASHINGTON. — Canada, the rival of the United Kingdom as the motor car producer of the British Empire, has a greater mileage of highways than any country under the British flag.

Following Canada, the British communities in order according to their mileage are: Australia, India, the United Kingdom, the Union of South Africa, Ireland, New Zealand, and British East Africa.

The total distance in miles for these countries is as follows: Canada, 381,977; Australia, 300,000; India, 283,506; United Kingdom, 179,095; Union of South Africa, 85,598; Northern Ireland, 12,992 and Irish Free State, 46,371; New Zealand, 48,146, and British East Africa, 38,325.

In addition, British Guiana has 325 miles, British Honduras, 65; Newfoundland, 620; British Somaliland, 834; British Malaya, 6,791; Ceylon, 15,911; Palestine, 1,256; British Pacific Islands, 150, and Fiji, 441.

These figures are made public by the United States Department of Commerce.

Canada, with a population one-thirteenth of the United States has more than one-tenth the mileage of highways of the Republic. Highways of the States, exclusive of Alaska and other dependencies, amount to 3,016,281 miles.

In the matter of quality the United Kingdom probably leads the Empire but complete statistics on this subject are not available. Among its roads, Canada has 7,725 miles of hard-surfaced roads, while India has 66,176 miles; Irish Free State, 46,176 miles; New Zealand, 31,289; Northern Ireland, 12,922; British West Indies, 5,464; Ceylon, 4,909; British Malaya, 4,296; Union of South Africa, 713; British West Africa, 504; Palestine, 423; Malta, 328; British East Africa, 218; Fiji, 95; British Honduras, 25, and Newfoundland, 10.

# SEVEN NEW BODIES OFFERED BY PONTIAC

## Riding Qualities Said Improved by New Springing System

Newly styled for 1930, the New Series Pontiac Big Six retains the important Pontiac features while a number of refinements have been added. Seven freshly designed body models are offered on the New Series chassis. They are the two-door sedan, four-door sedan, custom sedan, two-passenger coupe, four-passenger sport coupe, sport roadster and phaeton. While body dimensions remain practically the same as last year, the appearance of these models has been enhanced by a new design of long, sweeping fender with beaded edges.

Reduction of the deflection rate of the front springs is largely responsible for the improved riding qualities of the new Pontiac, while form-fitting, graphite-packed springs assure efficient spring action. The Lovejoy shock absorbers now restrain spring rebound by means of solid metal, rubber-bushed links instead of straps, a change which it is claimed enables them to become immediately effective.

### Has New Starter

A semi-automatic manually-controlled starting motor has been adopted which prevents the flywheel teeth from being chipped or broken. In the new type starter the starting motor pinion meshes with the flywheel gear at the first downward movement of the starter pedal which makes electrical contact only when fully depressed.

Safe control is assured by improvement of the internal expanding brakes. The sliding friction with which the toggle joints of the Pontiac brakes formerly operated has been replaced by rolling friction through the introduction of rollers on the toggles. This change provides greater braking efficiency. The emergency brake lever, now connected directly with the service brakes, enables the driver to apply additional brake pressure even if the service brakes are unsatisfactory.

# OAKLAND CUSTOM 8 HAS 85 H.P. MOTOR

## V-Type Engined Car Will be Companion to Olympic Six

New power, speed and acceleration feature the latest product of Oakland, the new Custom Eight, which will this year be a companion to the Oakland Olympic Series Six. This new Oakland is powered with a 90-degree V-type eight-cylinder motor employing new principles of design.

Some of the features claimed for the new Oakland Eight are: Eighty-five brake horsepower from an engine of 251 cubic inches displacement; new self-energizing mechanical brakes which stop the car in 16 feet at 20 miles an hour or in 53 feet at 35 miles an hour; acceleration from 10 to 35 miles per hour in 10 seconds; no vibration point within the driving range.

The compactness of the V-type engine has been capitalized by adopting a "square" bore-to-stroke ratio. The bore of 3-7/16 inches and the stroke of $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches are practically equal. The "square" bore-stroke ratio permits the use of a short, stiff crankshaft in a short, rigid crankcase which affords a solid foundation for the big crankshaft bearings and ample space for liberal water passages between cylinders and around valves.

The $1\frac{3}{4}$-inch carburetor with its accelerating pump and economizer is placed above and between the two banks of cylinders. This feature permits equal distribution of the gas mixture through a short, complete downdraft manifold system, for which it is claimed that greater engine power is possible and fuel consumption low.

### Has Oil Safety Feature

An important safety feature is provided by an arrangement which automatically stops the engine in the event that the oil pump should fail to function. The shearing of a small pin stops the distributor and halts the engine, preventing possible damage from lack of oil.

Smaller, metric-size spark plugs—largely self-cleaning — have replaced the larger $\frac{7}{8}$-inch size used on the Oakland Six, and eliminate a possible source of pre-ignition trouble. The distributor is placed high on the rear of the engine.

The starting motor is of a new semi-automatic type. The starting motor pinion engages with the teeth on the flywheel at the first downward movement of the starter pedal, electrical contact and rotation of the starter armature being accomplished only after the starter pinion is in mesh with the flywheel. This eliminates chipping of teeth on the flywheel gear.

A new lighting innovation is represented by the indicator lamps, mounted on the two front fenders. Patterned somewhat after the fashion of the port and starboard lights of a ship, the openings in the indicator lamps spread the light over an angle of 180 degrees, rendering them visible both from the front or sides. Thus, when the new Oakland is driven across a darkened thoroughfare, the indicator lamps announce its presence to the drivers of approaching cars. The indicator lamps automatically light when the beams of the main headlights are depressed by the toe button.

# NEW DODGE EIGHT FOR MONTREAL SHOW

## Now Has Four Lines: Six, Senior, New Six and Eight-in-Line

Dodge Brothers for 1930 present, as companions to the present Dodge Six and Dodge Senior, a New Six and a New Eight-in-line. All four lines will be exhibited at the Montreal Motor Show.

The motif on the new eight of perpendicular lines and recesses appears first on the front bumper tie pieces, then in the radiator emblem, tops of headlamps, cowl lamps, centre of windshield visor, and follows through in the dome light, corner lights, garnish mouldings, remote controls, window regulator handles, windshield control, switch plate escutcheon, assist cord escutcheon, butterfly control of the rear quarter window in the sedan and rear window in the coupe.

### Bodies Lowered

Mono-piece bodies are used on both new lines. With floor board mounted directly on the frame, the body conforms with the present tendency for lower lines, and promotes safety by affording a lower centre of gravity. Body joints are eliminated by welding the major sections. Due to improved design of the new bodies, headroom, width and general interior comfort and roominess have been increased.

VV-type windshields, set at an angle which avoids reflections, are features of the bodies.

Body types of the eight-in-line include a four-door sedan, coupe with rumble seat, convertible coupe with rumble seat, roadster and phaeton. Upholstery of closed models is in mohair, broadcloth or colonial grain leather. Leather is used entirely in the open models.

The engine is of the L-head type, with bore of $2\frac{7}{8}$ inches and stroke of $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches. The power plant develops a maximum of 76 horsepower. Four-point engine suspension is used, with rubber insulation at the rear supports to absorb vibration.

Down-draft carburetion is a feature. The carburetor is of the plain tube type provided with idle speed adjustment. Fixed jets cover all necessary ranges to compensate for variations of altitude, peak summer and winter driving conditions. The carburetion equipment includes an automatic adjustable accelerator pump, air cleaner and manifold heat control.

A four-door sedan, coupe with rumble seat, business coupe, convertible coupe, roadster and phaeton constitute the body types available in the new six-cylinder line. The new six-cylinder engine develops a maximum of 61 brake horsepower, has a bore of $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches and a stroke of $4\frac{1}{8}$ inches. Rubber engine mounting, like that of the eight, is used. The overall length of the car is $155\frac{7}{8}$ inches without bumpers; $168\frac{5}{8}$ inches with bumpers installed.

# MERCURY 2 GETS HEAVY GAS FLOW FROM DALHOUSIE

## Will Make Test of Gas—Derrick Wreck When Mud Blown Out

From Our Own Correspondent

CALGARY.—The derrick at Mercury 2 was wrecked last week when a heavy gas-flow blew the mud out of the hole. The tools had been withdrawn in preparation for bailing. The gas became ignited and the derrick had to be pulled out of danger.

The well, second to encounter crude naphtha in the Dalhousie sands, had been drilled to the bottom of the sands at 4,400 feet and as the crew were preparing for bailing, having withdrawn the tools, they noticed the mud flowing over the top of the casing. An effort was made to stop this flow with a casing-head but before this could be accomplished, the gas pressure had blown the mud out with considerable force.

The gas became ignited almost immediately and it is believed that the fire was caused by a small stone having been blown up against a metal part of the equipment, causing a spark and firing the gas. The derrick burst into flames but was pulled away with a tractor nearby and was extinguished. The gas-flow was stopped by capping the next morning and preparations are now being made for a test of the gas.

### Is Second Such Flow

This is the second time that a large naphtha-laden gas flow has been encountered before reaching the limestone, where the big producers are getting their supply. Merland also encountered a commercial production at the bottom of the Dalhousie sands. This production, however, has dwindled until only about 50 barrels of naphtha are obtained daily.

It remains to be seen if Mercury 2 will act in the same way. If the production is not big enough or does not hold up, the well will be deepened until it reaches the limestone, a distance at present of about 250 feet.

# COUNTRY OVERWORKS UNDERPAID MINISTERS IN PUBLIC SERVICE

(Continued from page 6)

life on one condition. He must write to the government of the day and state that he needs the money. The letter is made public. This ensures against ex-chancellors of personal wealth endeavoring to get the pension. The same provision applies to the Lord Chancellor and it is notable that Lord Birkenhead asked for and received the pension some years ago. Subsequently he accepted an executive position in a corporation, at a high salary. The question of continuing to pay the pension to him arose in parliament, but he wrote and asked that it be stopped.

It is believed here that some system of this kind is essential in this Dominion and the fact that it is being discussed in "officialdom" indicates that considerable influence will be brought upon the government to have it adopted. It is but fair to say, however, that the writer has not discussed the question with any cabinet minister and is not aware that the government has any intention at the present time of even considering it.

### Starts Life Anew

One official, put the matter rather pointedly, when he stated that a minister of finance was not really, as well placed in regard to the future as his lowest clerk. The civil service superannuation scheme ensures a pension for life of 70 per cent of the salary in the ten years preceding retirement. A minister, on the contrary, may spend ten of the best years of his life in office; is underpaid for the work, and leaves office to begin business life all over again.

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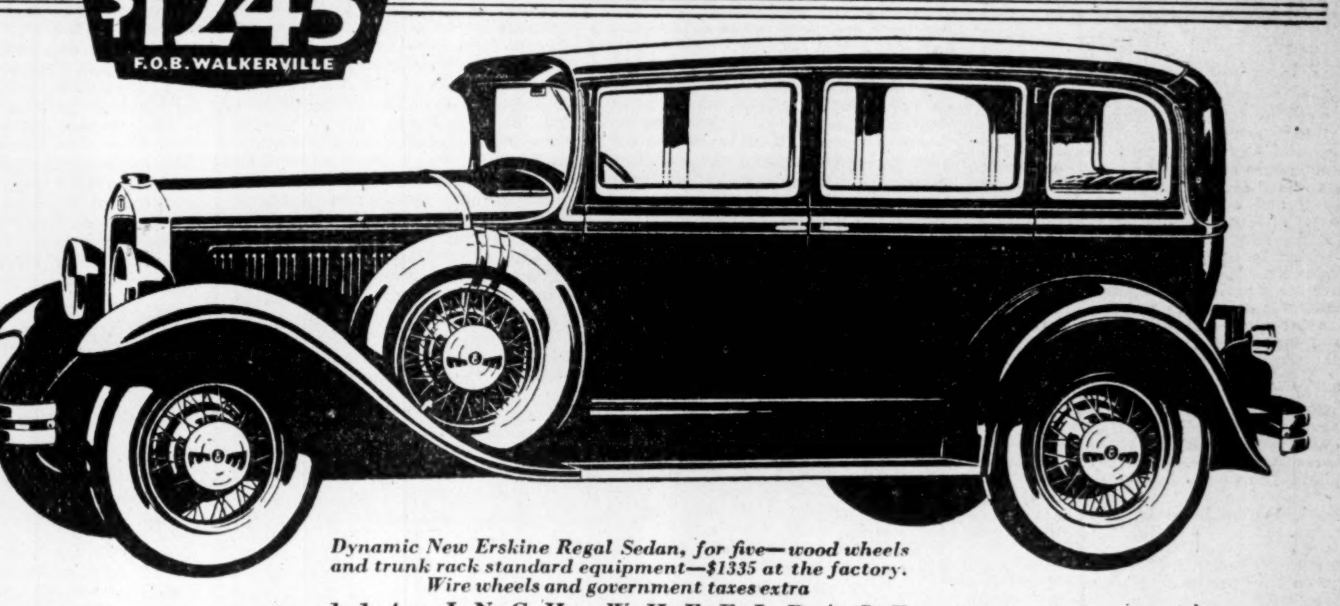

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# KELVINATOR OF CAN INCREASES PROFITS LOWERS DEFICITS

## Loss Incurred in Financing Subsidiary Balanced by Better Business

Kelvinator of Canada Limited reports net profits for the year ended September 30, 1929, of $51,397.48 after provision for depreciation and income taxes. This compares favorably with the net profits of only $6,156.36 shown in 1928 and reduces the company's deficit to $138,508.20 despite heavy charges incurred in financing its English subsidiary. In the meantime the dividends on the preferred stock, which is guaranteed by Kelvinator Corp., Detroit, are being paid.

The company was handicapped by the cost of establishing an operating Kelvinator Ltd., London, Eng., which amounted to $50,811.93 as of September 30, 1928. This amount was written off by reducing Kelvinator of Canada's equity in the common stock of the English company to $70,578.98.

Total quick assets as at September 30, 1929, were $365,005.59 and total quick liabilities were $79,085.65. This represents a ratio of about four and a half to one as compared to a ratio of about three and a half to one in 1928. During the year Kelvinator of Canada took up, under its option, 11,996 preference shares of £1 each in the English company, increasing the English investment by $58,380.54 out of its working capital. The English company operated for the year with losses just equalled by profits.

The net inventory of Kelvinator of Canada was reduced to $158,008.40, a net reduction for the year of $43,651.34, all items being valued at cost or the market. The accounts and notes received were reduced during the year by $68,749.40 bringing this item to $179,587.66 at September 30.

The president, G. W. Mason, states that competitive conditions are healthier than they have been in three years and should offset any slowing down in business.

**KELVINATOR OF CANADA, LIMITED**
**Profit and Loss Summary**
**(Years Ended Sept. 30, 1929 and 1928)**

| | 1929 | 1928 |
|---|---|---|
| Deficit | $139,093.75 | $145,250.11 |
| Kelvinator Limited of London—cost of establishing and loss on operations to Sept. 30, 1928 | 50,811.93 | ........ |
| Total | 189,905.68 | ........ |
| Net profits, after provision for depreciation and income taxes | 51,397.48 | 6,156.36 |
| Deficit | 138,508.20 | 139,093.75 |

# SERIOUS DECLINE IN FOOD EXPORTS IN RECENT YEARS

## Recession in Food Animal Foreign Trade Considered Dangerous

Canada, basically an agricultural country and the producer of the best livestock products found on the British market, has had its "food animal export drop dangerously in the past nine years."

During that time the importance of foreign markets for Canadian livestock has been "sadly underestimated" with the result that Denmark is assuming control of the British bacon market while the Dominion's export figures are reduced every year. Such are some of the facts stated by J. S. McLean, president of Canada Packers, in an article on this country's packing industry which appeared in the annual financial review of the Globe, Toronto.

Fearing that the national importance of this declining export trade is lost sight of due to the fact that the producers are thought to be the only factor and sufferers in the trade, Mr. McLean explains the state interest and ramifications of marketing.

"The mistake is frequently made of thinking and speaking of producers as constituting the live stock industry. One must guard against this. Food animals are raised for the purpose of producing meat, and their function is not complete until that meat has been marketed. The packing house is therefore an integral part of the live stock industry. Many of the mistakes in live stock policy in the past have arisen from the failure to realize this fundamental fact—that production problems and marketing problems are only two phases of one and the same industry.

"But there is another and more important aspect which is overlooked still oftener, viz., that Canada—the State—has a vital interest in the live stock industry, independently of the special interests of its component factors—the producer and the packer.

"What is the interest of the State in the live stock industry? It is twofold:

"(a) That its citizens should have supplies of sound meat sufficient to maintain health and vigor. This has to do with the internal standard of living.

"(b) That in respect of animals, the rearing of which our climate specifically favors, there should be produced, not only sufficient for domestic food requirements, but also a surplus for export abroad.

"In the midst of producing, processing and marketing food animals, the national importance of this export trade is constantly lost sight of, but it has a national importance even greater than that of producing meats for home consumption.

**Curtails National Savings**

"This may perhaps best be understood by considering the analogy between the economic life of the State and that of an individual. The total production of food animals in Canada is analogous to the total income of an individual. The meats consumed at home correspond to that portion of the individual's income which he spends on his own living. The meats exported correspond to the portion of his income which the individual sets aside as savings.

"Farmer and packer alike carry on their business of producing and marketing meats with little thought of the national significance of their operations. But the national significance is very great. Almost without their realizing it, a revolution has lately taken place in the live stock industry of Canada. In the last nine years production of food animals has remained fairly constant. On the other hand, domestic consumption has greatly increased. The result has been a startling decline in exports."

Startling figures substantiate Mr. McLean's story of seriously curtailed Canadian trade.

Such figures show that the packing house product which has suffered the chief shrinkage in output volume is Wiltshire bacon. In this product net exports have declined from 165,000,000 lbs. in 1920 to 32,000,000 lbs. in 1929.

"Stated broadly," Mr. McLean writes, "the explanation is that the farmer is the man who determines how many hogs shall be produced, and consequently whether or not there shall be an export trade. If he is satisfied with the export price, he produces the hogs. If he is not satisfied, he does not produce them. The broad fact is that the Canadian farmer has not been satisfied to continue production for the price the Britisher has been willing to pay, whereas the Danish farmer, shipping to the same market, has not only maintained, but has greatly increased his production.

**Foresight Lacking**

"In the case of the individual farmer, the decision whether to increase or curtail production occurs when he considers how many sows he shall breed. At the time the decision is made, the Canadian farmer considers the current price of hogs, also the current price of grains, and enlarges or curtails his operations according as the ratio seems to him favorable or unfavorable. This is the common-sense thing for him to do. He frequently makes the mistake, however, of being unduly influenced by the immediate price ratio between hogs and grain, instead of by the prospective ratio at the time when the hogs will be marketed from 10 to 12 months later."

Comparative figures of exports and imports of live animals and animal products in the years 1920 and 1929 show large decreases in net exports under every head. Calculating roughly at the average prices which obtained during 1929 Mr. McLean estimates that the shrinkage in the value of exports in the list he has compiled approximately $75,000,000.

Exports of mutton and lamb have shrunk 340 per cent from 6,140,000 lbs. in 1920 to 1,164,400 lbs. in 1929 when they only amounted to about a quarter of the Dominion's imports which were 4,003,484 lbs.

Butter exports during the last nine years declined 240 per cent, and Canada, on balance, actually imported 23,720,715 lbs. in 1929.

Exports of eggs declined by 768,960 dozens, or 140 per cent during the same period. Exports of live sheep and lambs fell off 90 per cent. Hog products decreased 133,345,826 lbs. representing an 80 per cent decline. And so on down the entire list, the smallest decline being shown by cheese which fell off 15,360,080 lbs., a decrease of 12 per cent.

**Canadian Standard High**

This loss in export trade is not due to a decline in the popularity of Canadian products, Mr. McLean points out, for by reason of grading standards imposed by Dominion regulation Canadian bacon and butter and eggs are today of better quality and more popular with English buyers than ever before.

"The fact is that this enormous shrinkage in exports is taking place, as it were, by default," Mr. McLean writes. "Few individuals realize the enormous national loss involved in this shrinkage, and when they do reflect upon it, it is not a matter with which an individual can deal.

"In deciding how many sows he shall breed, it is not too much to say that the Canadian farmer thinks only of his own personal problem. It does not even occur to him that his decision has an important national bearing. In this matter it is not too much to say that there has been no national policy.

"In Denmark, it is otherwise. Thirty years ago, under the direction of their Department of Agriculture, the Danish farmers set themselves to the task of capturing the British bacon market. In good years and bad the Danes have steadily continued this policy. They bred up their hogs to the exact type that the English trade demanded, and laid out and adhered to a plan of having Danish bacon on the English market in approximately uniform quantity every week of the year.

"At various times in the same 30 years Canadian Departments of Agriculture, Provincial and Federal, have advocated a similar policy of developing a British market for our bacon. And in one respect this effort has been strikingly successful. Canada is now producing as good a bacon hog as is Denmark. And as to quality, Canadian bacon now ranks equal with Danish. But supplies have steadily shrunk, until now Canadian bacon forms only 2.4 per cent of the total imports of bacon to Great Britain."

**Beatty Bros. Moves**

The Vancouver store of Beatty Bros., washing machine firm, has been moved to 1016 Granville street after doing business for 10 years at 928 Granville street.

# UNITED FUEL INVEST. SERVE GROWING FIELD

## Good Progress Reported By Subsidiaries During Past Year

Dominion Securities Corp. has just published a booklet showing the recent progress of United Fuel Investments Limited which owns and operates Hamilton By-Product Coke Ovens, United Gas and Fuel Co. of Hamilton and United Suburban Gas Co.

Progress made by the subsidiaries within the past year is reported to have been good. Gas and coke sales have been materially increased and the development of uses for gas and other by-products is keeping pace with the growing market for coke. Through the construction of a coal dock costs have been reduced and ample supplies of raw material seem assured.

The coal dock is considered the most important factor which places the Coke company in its favorable competitive position. This dock enables the company to take advantage of waterborne freight rates and safeguards it against interruption of supplies caused by strikes as it will store practically a year's supply.

The principal by-product of the coke plant is gas sold through the two gas companies. In addition, however, it has a further source of revenue from other principal by-products for which it has a ready and growing market. Approximately 2,50,000 imperial gallons of tar are sold to chemical companies for use in the manufacture of dyes, perfumes, etc. About 9,000,000 pounds of ammonium sulphate fertilizer is produced and sold each year. About 1,000,000 gallons of motor benzol is disposed of each year under contract to an oil refining company.

# *Business Outlook Satisfactory, Says The Bank of Toronto*

**The addresses of Mr. W. G. Gooderham, President, and Mr. H. B. Henwood, General Manager, delivered to the Shareholders of the Bank of Toronto at their Annual Meeting at Head Office, January 15, are as follows:**

**Mr. W. G. Gooderham, President—**

After the passing of another year it is again my privilege to move the adoption of the Annual Report. It is a privilege which I exercise from year to year with ever-increasing satisfaction as the Bank continues to add to its surplus and earning power.

You will see from the figures which have been read to you that our dividends and bonus for the year have again been earned with a good margin, and that we have been able to add one million dollars to Rest Account from accumulated profits, together with one million dollars representing the premium on new capital paid up during the year, bringing the Rest Account up from seven to nine millions of dollars, or 150% of paid-up capital.

Since the post-war deflation was completed, and particularly during the past five years, the business curve has been almost steadily upward. New peaks in both volume and profits have been achieved year after year. General prosperity usually induces free spending, both public and private, and speculation invariably follows; in fact, to some extent each helps the other, but speculation is apt to outgrow the factors supporting it, and when this occurs, and it does occur every few years, a readjustment more or less severe becomes inevitable. We are clearly in a readjustment period of some importance at the present time, but so far confined chiefly to the stock markets. Fortunately there has been no speculation in commodities, and there are few excessive inventories to liquidate. We have reason, therefore, to look forward to at least a fair turnover in manufactured goods at steady prices, and normal employment for workers.

The crop situation is of much greater importance in Canada than anything that may happen in the stock markets, and unfortunately we had an exceptionally dry season in 1929, resulting in a short crop of the principal grains. The yield of wheat in the Western Provinces is placed at approximately 270 million bushels, or just about 50% of the previous year, and although grades were exceptionally high, which greatly helps the money return, the uneven distribution gives the effect of an unsatisfactory crop on the whole. The yield per acre of oats and barley, which are very important from the standpoint of food, is the lowest in over twenty years. A partial failure of cereal crops is exceptional, but when it occurs the effect is immediately felt in all branches of trade.

The Canadian mines set up a new high record in production, and although some of the base metals have weakened in price, the total value, as well as the output for the year, is higher. There has been real progress in exploration and in actual mining, which is a marked contrast to the weakness of the market for mining stocks, and the latter must be attributed in large degree to practices of over-capitalization and manipulation. Several of the base metal properties now under development will reach production in the next year or two, and should add greatly to our output. In gold and silver there have been few new discoveries of commercial importance, but some of the older companies have increased their scale of operation.

Building has set a new high record for the year. The activity has extended to almost all classes of structure. Materials and labor have, if anything, advanced, and the total cost of building under present conditions means heavy charges for interest and depreciation, which in the case of an industrial building can be met only from high earnings, while for residential purposes a corresponding income is necessary. Our feeling is that building costs are too high, and that only abounding and continuous prosperity can maintain activity in this line at the present level of costs.

The consumption of electric power in Canada continues to grow very rapidly, and is now double that of four years ago. Our water power resources are an increasing factor of the greatest importance in our industrial situation.

A year ago we were congratulating ourselves on an increase in savings deposits in the Banks of over one hundred million dollars, and average yearly increases since 1925 of seventy-five millions. This year we have to record a decrease of seventy millions for the twelve months ending November. In the past five years savings deposits have shown a net increase of $221,000,000, while in current loans and loans to municipalities there has been an advance of $526,000,000. This is fairly rapid expansion in credit, as is natural in a period of growth, but present indications are that a reverse movement will again restore the balance.

In recent years the public has turned to investment and speculation. Although not considered a favorable year for the marketing of securities, bond issues put out in 1929 amounted to six hundred and fifty millions, the highest since 1919, and when we add new stocks and rights, together estimated at four hundred and thirty millions, the total exceeds all previous records. Government, Railway and City issues, because of size and quality, are largely taken by New York and by our own investment institutions. The smaller Municipal issues are largely purchased by conservative investors at home, but the mass of industrial and mining stocks are absorbed by the general public who are our savings depositors. It is not surprising that savings deposits show some decline; indeed, the wonder is that they have held up so well.

The appetite of our people in recent years for corporate issues (many of which discount continuous prosperity for years ahead) and the purchasing power displayed, can only be described as amazing.

We have also to meet increasing competition, some of it very aggressive, from other institutions authorized by their Charters to accept deposits, and from Governments, several of which have set up systems for the receiving of deposits from the public. Public deposits in such institutions amount to about two hundred millions.

It should be remembered that the savings deposits of the Banks constitute the chief source of bank credit available to agriculture, commerce and industry, and the country is as much interested as the Banks themselves in the question of whether or not that fund is growing fast enough to take care of the credit needs of all the interests that look to it for legitimate assistance.

These remarks leave demand deposits out of consideration, for the reason that these deposits, partly consisting of the proceeds of loans still undisbursed, are not to any large extent available for time loans but are represented in the picture by reserves in cash and in other forms.

In external trade the surplus of exports has continued to decline because imports have been increasing faster than exports. For the twelve months ending 30th November last the increase in imports was 100 millions, while exports declined 122 millions, resulting in an adverse balance of 58 millions, the first in many years. This situation partly accounts for our adverse exchange position, which has existed for some months.

Against this unfavorable balance, however, we have an asset in excess stocks of wheat held for export which, when sold, will turn the existing deficit into a credit balance, but will not create a surplus equal to that of a year ago.

More interesting and striking, perhaps, is a comparison over a longer period. For the twelve months ending November 30th, 1924, imports amounted to 813 millions against one billion three hundred and nine millions for the same period 1929, an increase of 496 millions. Exports increased only 181 millions. We had a favorable balance of 257 millions in 1924, against a deficit of 58 millions this past year.

During the period of five years the United States increased her sales to us by 374 millions, or 70%. As considerably more than half our imports from the United States are fully manufactured goods, it is evident that our friends to the south, with the assistance of mass production and a very large home market, have small difficulty in scaling our tariff wall. The answer is to give our own industries every reasonable encouragement to produce more of what we need at home, and at the same time to increase our exportable surplus of both raw materials and manufactured goods as fast as we can.

The prosperity of Canada has kept public revenues from taxation and other sources high, even although certain taxes have been reduced. The Dominion Government revenue for the current fiscal year to date shows an increase of about 3%; the increase in expenditures, however, is about 6%. The net Dominion debt as at November 30th was 66 million dollars lower than a year ago.

Revenues and expenditures of the Provinces are also growing. For fiscal years ended in 1928 the total Provincial receipts are calculated at over 168 millions, or slightly above the expenditures, and both were probably higher in 1929. Municipal budgets are also growing, and tax levies, even on growing assessments, show no sign of decrease.

In conclusion let me say that while conditions on the whole are somewhat mixed we have entire confidence in the future, even the near future. If we should run into a quiet time it will not be an unmixed evil, and will soon pass. We need a check at frequent intervals to enable us to recognize and repent the economic sins which we are prone to commit in times of prosperity and over-confidence. Given good crops in 1930 we shall again be on our way, and all the better for our experiences.

**Mr. H. B. Henwood, General Manager:**

I am very glad to be able to present, in our Seventy-fourth Annual Balance Sheet showing the condition of the the Bank as on 30th November last, another report of progress, which I think may be taken as some indication of the continued prosperity of Canadian business.

**Profits**

The volume of our business has been heavier and is reflected in a moderate increase in our profits, which you will observe are the largest in our history and are shown at $1,453,436.28. This, with the amount carried forward in Profit and Loss Account from last year, $901,175.11, and the premium on new stock issued during the year, $1,000,000, makes a total of $3,354,611.39, from which we deduct, to take care of our dividends and bonus to shareholders, tax on circulation, reserve for accrued taxes, transfer to Officers' Pension Fund, and an appropriation for Bank Premises account, $1,191,490.67, leaving a balance of $2,163,120.72, of which $2,000,000 is transferred to Rest Account and a balance of $163,120.72 carried forward.

**Capital and Reserve Fund:**

Our capital structure will now show as follows:

Paid-Up Capital..... $6,000,000
Reserve Fund....... 9,000,000

which gives to our shares a book value of $250 per share—slightly above their present market quotation.

**Total Assets:**

A comparison of the principal asset items in the statement with the figures of a year ago shows total assets at $142,185,619.50, an increase of $6,912,164.98. Of these assets $58,171,911.37, or 45.79% of total liabilities to the public, are of cash or sufficiently liquid to be quickly converted into cash.

**Current Loans and Discounts:**

Current Loans and Discounts, $77,432,236.13, an increase for the year of $9,510,710.32, reflect a heavy increase in our commercial loans, more particularly against the security of grain, which, as you no doubt are aware, has not moved as rapidly as in former years. This accounts for the liability of $3,000,000 under The Finance Act.

**Bank Premises:**

Bank Premises account $3,569,463.01 an increase for the year of $282,075.20. During the past year our expenditures have been heavier than usual owing, mainly, to the purchase of properties in Montreal, Toronto, and Victoria, B.C., and the necessary provision for 13 new branch offices opened during the year. Our premises are included in our statement at not more than 50% of their cost.

**Circulation:**

A similar comparison of our items in the liability column with those of a year ago shows Notes in Circulation $8,796,048, a decrease from last year of $293,980. An early movement of the grain crops from the farms to elevators put the peak of our circulation to $9,749,733.00 in October, somewhat earlier than in former years.

**Deposits:**

Total deposits of $104,996,635 are practically unchanged, while savings deposits show a very small increase of .45% compared with a decrease of 4.62 for all banks.

In common with other Banks, our deposits suffered in the period following the collapse of the stock markets in October and November. Substantial withdrawals of money by our depositors were made for investment in securities at the low prices reached, and undoubtedly a considerable total was required for margins by depositors who were in the market, but a close study of our depositors' accounts reveals the fact that a very large percentage that have steadily accumulated their savings for years were unaffected by the serious collapse in the market. They have the satisfaction of seeing their funds intact and in the keeping of a sound Bank, and many who have been guided in their investments by our Securities Department have the satisfaction of holding sound securities that have shown comparatively small declines in values.

**General:**

In general, it may be said that while it was a profitable year, banking conditions in 1929 were subject to more anxiety than usual owing to the speculative position that had been built up to unprecedented figures in the New York Stock Exchange, where Brokers' Loans reached figures never before known.

The situation in Canada was not comparable to that in New York, but speculation was sufficiently over-extended and widespread to place a strain upon credit and create a situation fraught with dangerous possibilities. The break, when it came, caused a shock to confidence in security values, and the individual losses that were made no doubt weakened buying power for the time being, but the effects will gradually pass we hope without serious economic consequences. It is well that this storm-cloud is now behind us, and it is a matter of some relief to bankers to be able to proceed with less apprehension in caring for the banking requirements of the business interests of the country.

**Empire Trade:**

The President, in his address, has covered the general business conditions in Canada, and, if I may, I would like to say a few words regarding Empire Trade, which is one of the most important subjects that has engaged the attention of the Canadian people during the past year. The Canadian Chambers of Commerce, at their annual session held in Calgary in the month of September, 1929, placed Empire Trade on their Agenda for discussion, with the result that they led the way in appointing the first Overseas Committee to study the question from the Canadian point of view in order to be prepared in the event of the discussion of the whole problem by delegates from the component parts of the Empire at a later date.

The people of this country are indebted to the Canadian Chambers of Commerce for the valuable work this non-political organization is doing in promoting a greater bond of sympathy between the citizens of our great West and those of Eastern Canada and in discussing the many problems of national importance to the future development of our country, and we pay our tribute to the fine men who conceived this national organization and have, with much personal sacrifice of time, devoted themselves to its success.

Empire Trade is a fascinating subject but is not without its difficulties.

Each and every component part of the British Empire must determine always what tariffs or trade arrangements are best calculated to safeguard their industries and thus promote the comfort of their workers. It remains to be seen whether any system of preference can be devised without detriment to any particular part of the Empire, which will bring about a greater volume of Empire trade. The subject is one which will require careful study by a conference of business men from every part of the Empire, each of whom will have an intimate knowledge of the make-up of the imports and exports of his particular unit of the Empire. An assembling of these items with a careful check of exportable surplus and import requirements may reveal many items now being sold or purchased in foreign countries that might be brought within the scrope of an Empire trade agreement without difficulty.

Insofar as Canada is concerned, the whole subject involves a close study of our domestic trade. Canadian industries and any new industries that are established in our country are entitled first to the protection necessary to enable them to produce and sell in our own markets the products of our natural resources without the interference of goods produced in other countries. We must maintain our industries on a basis that will ensure a reasonable scale of wages for those they employ; we must aim always to have the workers of this country so paid that they will be able to live in some comfort, and if we follow this policy this country must not be made a target for the mass production of other countries, or foreign goods produced on a much lower wage scale than our own.

A study of our Foreign trade will show us those countries outside of the Empire from which we over-buy for our requirements. A careful study of these purchases will enable us to ascertain whether or not these goods can be obtained from within the Empire itself at approximately the same prices, and, if so, we should be able to divert these purchases to the Empire. In such an arrangement the wages and profits on any interchange of goods within the Empire would go into the pockets of our own people.

The Canadian industrial field is open to development by outside as well as Canadian capital, and, generally speaking, the greater part of this outside capital for the promotion of Canadian plants is provided by and controlled from the United States. We call it the penetration of American capital. The dividends earned by these Companies are paid largely to American shareholders. Many of these plants have been erected not only for the purpose of selling to the Canadian trade, but much of their output is exported to various parts of the British Empire. Add to this the everyday sales pressure of hundreds of representatives of American firms who can make prompt deliveries of goods, and it is not difficult to account for our excess purchases from our neighbors each year.

Take, if you will, the other side of the picture. It is unfortunate that British capital has not been more alive to the opportunities for Canadian trade and the development of plants in Canada; in fact it may be said that British industries, we think mainly because they have not fully investigated the opportunities for doing trade in Canada, have lacked a proper organization of sales force to meet the competition of American industries.

In buying foreign goods there is a distinct sentiment in the minds of Canadians for British made goods because we know they are made within the family, and I have no doubt British firms could very considerably increase their sales to us in many lines, but it cannot be done without carefully studying our requirements, plus good salesmanship and prompt delivery. The day of advance orders and long-deferred deliveries is rapidly passing. Undoubtedly Empire trade could be greatly developed by a far greater penetration of British capital in this rapidly growing country which, in years to come, will be capable of absorbing many industries and the labor that will be required to operate them, and it presents a fine field for the development of British industrial plants which would, indirectly, materially assist in Empire Trade.

We hold here, within the Empire, a vast country, rich in undeveloped natural resources, with a reserve of unoccupied lands and water-powers capable of immense production and able to maintain a great increase in population. As a result of the foresight and vision of our statesmen who have managed our affairs, we are equipped with modern port facilities on the Atlantic and Pacific, and in the St. Lawrence River, with fine inland waterway transportation from the head of the lakes to the sea, and two trans-continental railway systems as fine and efficiently managed as any in the world, linking up these two great oceans with bands of steel across Canada, an Empire traffic route between Great Britain and the far East that in the years to come will be of great importance.

Through the overseas transportation system of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company our country is well-known in practically all the important ports in the world. We have a land of great promise, and everything, it seems to me, to justify us in taking a broad view in anything we may be able to contribute towards developing a greater trade within the Empire to which we are proud to belong.

My excuse for somewhat lengthy reference to this subject is that I would like to lend such support as I can to a movement which is already creating considerable interest, both at home and abroad, and which I hope will lead to some practical good for our own country as well as other parts of the Empire.

**Branches:**

It was my pleasure during the year to visit many of the Bank's branches, including all the large offices from Winnipeg to Victoria. I had opportunities of meeting many of the bank's depositors and commercial customers, from whom I received the greatest kindness and many expressions of good-will and appreciation for the service which we try to render to those who find their way to our doors. It is a great satisfaction to know so many of our friends and to hear from them that our efforts to serve the Bank's large family of clients are appreciated, and I would like at this time to express my appreciation to our clients throughout the country for their fine spirit of friendliness to us at Head Office as well as to those who represent us in the field.

**Staff;**

I cannot take my seat without a closing reference to the Staff of the Bank, which now numbers over 1,300. I pay my tribute to the loyalty and devotion of every one of these to the interests of the Bank day by day throughout the year, and am glad to tell you that on your behalf the Directors have recently been very glad to show our appreciation for their services in a tangible way.

HEAD OFFICE
THE BANK OF TORONTO

## *Seventy-fourth Annual General Report*

### PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| The Balance at credit of Profit and Loss, on 30th November, 1928, was | | $901,175.11 |
| The Net Profits for the year, after making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts, and deducting expenses, interest accrued on deposits and rebate on current discounts, amounted to the sum of | | 1,453,436.28 |
| Premiums on New Stock | | 1,000,000.00 |
| | | $3,354,611.39 |
| This sum has been appropriated as follows:— | | |
| Dividend No. 190, Three per cent paid 1st March, 1929 | $176,703.00 | |
| Dividend No. 191, Three per cent paid 1st June, 1929 | 178,125.00 | |
| Dividend No. 192, Three per cent paid 3rd Sept., 1929 | 178,608.00 | |
| Dividend No. 193, Three per cent payable 2nd Dec., 1929 | 180,000.00 | |
| Bonus of 1% payable 2nd Dec., 1929 | 60,000.00 | |
| | | $773,436.00 |
| Tax on Circulation | $ 58,054.67 | |
| Reserve for Accrued Taxes | 100,000.00 | |
| Transferred to Officers' Pension Fund | 60,000.00 | |
| Written off Bank Premises | 200,000.00 | |
| | | 418,054.67 |
| Transferred to Rest Account | | 2,000,000.00 |
| Carried forward to next year | | 163,120.72 |
| | | $3,354,611.39 |

## GENERAL STATEMENT, *(30th November, 1929)*

### LIABILITIES

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Notes of the Bank in Circulation | | $ 8,796,048.00 |
| Deposits bearing interest, including interest accrued to date of statement | $86,849,625.23 | |
| Deposits not bearing interest | 18,147,009.84 | |
| | | 104,996,635.07 |
| Advances under the Finance Act | | 3,000,000.00 |
| Balances due to other Banks in Canada (daily exchanges) | 1,212,859.54 | |
| Balances due to Banks and Banking correspondents in the United Kingdom and Foreign Countries | 4,513,517.57 | |
| | | 5,726,377.11 |
| Bills Payable | | 1,015,339.38 |
| Quarterly Dividend, payable 2nd December, 1929 | 180,000.00 | |
| Bonus of 1% payable 2nd December, 1929 | 60,000.00 | |
| Dividends Unpaid | 1,321.00 | |
| | | 241,321.00 |
| Letters of Credit outstanding | | 2,965,582.67 |
| Liabilities not included in the foregoing | | 281,195.55 |
| | | $127,022,498.78 |
| Capital paid up | $6,000,000.00 | |
| Rest | 9,000,000.00 | |
| Balance of Profit and Loss Account carried forward | 163,120.72 | |
| | | 15,163,120.72 |
| | | $142,185,619.50 |

### ASSETS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Current Gold and Silver coin | $ 376,049.09 | |
| Dominion Notes | 10,853,893.00 | |
| Deposit in the Central Gold Reserves | 3,880,866.66 | |
| Notes of other Banks | 817,275.00 | |
| United States and other foreign currencies | 54,634.41 | |
| Cheques on other Banks | 8,070,774.84 | |
| Balances due by Banks and Banking correspondents elsewhere than in Canada | 6,042,828.84 | |
| | | $ 30,096,321.84 |
| Dominion and Provincial Government Securities, not exceeding market value | $11,252,906.41 | |
| Canadian Municipal Securities and British, Foreign and Colonial Public Securities other than Canadian not exceeding market value | 3,182,436.85 | |
| Railway and other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks, not exceeding market value | 1,648,639.73 | |
| Call and Short (not exceeding thirty days) Loans in Canada, on Bonds, Debentures and Stocks and other securities of a sufficient marketable value to cover | 11,711,020.94 | |
| | | 27,795,003.93 |
| | | $ 57,891,325.77 |
| Other Current Loans and Discounts in Canada (less rebate of interest) after making full provision for all bad and doubtful Debts | $77,385,795.95 | |
| Non Current Loans (estimated loss provided for) | 46,440.18 | |
| | | $ 77,432,236.13 |
| Deposit with the Minister for the purposes of the Circulation Fund | | 280,585.60 |
| Mortgages on Real Estate Sold | | 46,426.32 |
| Liabilities of Customers under Letters of Credit, as per contra | | 2,965,582.67 |
| Bank Premises, at not more than cost, less amounts written off | | 3,569,463.01 |
| | | $142,185,619.50 |

W. G. GOODERHAM,
*President*

HARVEY B. HENWOOD,
*General Manager.*

TORONTO, *30th November, 1929.*

### AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS

*To the Shareholders of The Bank of Toronto:*

We have examined the books and accounts of The Bank of Toronto at its Head Office and have been furnished with certified returns from the branches, and certify that the above statement of liabilities and assets as at 30th November, 1929, is in accordance therewith and in our opinion discloses the true condition of the Bank. The Bank's investments and the cash on hand at the Head Office and at the Toronto and Montreal Branches were verified by us as at 30th November, 1929. We have received all the information and explanations we have required, and all transactions of the Bank which have come under our notice have in our opinion been within the powers of the Bank.

D. McK. McCLELLAND
*of the firm of Price, Waterhouse & Co.*

W. D. GLENDINNING
*of the firm of Riddell, Stead, Graham & Hutchison*

TORONTO, 20th December, 1929.

## DIVIDEND NOTICES

### The Dominion Bank

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the shareholders will be held at the Head Office of the Bank in Toronto on Wednesday, 29th January, 1930, at twelve o'clock noon.

By Order of the Board.

C. A. BOGERT,
General Manager.

Toronto, 21st November, 1929.

### The Brading Breweries Limited

COMMON DIVIDEND No. 24

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of Fifty Cents (.50) per share upon the No Par Value Common Stock of the Company has been declared, payable February 1st, 1930, to shareholders of record at close of business January 15th, 1930.

By Order of the Board,

OTTAWA,
January 2nd, 1930

JOHN RANKIN,
Sec.-Treas.

### MERCURY MILLS, LIMITED

Preferred Dividend No. 30

A quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent on the Preferred Stock has been declared payable February 1st, 1930, to the Preferred Stockholders of record at the close of business January 15th, 1930.

By order of the Board.

R. S. WILLIAMS,
Secretary.

Hamilton, Ontario,
January 10th, 1930.

### CANADIAN DREDGE AND DOCK CO. LIMITED

COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND No. 6

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Seventy-five cents (75c) per share has been declared on the Common Stock of Canadian Dredge and Dock Co. Limited, for the quarter ending January 31st, 1930, payable February 1st, 1930, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on January 18th, 1930.

By order of the Board.

T. C. LUKE,
Secretary.

January 10th, 1930.

### Disher Steel Construction Company, Limited

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the first regular quarterly dividend of 37½c per share has been declared on the Class "A" Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares of Disher Steel Construction Company, Limited, payable on the First day of February, 1930, to shareholders of record on the Fifteenth day of January, 1930.

By order of the Board.

D. H. ROWAN,
Secretary.

Dated at Toronto this 8th day of January, 1930.

### THE BANK OF TORONTO

Dividend No. 194

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Three Per Cent. upon the Paid-Up Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the current quarter, and the same will be payable at the Bank and its branches on and after the first day of March next, to shareholders of record on February 15th, 1930.

By Order of the Board.

H. B. HENWOOD,
General Manager.

Toronto, January 9th, 1930.

### WESTERN STEEL PRODUCTS LTD.

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend has been declared on the Six and One Half Per Cent Cumulative Redeemable First Preference Stock of Western Steel Products Limited, payable the 1st day of February, 1930, to shareholders of record on the 15th day of January, 1930.

By Order of the Board.

W. S. SPARROW,
Secretary.

### J. J. SEGUIN COMPANY LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of $3.00 per share on the common stock has been declared, payable on January 15th to shareholders of record at the close of business on December 31st, 1929.

By Order of the Board.

J. ROLLAND SEGUIN,
Secretary.

### Enamel & Heating Products LIMITED

COMMON DIVIDEND NO. 7

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of fifty (50) cents per share, being at the rate of Two Dollars ($2.00) per annum, has been declared for the quarter ending December 31st, 1929, payable February 1st, 1930, to shareholders of record January 15th, 1930.

By Order of the Board.

S. BRETT,
Secretary.

Sackville, N.B., January 6th, 1930.

### The Royal Bank of Canada

DIVIDEND NO. 170.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of three per cent. (being at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum) upon the paid-up capital stock of this bank has been declared for the current quarter, and will be payable at the bank and its branches on and after Saturday, the first day of March next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 31st day of January.

By order of the Board,

M. W. WILSON,
General Manager.

MONTREAL, Que., January 10, 1930.

**Promoting Trade**

Barbados, B. W. I., Advocate: Viscountess Willingdon approached H. H. Cousins, the director of agriculture of Jamaica, a few days ago and asked that she be given a certain amount of Jamaica produce, including citrus grapefruit and oranges, pimento coffee, cocoa, orange oil, etc. The merchants and citrus producers have readily given samples.

Lady Willingdon is taking these to Canada for the purpose of exhibiting the Jamaica produce and discussing the future of each product with the idea of increasing trade between Canada and Jamaica; also for the purpose of filling the Canadian National Steamship Company's boats which at the present time return with only half cargoes.

## DIVIDEND NOTICES

**Salesman Wanted**

for standard and special machinery and equipment in the mining districts of Northern Ontario.

Must have engineering or drafting room experience and be familiar with the territory.

E. LONG LIMITED Orillia, Ont.

UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF POWER CORPORATION OF CANADA LIMITED

### SOUTHERN CANADA POWER COMPANY LIMITED

Common Dividend No. 19

A DIVIDEND of Twenty-five Cents (25c) per share being at the rate of $1.00 per annum, on the NO PAR VALUE COMMON STOCK OF SOUTHERN CANADA POWER COMPANY, LIMITED has been declared for the three months ending January 31st, 1930, payable February 15th, 1930, to shareholders of record January 31st, 1930.

By order of the Board.

L. C. HASKELL,
Secretary.

Montreal, December 20th, 1929.

### FOREIGN POWER SECURITIES CORPORATION Limited

*6% Preferred Dividend No. 11*

A Dividend of one and one-half per cent. (1½%) (being at the rate of 6% per annum) on the 6% Cumulative Participating Preferred Stock of Foreign Power Securities Corporation, Limited, has been declared for the quarter ending January 31st, 1930, payable February 15th, 1930, to shareholders of record at the close of business on January 31st, 1930.

By order of the Board.

L. C. HASKELL,
Secretary,

Montreal, December 20th, 1929.

### McIntyre Porcupine Mines, Limited

(No Personal Liability)

DIVIDEND NO. 45

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of five per cent. (5%) on the issued Capital Stock of the Company will be paid on the 1st day of March, 1930, to shareholders of record at the close of business on February 1st, 1930.

By order of the Board,

BALMER NEILLY,
Treasurer.

Dated at Toronto, January 9, 1930.

### SIMPSONS, LIMITED

(Incorporated 1929)

PREFERENCE DIVIDEND No. 2

Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of one and five-eighths per cent upon the Outstanding Paid-up Six and One-half Per Cent Cumulative Preference Shares of this Company has been declared, payable on February 1st, 1930, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of January, 1930. The transfer books will not be closed.

FRANK HAY,
Secretary.

Toronto, 11th January, 1930.

### SIMPSONS, LIMITED

(Incorporated 1929)

CLASS "A" COMMON DIVIDEND No. 2

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Fifty Cents per share on the Outstanding Paid-up Class "A" No Par Value Common Stock of this Company has been declared payable on February 1st, 1930, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of January, 1930. The transfer books will not be closed.

FRANK HAY,
Secretary.

Toronto, 11th January, 1930.

### GENERAL STEEL WARES LIMITED

Preferred Stock Dividend No. 9

A Dividend of 1¾% upon the 7% Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Stock of the Company, for the three months ending January 31st, 1930, will be paid February 1st, 1930, to Shareholders of record at the close of business January 15th, 1930.

D. W. DICKSON,
Secretary.

# *Resilience is Promised For Canadian Securities But Dullness Continues*

Sentiment in the Canadian stock markets was considerably better during the past week. This was evidenced not so much by an upturn in values—though not a few of the issues were marked up—as in the general attitude of traders. There was an almost entire absence of the pessimism that has been evidenced for some little time. A much more optimistic view was entertained in every competent quarter.

The idea is gaining ground that the recent decline in the list has about established it low point and that a gradual ascent is about to commence. Though there still may be recurrent moments of weakness, it is felt that any passing recession will only be the precursor of additional strength. For some months, however, the cautious attitude, induced by the trying experience of the past, no doubt still will be present. There is still no need to rush into the market.

The Bank of Nova Scotia, after making a survey of business conditions throughout the Dominion, says that outlook offers no reasons for pessimism. "The pessimist, indeed," it adds, "whose attention is centred upon the least favorable factors in the situation, is apt to neglect the factor which in the present instance may prove to be most powerful of all. The resilience of a young country (provided only that its people are strong and its counsels undivided) enables it quickly to recover from shocks which in an older community might be severely felt over a long period. Not to be found in a balance sheet, or valued in an inventory, the resilience of Canada may nevertheless be ranked among its chief assets."

## PAVEMENT ISSUES IN MORE DEMAND FOR INVESTMENT

### Active Enquiry Develops For Preferred Stocks in This Line

### MANY CONTRACTS

### Standard Paving and Canada Paving Both Look Forward to Exceptionally Active Season

The preferred issue of Dufferin Paving and Crushed Stone was one of the issues whose movements on the Toronto Stock Exchange during the past week attracted no small amount of attention. From around 88, on some large buying orders, it advanced rapidly until it attained a position at 94 bid, with offers only at 95.

Around 93 and 94 there was said to have been some selling on the part of those who were anxious to switch into Canada Paving preferred, which has been active between 89 and 90. There are those who believe that the outlook for Canada Paving is quite as good as that for Dufferin Paving.

**Outlook for Industry**

The enquiry for these issues is due to the outlook for the industry, not less than to the point attained by the companies in that industry. Both of the concerns mentioned carried a great deal of work over into the present year, and the first few months of the year will be devoted to completing contracts already under way.

The outlook for roadway construction work for the season of 1930 is good; it is believed that it will be ahead of the season of 1929, which, in turn, kept the companies engaged in this line working to capacity while weather conditions would permit.

A number of the Provinces, including Ontario and Quebec, have programmes in view which contemplate not only the building of hundreds of miles of new highways but the reconstruction of others built some years ago. The life of a pavement is about ten years, so that rebuilding of roads will constantly become an increasing factor in the operations of companies engaged in this class of work.

**Build Better Roadways**

Within recent years there has been a great improvement in the standard and quality of the paving done in the Dominion, due to the advances made in engineering practise, and the expectation is that, as time goes on, still greater merit will attach to the achievements of all the paving companies.

The enquiry for the senior issues of the Dufferin Paving and the Standard Paving companies is due to the belief which exists that, around existing levels, both possess attractions for the investor. Each carries dividend of 7 per cent, which is fairly well assured, and each is convertible into common on a basis of three for one. The management of the companies is competent and the earnings have been good. Both the companies are reported to be in fine liquid position.

### Ayme Lafontaine Associates With Johnston and Ward

MONTREAL. — Ayme Lafontaine, K.C., having resigned from the office of general secretary and treasurer of the Catholic School Commission of Montreal, has been appointed head of the French department of Johnston and Ward, Montreal financial firm.

Mr. Lafontaine has been prominent in legal and educational circles over a period of years. He was born in Quebec city and educated in Montreal. He was admitted to the Quebec Bar in January, 1915, and joined the firm of Fleet, Falconer, Phelan and Bovey, with whom he remained until 1917, when he was appointed secretary-treasurer of the head office of the Catholic School Commission. In 1921 he was appointed general secretary and treasurer of the commission.

## Nova Scotia Revenue Exceeds First Hopes

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL — An actual revenue surplus of $101,924 for the fiscal year ended September 30, 1929, before charging sinking fund installments is the proud boast of the government of Nova Scotia. After deduction of sinking fund installments of $240,073 there remained a deficit of $138,148, which was a marked improvement on an official statement made earlier in the year when it was estimated that the deficit for the period under review would be $863,999.

The figure shown in the recently published annual statement of revenue and expenditure is said to be the most satisfactory in many years, and is a reflection of the prosperity which the province has experienced during the past year.

In 1924 and 1925 deficits of $1,741,000 and $1,180,000 were reported, which contrasts strongly with the showing for 1929.

## ATTORNEY-GEN. IS INVESTIGATING MUSKRAT FARMERS

### Hope Official Warnings Will Remove Abuses From New Industry

It is understood that the Ontario attorney-general's department has called the promoters of a number of muskrat farms and examined them under oath as to their methods of selling pairs of rats, ranching contracts and preferred stock. After these investigations it is reported that a number of the fur farm operators have been advised by the department to change their methods of business.

Complaints leading to the attorney-general's action are thought to be that between 50 and 100 companies in Ontario are comfortably feathering their own nest by selling pairs of rats to the public who pay what are considered exorbitant prices and have no guarantee that the rats will live long enough to repay the investment.

The practice complained of is for the promoters to take all the capital stock of a company, lease a few acres of swamp and sell $13 worth of rats to the public for as much as $115. In consideration of the high price paid for the muskrats the company agree to care for them and their progeny for a term of years, then catch them and skin them and turn over 40 to 50 per cent of the sale profits to the investor.

The chief objection to this scheme is the high mortality among muskrats, it being claimed that many buyers of rats will turn up in three years' time for their profits only to find that their rats have been eaten by other animals or have been drowned by spring floods. In the meantime, the salesmen for the company have been given 25 per cent commission on their sales to investors and the promoters have raised enough money to improve the farm to a state where it will be profitable for them in future.

**Advise Stock Offers**

The object of the Attorney-General's department, it is understood, is to persuade such companies to convert their ranching contracts into share certificates so that the public can share proportionately in the profits of the companies during their future activities when they are better established.

In the issuance of share certificates, however, the sale of preferred stock is not favored in most of the companies because they have no tangible assets outside a lease of a small tract of unimproved swamp.

The fact that muskrat farming is a new and precarious industry and that many men controlling rat farms have not sufficient business ability to earn reasonable dividends for shareholders is also understood to have drawn the attention of the Attorney-General's department to the companies investigated.

"It would be far better to sell pairs of carrots," The Financial Post has been told, because carrots are safer from general harm and proven figures show them to reproduce as rapidly as glib salesmen claim muskrats will, despite the fact that no statistics yet compiled substantiate their statements.

### Special Meeting Called For Brazilian Traction

Directors of Brazilian Traction Light and Power have called a special general meeting for noon on February 4 to consider a resolution authorizing the company to apply for supplementary letters patent conferring power on the board of directors to declare and pay stock dividends and to adjust fractions on the issue of shares.

The meeting was necessitated by the announcement of the directors that, subject to obtaining the necessary authority, they would declare a stock dividend on the ordinary shares to shareholders of record January 31, 1930, at the rate of one per cent.

## THE TOWN OF KAPUSKASING, ONTARIO

**$388,531.84**

**By-law No. 235 for Pavements**

**Annual Instalments**

**Principal and Interest $33,873.98**

Tenders are invited for Town of Kapuskasing Debentures 6% by 20 years to a total amount of $388,531.84 the equal and annual instalment extending over the 20 years being $33,873.98.

Debentures will be dated the 30th day of December, and the first annual payment for principal will be made on the 30th day of December, 1930. Interest coupons will be attached, and will be payable semi-annually, the first on the 30th day of June, 1930.

The Debentures, and interest coupons will be payable at the principal offices of the Imperial Bank of Canada, in the city of Toronto, in the City of Montreal, and the Town of Kapuskasing.

Tenders should be in the hands of the undersigned not later than the 25th day of January, 1930.

By-law No 235 has been validated by Long and Daly, Toronto.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Further information may be obtained from the undersigned.

CLEMENT SAVILLE,
Town Clerk and Treasurer.

# Eighty-third Annual Meeting Canada Life Assurance Co.

## Mr. Leighton McCarthy, President, Makes Annual Address

**GENERAL BUSINESS REVIEW**

Canada records for 1929 another prosperous year, notwithstanding the fact that she has experienced many baffling and disturbing conditions, created principally by the reduced crop in the Prairie Provinces and the slow movement of the grain to the export market, and by the stock market debacle in the United States and Canada, which closely approached the proportions of a panic, and was checked only short of complete demoralization. Individuals lost lifetime savings, and in many cases more. Business suffered a setback in some lines, and if not in general only because of the unprecedented existing prosperity. It seems reasonably certain now that, so far as Canada is concerned, there will follow a business recession, which should not produce any lasting hurt. We are assured by our foremost Financiers, Statesmen, Bankers and the Chief Executives of our two great Railway Systems that the trade conditions in the various Provinces exhibit upon the whole, not a banner year, nor a cloudless sky, but sound basic conditions. There never was a time in the history of Canada when business as a whole has been at a higher peak than during the year 1929, or when the developed sources of our wealth were more wide and varied than they are today, and never a time when the earning power of our people was sustained in so many channels of production. Fundamental conditions are sound, and there is no reason for apprehension as to the ultimate future of our Country.

**FOREIGN TRADE**

The Foreign Trade of the Dominion has suffered in volume and value by the diminished grain crops and the slow movement of wheat to foreign markets. Our total imports for the twelve months ending on the 31st of October, 1929, were $1,303,481,475.00, and our total exports for the same period $1,307,972,111.00, thus leaving a favourable balance of $4,490,636.00.

Our export of farm products for the twelve months ending 31st October, 1929, was $671,457,485.00, as against, for the same period the previous year, $811,890,757.00; or a decrease of $140,433,272.00.

The decline in our favourable trade balance is evidently partially accounted for by the smaller crop, but more so by the wheat being held, looking for higher prices, and not yet being exported.

**HYDRO-ELECTRIC DEVELOPMENT**

Hydro-Electric power becomes each year more and more prominent as one of Canada's most stable and valuable resources, and the steady growth of water power development witnessed throughout the Dominion during the past few years was substantially maintained during 1929. The total capacity of new installations brought into operation during 1929 amounted to 378,400 Horse Power, bringing the total installations for the Dominion to a figure of 5,727,600 Horse Power. There are undertakings under active construction which, according to the programme proposed, will add more than 1,600,000 Horse Power to this total during the next three years. It is apparent, therefore, that the rate of growth of recent years will not only be maintained, but will be considerably increased, and we are informed by the Government Department that there is yet awaiting development approximately 30,000,000 Horse Power.

**FIELD CROPS**

Weather conditions in the Western Provinces were very unfavourable for the growing of crops. Lack of rain was general, and in some districts induced total crop failure. In the more fortunate districts where crops were induced to mature, the grade is exceptionally high, and generally, while the crops of 1929 do not equal in volume those of 1928, nevertheless, with the better grade and higher prices which the operators of the Wheat Pool and the independent operators expect to receive, it is estimated that the money value of the crops when marketed will not be twenty-five per cent. less than in 1928, although the total crop was little more than half.

Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces had more normal conditions throughout the season, and their production compares favourably with that of 1928.

More and more does it become evident that an increase in mixed farming, poultry and dairy products would be a great advantage to the Western farmer, by giving him more diversified sources of income.

**MINERAL AND METALLURGICAL DEVELOPMENT**

The Mining Industry of Canada has, during 1929, been most active, and for the fourth year in succession has reached a new high record output, when the value of production amounted to $303,876,000.00, or 10.5 per cent. greater than the preceding year. Canada now produces 90 per cent. of the world's nickel; 85 per cent. of the world's asbestos; 55 per cent. of the world's cobalt; 9 per cent. of the world's gold; 8.7 per cent. of the world's lead; 8.4 per cent. of the world's silver; 6.4 per cent. of the world's zinc; and 4 per cent. of the world's copper. This industry seems each year more clearly to assure its permanence.

**FORESTRY, PULP AND PAPER**

The primary forest industries in Canada, together with the manufacturing industries using forest products as their raw materials, have experienced remarkable prosperity in 1929, and evidently expect even greater things in 1930. Production of newsprint in the first eleven months of 1929 has reached the unprecedented total of 2,496,564 tons, as compared with 2,173,498 tons in the corresponding period of 1928, an increase of nearly fifteen per cent. over what was itself a new high record. While this Industry has some baffling conditions to contend with, it is apparently permanently and firmly established.

**BUILDING CONSTRUCTION**

The marked trade activity of the last five years has caused very extensive building construction, and the undertaking of very important engineering works. Residential, office, warehouse and factory buildings outstrip all previous records.

**RAILWAYS**

Our Railways have suffered in revenue by the recession in business through the last two or three months of the year, but we are assured by the Chief Executive Officers of each that they see no reason for alarm; that our Country and its resources have not altered in these months; that they propose to proceed with courage in those things which relate to the maintenance and improvement of their properties. They have each stated their faith and belief in Canada and her resources, and in her ability to continue her upward march in wealth and development.

**DEVELOPMENT AND STABILIZATION OF CANADA**

The Maritime Provinces, consequent upon the investigations of the Duncan Commission and the implementing of their recommendations, are finding a definite and increasing market for their products within the limits of the Dominion, and they are not only greatly improving economic conditions, but are sharing in the aggressiveness and optimism that characterize Canadian industry as a whole. The Pulp Industry in both New Brunswick and Nova Scotia is being rapidly developed, and a steady and increasing demand for brine frozen fish has produced a market which promises much for fishermen in these Provinces.

The people of Cape Breton are anticipating with much hope the early announcement by the British Empire Steel Company of its plans for increased employment and production.

Conditions in the Maritime Provinces have not for many years been so satisfactory.

The Province of Quebec, with its development of water power and attendant industries in the Lake St. John and Saguenay District, and the St. Maurice, Gatineau and St. Lawrence Rivers, and in the vicinity of Montreal, together with the mineral development in the northwest portion of that Province, and with the large Pulp and Paper industries, already successfully established, has shown a most satisfactory expansion and growth.

The Province of Ontario, with its tremendous development in the Sudbury and Northern districts, together with its Pulp and Paper, Hydro-Electric and other such industrial development, likewise has shown most satisfactory expansion and growth.

The prediction made in my address of last year with reference to the stabilization of the Prairie Provinces seems to have been abundantly justified by what has taken place during the past year, and the plans for yet greater development in 1930.

The Hudson's Bay Railway has become a reality.

The Peace River District has been opened up. The area of its agricultural lands has been placed by Federal Government statistics at 47,000,000 acres, that is almost twice the acreage from which Ontario derives an annual agricultural production worth more than half a billion dollars. It is double that from which Western Canada cropped in 1928 five hundred million bushels of wheat. Fertile soil and unique climatic conditions make the Peace River country one of great productivity. Three world championships in wheat, one in oats and one in peas attest the high quality of its products.

In yield per acre it usually passes all other major areas in Canada. It is expected that substantial contributions will accrue from the mineral resources believed to exist in this portion of the country. The projected railways to be constructed in the interests of both the Canadian National and the Canadian Pacific will, it is hoped, give proper and sufficient facilities for enabling the resources of this vast territory to be properly, fully and economically developed.

In British Columbia the mineral and water-power resources have been increasingly developed, and the development of Vancouver's terminal and harbour facilities has been substantially continued. It is hard to realize the dimensions to which the shipping industry of this Province may increase, as Canada develops her resources and as the use of the Panama Canal is developed, and as Japan and China take more and more of what Canada produces.

Truly it may be said that, with such a vista as Canada now has, a mere recession in business should not dull our vision or affect our courage, nor make us in any way lose faith in Canada's future prosperity.

**MAGNITUDE OF LIFE INSURANCE BUSINESS**

It is estimated that the amount of Life Insurance in force on this Continent passed the huge total of one hundred and six billions of dollars on the 26th of July last. A most striking fact is that, while it took seventy-nine years for Life Insurance in United States companies to reach, in 1922, the first fifty billions of dollars, the second fifty billions has been achieved in a little more than six and a half years.

The amount of insurance in force in Canada in 1922 was $3,171,388,996, and at the end of 1929 it is estimated that there would be $6,500,000,000.00. Thus it will be seen that the increase in Canada is apparently proportionately keeping pace with the growth in the United States.

The amount held in reserve to protect the $6,500,000,000.00 of policy contracts is approximately $1,500,000,000.00. This vast sum does not lie idle, but is in the meantime used for the purpose of developing agriculture, food production, transportation, and in general public works everywhere.

Life Insurance gains momentum each year, but is still far from the ultimate goal, as our people have not yet purchased life insurance sufficient, on the average, to indemnify their families against death for much more than one year's earned income.

**CANADA LIFE PROGRESS**

For our own Company the past year has been exceedingly satisfactory. The intelligent, well-directed efforts of our Associates in the field have paid for $161,838,368.00 of new assurances, which, having regard to the trying conditions of the last few months of the year, is a splendid tribute to the calibre and loyalty of our representatives in the field. The result of the year's work has been to increase our business in force to the sum of $973,309,374.00, an increase for the year of $91,583,233.00. It will be observed that we have nearly reached the one billion dollar mark. It is anticipated that it will be reached before the end of March, 1930.

I congratulate most heartily all the members of our Office and Field forces in Great Britain, Ireland, the United States, Hawaii and Canada, and desire to express my gratification at their splendid work. I leave it to the General Manager to speak more particularly with reference to it, and their contribution to our year's business.

**SURPLUS EARNINGS**

The Earned Surplus of $6,255,674.98, exceeding that of last year by approximately $650,000.00, is the largest net Surplus Earnings your Company has ever recorded. It reflects, notwithstanding the fact that there was a mild influenza epidemic early in the year, and that claims arising from automobile and aviation accidents have alarmingly increased, an encouraging rate of mortality. It also indicates a wise selection of lives, and satisfactory earnings from our carefully selected investment securities. Further, it has enabled us to provide adequate appropriations for taking care of any doubtful securities and to increase our Investment Contingent Reserve to $950,496.97, making our total Contingent Reserves $1,450,496.97. It has also ensured the continuance of our dividends to policyholders and shareholders upon the present scale. It is most gratifying and worthy of emphatic note to find ourselves able to do all this while accepting $161,000,000.00 of new assurances. It can but greatly increase the already strong confidence of the public in our institution.

**INVESTMENTS**

The Report shows that our assets now amount to $173,767,668.22, being a gratifying increase of $16,698,183.31 over last year.

The investment of this large volume of funds is under the supervision of a thoroughly experienced Committee of the Board, and is one of the most important responsibilities imposed upon the Directors and Officers. It has been the aim of this Company to maintain a selection and diversification of investments which would meet all the tests to which economic and financial disturbances might subject it. In the course of this Company's long existence, there have been many crises in the financial world, through all of which the Company's wisdom in maintaining a standard of investment based on security of principal and stability of earning power has been exemplified by its continuous high dividends paid to policyholders.

The year 1929 was marked by a great expansion of security values, culminating in probably the most violent and acute liquidation in financial history, and it is with most intense gratification I can report to you that the Company's investments in real estate, mortgages, bonds and stocks, even at the low of the year, showed a very substantial surplus of profit over book values.

We have continued to add to our holdings of bonds and preferred stocks in the utility and industrial field, where opportunities which comply with our strict analytical requirements are found.

In the case of our investments in United States Companies, these purchases all meet the approval of the Insurance Department of the State of New York, whose standard is universally and properly regarded as outstandingly high. We still hold a high proportion of our assets in Government, Government Guaranteed, Provincial Government and Municipal Bonds and Real Estate mortgages.

Despite the smaller crop in Western Canada, our payments of principal and interest have been met in a gratifying manner, and our mortgage business generally is highly satisfactory. Our large and diversified mortgage business, amounting to upwards of $55,000,000.00, is a big factor in our total earning power, which this year shows the satisfactory average rate of yield of 6.03 per cent.

The recent debacle in the stock market has brought more prominently before the public the controversial question as to the wisdom or otherwise of Insurance Companies investing any considerable portion of their assets in Common Stocks. It has been reported by our officers, from their respective spheres, that the insuring public in Great Britain, the United States of America, and even in our own country, are labouring under the misconception that ALL Canadian Life Insurance Companies invest a very large proportion of their assets in Common Stocks. It therefore becomes my duty, as well as my desire, to remove, in so far as it is possible, such misconception. Our Company has but 1.44 per cent. of its assets invested in Common Stocks, and no Life Insurance Company in Canada, save one, has, I believe, more than seven per cent. of its assets invested in Common Stocks.

The policy of our Company since its incorporation in 1847 has been, when investing its funds, to seek in the main to attain ample security of high standard and quality, and not to be tempted through high rates of interest or expectancy of profit into speculative investments. This I believe is also the policy of most of the great Life Insurance Companies of the world, founded on generations if not centuries of experience.

We have resisted the temptation to invest largely in Common Stocks, because we believed that that which has happened would happen, and consequently it was not consistent with our duty to our policyholders. We preferred the fixed type of investment such as bonds, preferred stocks and mortgages, suitably chosen in a well balanced list of maturities. This system brings in a constant stream of payments of principal without resort to the market itself, in addition to interest. Then, too, the most heralded advantage of Common Stocks is the prospect of profit in years to come, but that would mean benefit for the future rather than for the present policyholders. We do not feel that we should fairly postpone possible but uncertain accretions to principal for future beneficiaries, and neglect those living, many of whom will then have died or ceased to have an interest in the Company.

Had not the policy referred to been that of most of the Life Insurance Companies of this continent, one hesitates to express what might have been the result of the recent violent break in the stock market.

Suffice it to say that no Life Insurance contract has, as a result of the disturbance, been varied in any respect, as to dividends or otherwise. It must not, however, be assumed that, because most Life Insurance Companies have weathered the storm unscathed, it was by reason of any financial genius peculiar to their Executives, or because they enjoyed any unique advantages of market position. Had the investments of those Life Insurance Companies been of similar character, they would have suffered proportionately with those invividuals and corporations who were afflicted.

It has been convincingly demonstrated that Life Insurance, by reason of the high ideals of its management, aided by statutory limitations, has been so entirely dissociated from the speculative security market, its caprices and influences, that it was not endangered, nor should it ever be greatly threatened by this or any like catastrophe.

The integrity and absolute reliability of Life Insurance contracts should never be subjected to the upturns or downswings of the market.

Any Company which has passed through the recent market upheaval without feeling the pinch, and without sharing to any substantial extent in the stupendous losses, must be regarded as fundamentally stable and sound. Your Company claims to be one of these.

**NEW HEAD OFFICE SITE**

It is my pleasure to report that the architects have completed the plans for our new offices, to be erected at the corner of Queen Street and University Avenue. Contracts were let and the necessary excavation work commenced in September last. The work is thus far progressing satisfactorily and rapidly, and it is hoped that, by this time next year, it will be almost if not quite ready for occupation.

Your Directors were, last June, greatly distressed by the death of their colleague, the Honourable Col. Sir John Gibson, K.C.M.G., K.C., who for many years served the Company to its great advantage. His large business connection and experience were of great value to us.

During the year Mr. Aime Geoffrion, K.C., of Montreal, was good enough to accept a seat upon the Board, to fill the vacancy created by the death of our late colleague, Mr. Robert Bickerdike. The Honourable Charles Stewart, Minister of the Interior and ex-Prime Minister of the Province of Alberta, was also good enough to accept a seat, to fill the vacancy created by the death of Sir John Gibson. Each of these gentlemen has already displayed a very keen interest in the success of the Company, and will, I am sure, be of great value in furthering its progress.

# SIXTY-FIRST ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

**Sir Herbert Holt, President, Points Out That the Strength of the Business Structure is Such That Good Business Conditions May be Expected in 1930 — Financial Position of Industry is Excellent and Warrants Optimism — Recommends Government to Establish a Non-Partisan Advisory Board Composed of Men of Outstanding Ability, Representative of Industry, Agriculture and Labour.**

**C. E. Neill, Vice-President and Managing Director, Urges Canada to Take Fuller Advantage of the Heavy and Steadily Increasing Tourist Traffic from the United States — In This Connection He Proposes a New and Original Plan for the Development of Canadian Trade.**

**M. W. Wilson, General Manager, in Reviewing Annual Report, States That Both Total Assets and Profits Constitute New Records for Canadian Banking — Growth of Business in All Departments Most Gratifying.**

The Sixty-First Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders was held at the Head Office of the Bank.

## PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

Sir Herbert S. Holt, chairman, in moving the adoption of the Directors' Report said:—

The Sixtieth Annual Report and Balance Sheet which are before you indicate that The Royal Bank of Canada has fully shared in the prosperity of the past year.

As you will learn from this report, the total assets as of November 30, 1929, were in excess of one billion dollars. In accordance with conservative practice we have, from time to time, increased our capital and reserve in order to maintain a satisfactory relationship between capital and reserve and deposits. During the past year the paid-up capital was increased by five million dollars, and a like amount was added to reserve, bringing the total of paid-up capital and reserve to $70,000,000. A resolution increasing the authorized capital of the bank to $50,000,000 will be submitted for your approval today. The General Manager will deal with the statement in detail.

I should like to refer to important changes in the executive of the Bank which took place last July, namely, the appointments of Mr. C. E. Neill, vice-President and General Manager, to the newly created office of Vice-President and Managing Director, and of Mr. M. W. Wilson, formerly Senior Assistant General Manager, to the position of General Manager.

These changes in the administration are the natural consequences of the increased volume of business, which rendered it advisable to enlarge the executive at Head Office. Mr. Neill has been General Manager since 1916—the period that has witnessed the Bank's greatest growth—his record is one of notable success. Mr. Neill will refer to the past record of Mr. Wilson and to his qualifications as General Manager. I am sure you will join with me in regretting the absence of Mr. E. L. Pease, through illness. This is only the second time in forty-six years that he has been absent from the Annual Meeting.

The outstanding event in the financial world during the year was the drastic decline in the price of securities in Canada and the United States. Speculative enthusiasm had built up the price of securities to a level which was warranted neither by yield nor prospective earnings. By the issue of participating securities, corporations could secure money on a basis that amounted to three or four per cent. at a time when the investor was paying eight per cent. or more for borrowed money. High call money rates in New York attracted surplus funds from the rest of the world to that centre. The reaction was inevitable. The decline in the volume of call money required has eased a world-wide credit stringency. This change in the credit situation is an important element in business prospects, both in Europe and South America.

In spite of the losses incurred by thousands of investors throughout both countries, the strength of the business structure is such that there is no reason to look forward to more than a moderate recession in business during 1930. Fortunately, speculative excesses were confined to securities; commodity prices have remained stable. inventories are low, employment and wages are being maintained at a relatively high level, the improvement in industrial efficiency has continued and the financial position of industry is excellent, both because of large liquid reserves and satisfactory profits during last year. Such conditions warrant optimism.

The fall in security prices was bound to have a depressing effect, just as the rise in these prices stimulated business. Neither movement is of fundamental importance in determining the long-time trend of production, nor a permanent influence upon the income of the country. The mines and forests, the factories and mills are still here. It is these resources which constitute the real capital of the country. It is the productive work of our industries, rather than the speculative activity of the security markets, that serves to maintain and increase national wealth.

## BUSINESS STRUCTURE SOUND

In the past, reactions in the stock market have frequently preceded the general recognition of unsound elements in the business structure. There is no substantial decline in price levels impending, and there are no large inventories to be absorbed before business can resume its normal course. In this respect the situation in Canada is closely similar to that which exists in the United States. In both countries the business structure is sound; in both countries high production records were attained in 1929 and corporation earnings have been exceptionally satisfactory. In both countries the danger of general public pessimism constituted a more severe threat against prospects than was furnished by any fundamental weakness in the business structure.

CANADA—Neither the prospects in foreign trade nor the situation in Canadian industry, trade and agriculture, warrant pessimism concerning the outlook for the coming year. It is true that the small crop, the stagnation in the lumber industry, the unsatisfactory price for newsprint, and the decline in security prices have somewhat dampened enthusiasm, but I look forward to 1930 as being a year of normal activity in business unless unforseen developments in the world wheat situation react in a manner to cause substantial injury to Canadian interests.

Many farmers in the west incurred substantial losses as a result of the destruction wrought by the drought. It is discouraging to see the results of a year's work destroyed. Nevertheless, the large crops and high prices of previous years had improved the financial position of the farmers so that most of them were more fortunately situated than farmers in other parts of the world. Neither the low price for the crop of 1928 nor the small yield of 1929 has caused general distress. In the face of two unfavourable years, the volume of western business has been maintained at a surprisingly satisfactory level.

GREAT BRITAIN—The business annals of Great Britain for 1929 have reflected but little substantial improvement. It is a matter of regret that progress there should be so discouragingly slow. It is only natural that Canadians should desire to take some part in the reconstruction of British industry, and so far as the situation in Canadian industries will permit, I am in favor of opening this market to Empire products. I cannot believe, however, that measures which would tend to disorganize Canadian industry and destroy Canadian wealth would prove of material assistance in strengthening the bonds of Empire. The Canadian preferential tariff as it is now constituted offers far greater opportunities to the British manufacturer than is generally appreciated. I am hopeful that the recent manifestations of interest in Canada presage a growth of Empire trade that will be beneficial to the best interests of both Canada and Great Britain.

A review of the business conditions in foreign countries brings out the conclusion that the volume of international trade is likely to be larger in 1930 than it has been in 1929. Governments, provinces and municipalities will find conditions more favourable for carrying out their varied plans for national and local projects. This improvement in world buying power implies that, so far as foreign markets are concerned, the coming year is likely to witness continued growth in demand for Canadian products.

UNITED STATES—The prompt action of the President of the United States in the recent crisis in securing the co-operation of the National and State Governments in a programme of general construction proved effective in allaying the fears of the public, and convinced them of the feasibilty of maintaining business at normal levels. By going further and securing the active co-operation of industrial leadership throughout the country, President Hoover has established the practicability of mobilizing the nation to secure stability. The success of this movement was due to leadership that understood the customs and psychology of business.

There is no question but that Canada should profit by this example. It is essentially a British tradition that capable and successful leaders from all lines of industry should advise and assist the government when their services are required. It would be to the advantage of the country to establish a non-partisan advisory council composed of men of outstanding ability, representative of industry, agriculture and labour. This council would bring about a close rapprochement between government, industry, agriculture and labour that would assist the formulation and execution of effective measures for the maintenance of that equilibrium which would ensure stable prosperity.

It is appropriate in this connection to mention the quick response of the Canadian railroads in announcing substantial construction programmes for the coming year. These announcements were a notable contribution to the re-establishment of public confidence in business prospects. In this same connection it is also appropriate to commend the course of the Premiers of Quebec and Ontario in their efforts to assist the re-establization of the paper industry. It is not consistent with the industrial welfare of the country to permit the continuance of the chaotic situation in the newsprint industry. It is intolerable that our forests should be exploited in such a manner as to bring a direct loss to that industry and to the nation. I have frequently reiterated my belief in conservation. Our forests are being depleted in an appalling manner. A vigorous programme of re-forestation should constitute an essential part of our national and provincial policy, but it is inconsistent to spend money to preserve forests if forest products are to be sold at a loss.

Again and again I have mentioned the lack of balance in our trade with the United States. In the past twelve months our imports from that country had a value of 898 million dollars, and our exports to the United States had a value of 547 million dollars. The news from Washington indicates that the tariff measures now under consideration are designed with a view to assisting home industry and agriculture rather than with the aim of fostering trade relationships with other countries. Since this tariff is a matter for consideration and decision within the United States, Canada and other countries perforce must govern themselves accordingly. In these circumstances, it seems to me that a business council of the kind mentioned above would suggest measures that would stimulate trade relationships with countries who are willing to buy agricultural and other products from Canada and advise measures that would promote the growth of Canadian industries manufacturing items that we now buy from the United States.

## SUMMARY

In most lines, business has been conducted with prudence and conservatism. The conditions which precede depressions are not present. The production and consumption of electric energy, an excellent index of industrial activity, has doubled since 1924. There are no market factors which would seem to foreshadow any substantial decline in the profits derived from the products of the mines, and I am expecting continued expansion in that industry during the coming year. It is never possible to forecast the crops, but in the future, as in the past, we may expect a normal number of good years in agriculture. Projects now under consideration give promise of a substantial programme of construction during the coming year. With more normal conditions of credit there is basis for hope that by next fall the volume of construction will compare not unfavourably with the record levels attained in 1929. There is no part of the country where buying power has been sufficiently reduced so that the volume of trade need be seriously curtailed. Although there may be some recession from the recent high levels of maximum activity in industry and trade, there should be no doubt that the prospects favour a continuance of that balanced expansion which has characterized our recent prosperity.

## VICE-PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

Mr. C. E. Neill, Vice-President and Managing Director, in seconding the motion for the adoption of the Directors' Report said:—

The President has spoken of the appointment of Mr. Wilson to the position of General Manager of the bank in July last. During my entire term as General Manager, Mr. Wilson and I have been closely associated, and no one has had a better opportunity than I to determine his qualifications for the highest executive position in the bank. I am convinced that he has the ability and experience necessary to conduct successfully the affairs of this great bank, and in making the appointment the Directors could not have made a wiser selection. Moreover, he holds the respect and affection of the entire staff, which means the loyal service essential to our success.

The continued growth and success of the bank primarily depends upon the prosperity of the trade and industry of the country. It is in trade rather than in the great manufacturing industries where there is a definite threat of a recession during the coming year. Therefore, it is in the field of trade that definite constructive measures are likely to prove most helpful.

As a definite movement in the direction of trade expansion let Canada become known as the country where the tourist from the United States may purchase distinctive articles of merchandise at lower prices than are feasible in a country of prohibitive tariffs. The geographic location of the United States has given Canada an opportunity to develop the art of skilled merchandising in a manner that does not exist on a similar scale in other countries.

It is conceded that tourists from the United States spent about one hundred million dollars in Switzerland, one hundred and fifty million dollars in Italy, and about two hundred and fifty million dollars in France during 1929. In France, where it is the tradition to buy luxuries, wearing apparel, and art products, the annual value of the tourist trade is greater than in any other country in Europe. The French Government has decided to appropriate more than one million dollars per annum for advertising the attractions of the country to the American tourist trade. In Germany, the government appropriation for the same purpose is substantially larger than in France. These appropriations constitute tangible evidence of governmental recognition of receipts from tourists as important items in their national welfare.

## CANADA HOLDS FIRST PLACE

With due recognition of the importance of the tourist trade in Europe, it must be conceded that Canada holds first place among the playgrounds of the world. The scenic beauty of the Canadian Rockies, the lakes and rivers of Central Canada, the historic landmarks and traditions of Quebec, and the summer resorts of the Maritime Provinces, are attracting approximately fifteen million visitors a year. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has estimated that these visitors spent two hundred and fifty million dollars in the country in 1928, and in 1929 the total must have been close to three hundred million dollars. It is estimated that only about sixty million dollars of this sum, or less than four dollars per capita, was spent for goods which were taken from the country.

## UNPARALLELED OPPORTUNITY FOR TRADE

This great annual migration presents an unparalleled opportunity for increasing our trade. As yet there has been no concerted effort to build the tradition that there are purchases which can be made in Canada more advantageously than in the United States. It is estimated that in France, the amount of sale to each visitor averages about $750. If we could make purchasing in Canada sufficiently attractive so that the average value of the merchandise taken out of the country by each visitor amounted to only one-tenth of this sum, it would make a difference of more than one billion dollars a year in our trade.

This is a subject worthy of concerted effort by the National and Provincial Governments, Boards of Trade and Tourist Bureaus throughout the country. If individual European countries who receive only two or three hundred thousand visitors a year can afford to spend one to five million dollars in national advertising, the situation in Canada would justify an advertising budget much in excess of that amount.

In order to create a general interest in buying in Canada, there should be articles in many lines of merchandise that could be bought at as low a price in Canada as in any other country. When visitors return to the United States and show their friends the bargains which they purchased in Canada, they will help to create the tradition that such purchasing is an essential part of a trip to Canada. The opportunity to buy in Canada will become an additional inducement which will serve to attract an increasing number of visitors.

There is a strong sentiment in Canada in favour of the promotion of Empire trade, where such trade does not hamper the normal expansion of Canadian industry. The tourist trade of Canada might well afford an outlet for a large volume of British goods of kinds not now produced within the Dominion. The use of items of British origin as leaders should constitute a means for increasing the sale of allied Canadian products.

## LARGE-SCALE ADVERTISING NEEDED

It will require large-scale advertising to make visitors from the United States realize that numerous items which are now or may in the near future be placed on the free list in Canada, can be bought in this country at prices substantially below those which they have to pay in their own country. Where manufacturers and merchants can agree among themselves to such a policy, they might ask the government to place certain specific articles of foreign origin on the free list with a view to using such items as leaders in the promotion of the sale of allied classes of goods of Canadian manufacture.

In instances where goods of a similar class are not manufactured in the country, certain articles can be placed on the free list with the deliberate purpose of increasing the volume of Canadian trade. The power to admit foreign goods of this character to this market should give the government greater bargaining power with other governments. When foreign producers realize the extent of this new market in Canada, they may well agree to reasonable preferences on Canadian products in return for the opportunity of displaying their goods to fifteen million visitors from the United States.

In the past, the Canadian manufacturer has had to contend with small volume as a handicap in his production costs. In a number of industries far-sighted co-operation with merchants along these lines might bring about a volume of sales which would compare favourably with the volume attained in similar lines in Europe. In many European countries there are a surprisingly large number of workers employed in the production of souvenirs that visitors take back as presents to their friends. This project opens up the possibility of employment for skilled artisans and hand-workers in Canada.

As a natural prelude to the movement to increase buying in Canada, there should be a concerted effort to build more adequate hotels and hostelries for tourist accommodation. The hotels in our large cities and in the better known resorts are excellent. In small towns and villages the lack of adequate accommodation is deplorable. Many of the most attractive parts of this country are unknown because they have no facilities to house visitors. There should be sufficient local pride to insist upon proper accommodation for visitors. These towns and cities which are well located with reference to tourist travel can increase their wealth by making it more attractive to "Buy in Canada."

## STRONG LIQUID POSITION OF INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTIONS

The extraordinary liquid position of the great industrial institutions of Canada is the outstanding factor in the present industrial situation. During the period when speculative enthusiasm carried security prices to abnormal levels, these corporations issued a large volume of new securities. The proceeds from these flotations were not used to build up inventories and they did not find their way into the inflation of commodity prices. Throughout the past year the conduct of industry and trade has been characterized by sanity and restraint, speculation and inflation were confined to security prices. The proceeds of the new flotations were used to pay off both quick liabilities and a large proportion of bonded indebtedness, with the result that the financial structure of industry is stronger at the present time than it has ever been in the past.

In contrast with the restrained and sound judgment exercised by the corporations, individuals incurred heavy liabilities to carry stocks in the belief that the large margins which were maintained constituted sufficient protection. The fallacy of this belief has been clearly proven, and the outstanding lessons of the crisis is the grave danger involved in the contraction of heavy liabilities. There is no question but that at present levels the security markets of Canada offer sound opportunities for the discriminating investor. Despite any intermediate recession, it must be recognized that the continued expansion of Canadian industry is justified by world demand for Canadian products. While it is clear that the resources and financial position of our great corporations are such as to ensure their advantageous participation in that expansion, this does not constitute sufficient warrant to justify the individual in over-extension. This truth may be obvious to those who have passed through previous recessions, but great numbers of new investors find difficulty in maintaining a sound perspective when those around them are carried away by undue enthusiasm.

With sure confidence in the future of Canada, I have a firm belief in the new movement which is making the small investor a partner in great industrial enterprises. Widespread public participation in ownership is a constructive factor which is giving an increasing number of Canadians a direct and personal interest in the industrial development of our Country.

## GENERAL MANAGER'S ADDRESS

The General Manager, Mr. M. W. Wilson, then referred to the Annual Statement as follows:—

I should like to thank Mr. Neill for his remarks concerning my qualifications and for his cordial reference to our past association. I have a deep sense of the responsibilty that attaches to my new position, and I hope that it may be my good fortune to maintain, in some measure at least, the traditions of the high office to which I have succeeded. My predecessors in the position of General Manager have been men distinguished in the banking profession. Their record has been an inspiration to all those with whom they were associated, and their influence and personality have created an "esprit de corps" second to none. It is this loyalty of the staff, together with the support so generously given me by the President, Vice-Presidents and Directors, that I am counting upon in my efforts to serve you faithfuly and well.

The Sixtieth Annual Report and Balance Sheet for the year ending November 30, 1929, which are before you reflect another year of notable progress. The figures both of assets and profits constitute a new record for Canadian banking. Total assets of $1,001,442,741.69 are shown, being an increase of $92,046,856.98 for the year. Deposits have gained $64,620,923.13 and now stand at $772,087,768.84. The major portion of this increase has been outside Canada. Demand Deposits in Canada show an increase, but this is partly offset by a moderate reduction in Savings Deposits in Canada. This decrease is general with Canadian Banks, Savings Deposits as a whole having shown a reduction during the period under review. In passing it may be noted that for the first time in twenty years the Savings Deposits of banks in the United States have also shown a decrease. This reduction may doubtless be attributed to the withdrawal of Savings Deposits for investment in stocks and bonds, and is perhaps not unexpected in view of conditions that have prevailed during the year.

Commercial Loans in Canada have increased nearly $72,000,000, while those abroad are higher by over $2,000,000. Active business conditions in Canada, coupled with the slow export movement of grain, are accountable for the growth in our Commercial Loans, it having been our aim during the year to take care of the legitimate requirements of agricultural and commercial borrowers. Call Loans in Canada are substantially the same as a year ago, while those abroad have increased by $22,529,135.44 to $66,175,557.25. The high rates that until recently prevailed in New York attracted money from all parts of the world, and it is the investment of certain special deposits of a more or less temporary nature that more than accounts for the increase in our New York Call Loans. We have studiously refrained from restricting commercial credit in Canada to take advantage of high rates that prevailed in New York.

## LIQUID POSITION WELL MAINTAINED

The liquid position of the bank has been well maintained, liquid assets totalling $409,275,965.65. Cash on hand and in banks totals $157,632,114.82, while investments, principally Dominion, Provincial and Canadian Municipal securities, are at a new high level of $129,431,921.78. These securities are mainly short term, and provide a very satisfactory form of secondary reserve.

Profits for the year, after making full provision for Bad and Doubtful Debts, are shown at $7,145,137.35, a record figure. The growth in profits is due to the increase in capital of the bank of $5,000,000 which took place during the year, accompanied by a corresponding increase in Reserve Fund; to a larger volume of business; and to continued improvement in operating efficiency.

After paying the usual dividends and bonus to shareholders, and making the customary appropriations for Bank Premises, Pension Fund and Dominion Government taxes, there is a balance of $1,213,065.39 to be added to Profit and Loss Account, increasing the amount carried forward to $3,574,151.10.

A year ago reference was made to the opening of our new office in the Sun Life Assurance Company Building in the West End of London, and to the fact that it was proving a great convenience to clients and friends of the bank visiting the other side. You will be interested to know that already it has been necessary to make arrangements for enlarged space in this building.

In November our Paris Branch moved into our new building, 3 Rue Scribe. The new office is proving entirely satisfactory, and will enable us the better to take care of our growing business in that important centre.

Last month the contract was let for the erection of our new main office building in Vancouver, where increased accommodation is so urgently required. It is expected that the new building will be ready for occupation early in 1931.

The past year has not been without its difficulties. Money has been tight, and the stock market panic in October and November—the like of which the modern world has never seen—created acute and unusual problems. I am happy to say that our experience with our Call Loans was entirely satisfactory. Marginal demands were promptly met, and due to the fact that this department of our business had been receiving special attention for some time past, we did not experience any difficulty in keeping our loans in good order. Furthermore, it may be pertinent to report that we are not carrying any so-called undigested securities.

The growth of our business in all departments has been most gratifying, and I think the bank has maintained its reputation of taking care of the legitimate requirements of its customers during a difficult period.

This is the sixtieth year since the establishment of The Royal Bank of Canada. During these sixty years the expansion of Canadian production and internal and external trade has surpassed the most optimistic expectations. There is no institution that has been more closely identified with this development than The Royal Bank, and none more keenly interested in the success of business in every part of Canada. The views just expressed by the President justify confidence in the continued increase in world demand for Canadian products. In the future, as in the past, the continued growth of the bank will be dependent upon the welfare of the agriculture, industry, and trade of Canada.

## RESOLUTIONS

A resolution was passed authorizing an increase in the number of Directors from twenty-seven to thirty.

A resolution was also passed authorizing an increase in the capital stock of the Bank from forty million dollars to fifty million dollars.

## BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The following were elected Directors for the ensuing year:—Sir Herbert S. Holt, K.B., E. L. Pease, C. E. Neill, D. K. Elliott, Hugh Paton, A. J. Brown, K.C., W. J. Sheppard, C. S. Wilcox, A. E. Dyment, G. H. Duggan, C. C. Blackadar, John T. Ross, W. H. McWilliams, Capt. Wm. Robinson, A. McTavish Campbell, Robert Adair, Hon. William A. Black, M.P., C. B. McNaught, G. MacGregor Mitchell, R. T. Riley, Stephen Haas, John H. Price, W. H. Malkin, Julian C. Smith, Archibald Fraser, W. J. Blake Wilson, Sir Henry W. Thornton, K.B.E.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors Sir Herbert Holt was re-elected President and Mr. E. L. Pease and Mr. C. E. Neill Vice-Presidents for the ensuing year.

# *Wabasso Makes Gains In First Half of Year*

**From Our Own Correspondent**

MONTREAL.—Though no official figures have been published, it is said that earnings of Wabasso Cotton Company for the first six months of the current fiscal year have shown improvement over the same period a year ago. The company is getting into its stride in the production and merchandising of its Celanese weaves and it is thought that it will be able to show a definite betterment in results for the twelve months ended June 30.

At present plant operations are curtailed in common with all other cotton manufacturers, nevertheless they are being conducted on a fairly satisfactory basis. There is a seasonal slackness in deliveries at the moment, while the company feels the effect of hand to mouth buying which is prevalent in the industry.

However, Wabasso has its major difficulties behind it and has freed itself from the menacing situation with which it was confronted about twelve months ago. The popularity of rayon weaves and the trend of fashion towards longer skirts makes for greater consumption of material and works in favor of the company. Though the market for fine white cottons has dwindled to small proportions, Wabasso has switched its output to conform with the prevailing demand.

Wabasso passed the dividend on its common stock in 1928, and though resumption of payments is still remote, the company is gradually strengthening its position. There is still room for improvement in the situation surrounding the cotton textile industry as a whole, but any betterment should be reflected in the operations of Wabasso Cottons.

## BEL. CORTICELLI PAYS QUARTERLY DIVIDEND

### New Policy Does Not Involve Higher Distribution on Common

**From Our Own Correspondent**

MONTREAL.—Alteration in the dividend rate of Belding-Corticelli, Limited, does not involve any change in the distribution on the common. The company is merely paying quarterly dividends on its common stock instead of semi-annual payments.

Last year two distributions of 3½ per cent were made on February 1 and August 1, making a total of 7 per cent in all. The current dividend is at the rate of 1¾ per cent quarterly, payable February 1.

It is possible, however, that some consideration may be given to increasing the distribution on the common in the next year or two. The dividend has been raised steadily since the initial payment of 2 per cent was made in 1923. A payment of 4 per cent was made in 1924, 5 per cent in 1925, 6 per cent in the next two years and 7 per cent in 1928 and 1929.

**Net Earnings Increase**

Net earnings for the twelve months ended November 30, 1928 amounted to $357,348, constituting a record. Though no figures have been published for the year just passed, it is thought that earnings have remained at approximately the same level as in the previous year. In 1928, earnings per share totalled $14.93 after liberal write-offs.

With the scope of silk products expanding due to the trend of fashions, Belding-Corticelli has made steady progress in earnings. During the past four years, the company has built up a valuable asset in its production of silk hosiery. In August, 1925, it acquired the Hosiery Corporation of Canada, transferring the machinery and stock of this company to the Montreal plant. By this means, another outlet was provided for silk thread manufactured by the company, while hosiery sales have played an increasing part in total profits.

A significant item in the financial statement of the company is the deduction of the annual sinking fund requirements on its bond issue from its income figures. This factor places shareholders in a stronger position than is actually revealed in the income accounts or the balance sheets.

Funded debt now comprises about $260,477, 5 per cent, first mortgage bonds. This issue matures in 1936, after which date the preferred shares totalling $865,300 and the common stock amounting to $749,500 will be the sole charge against the property.

## Appointments Announced in C.N. Freight Traffic

**From Our Own Correspondent**

MONTREAL. — Appointment in the freight traffic department, Canadian National Railways, has been announced by R. W. Long, general freight traffic manager, as follows:

G. R. Fairhead, formerly division freight agent, Hamilton, to be general freight agent, Montreal; S. P. Nelson, hitherto division freight and district passenger agent, North Bay, to be division freight agent, Hamilton; F. J. Stock, hitherto district freight agent, Toronto, to be division freight agent and district passenger agent, North Bay, Ontario. G. Smith, formerly travelling freight agent, Toronto, to be district freight agent, Toronto. Appointments are effective immediately.

## Montreal Harbor Commission Will Undertake Winter Work

**From Our Own Correspondent**

MONTREAL. — Due to the lack of work involved in the season of navigation by the decrease in grain handled, the Montreal Harbor Commission has decided to undertake a programme of winter work. It will involve an expenditure of $300,000, consisting of maintenance repairs; the grain elevator system, $50,000; installation of grain loading equipment on Alexander Pier and berth No. 2 similar to grain shiploaders installed on King Edward Pier last year, $150,000; and the installation of an additional conveyor belt in the grain conveyor galleries at the outer end of the three main piers, $150,000.

**Immigration Official**

R. C. BOSWORTH.
recently appointed Superintendent of Colonization, Department of Immigration and Colonization, Canadian Pacific Railway, with headquarters at Winnipeg.

## G.T.R. HOLDERS DECIDE TO APPLY TO PRIVY COUNCIL

### British Government Refuses to Intervene in Claim

The case of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada junior stockholders, whose stocks passed to the Canadian Government without compensation, is to be put before the Privy Council.

This is announced in the sixth annual report of Grand Trunk Junior Stocks, which was formed by the stockholders for the purpose of pressing their claims.

The report states that the United Kingdom Government has declined to intervene with the Canadian Government in the matter.

The directors have therefore decided to apply by petition to the Privy Council for:

(1) Special leave to appeal against the Dominion Governor-General to grant a fiat to enable proceedings to be instituted against the Crown in Canada, and/or

(2) The case to be referred to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the United Kingdom for determination.

## MANY CONVENTIONS COME TO MONTREAL

### Goodly List Lined Up for Coming Twelve Months

MONTREAL.—Montreal continues to be one of most popular centres on continent for holding of conventions. The city appeals to all tastes. Last year 103 conventions, which brought 25,000 people, were held here. The tours and excursions brought 30,000, making a total of 55,000 during 1929, exclusive of individual tourists.

For the current year, the Montreal Tourist and Convention Bureau looks forward to light traffic during the spring months, heavier in May, and with excellent prospects for autumn.

**Many Meetings Secured**

The following is the list of conventions secured for 1930:

January 13-19 — International Fur Workers' Union.
January 18-25—Montreal Motor Show, Montreal Stadium.
January 23-24—Canadian Fraternal Association.
January 23-25 — Timken Detroit Co., 100-400 Clark Ave., Detroit.
January 23-25 — Canadian Industrial Traffic Club.
January 31—Can. Pulp and Paper Association. American Legion Dept. of Canada.
February 22—Purpose Club of Portland, Me., K. of C.
February 21-22 — Royal Architectural Institute of Canada.
April 22—Royal Arcanum Lodge Council.
April 9-10—Imperial Order Daughters of Empire, Natl. Chapter. Canadian Army Service Corps. Travellers Insurance Co. Proprietary Association of America. Rotary Club 28th District.
May 17-21—Jewish National Workers' Alliance of America.
May 21—Independent Order of Oddfellows Grand Lodge.
May 21—Rebecca Assembly.
May 30—Bruner Manufacturing Company of Utica, N.Y.
Confectioners, Biscuit and Chocolate Industries.
June 3—Medinah Temple Shriners of Chicago.
Canadian Authors' Association.
June 13-14—Syria Temple Pittsburgh Shriners.
June 17—Canadian Order of Foresters.
June 26-28—Society for the Promotion of Engineering.
July 14—International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen and Oilers.
July 15—National Council of Native Sons of Canada.
August 18-22—Philadelphia Life Insurance Co.
September—Federated Women's Institute of Canada. Affiliated Better Business Bureaux.
September 8—Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers, International Union of America. Women's Christian Temperance Union.
September 11-13—U. S. Fisheries Association.
Middle Atlantic Fisheries.
Eastern Long Island Fisheries Association.
Southern Fisheries Association.
Canadian Fisheries Association.
October 18 — National Association of Credit Men, Eastern Division.
December — National Association of Baseball League.
Alpha Delta Phi National College Fraternity.
Pi Lambda Phi Fraternity.

## WOOD, GUNDY & CO. ADD NEW DIRECTORS

### Board Membership Increased by Eight — A. W. Scripture Resigns

Eight new directors have been added to the board of Wood, Gundy and Company, Ltd., it is announced. A. W. Scripture has resigned from the directorate.

G. H. Wood and J. H. Gundy continue as chairman and president of the company respectively, while W. N. McIlwraith and Gordon T. Finch continue as vice-presidents. The new directors are T. R. Harrison, who has been associated with the firm in London for several years! W. P. Scott. Arthur Dymond and A. D. Cobban of the Toronto organization; J. D. McTaggart and A. D. Emory of Montreal; and H. W. Lofft, who has been vice-president and manager of Wood, Gundy and Company, Inc., of New York.

The resignation of Mr. Scripture is due to ill-health, his physicians having advised him to give up active business for an indefinite period. He was with the firm for 23 years.

## CANADA FOUNDRIES SLOWS OPERATIONS IN HEAVY DIVISION

### But Drop Forge Units Are Busy on Substantial Orders

**From Our Own Correspondent**

MONTREAL. — While the high rate of earnings which prevailed for the first half of last year has not been fully maintained, it is understood that Canada Foundries and Forgings will show earnings well in excess of those of the previous year when the annual report for 1929 is published. A slowing up in the heavy forgings plant lowered the general rate of operations for a month or two before the close of the year, but it is not thought that this situation will continue for long.

In the meantime the drop forge units at Welland are working at capacity with a substantial volume of orders on hand, while further contracts may be anticipated when the Canadian Pacific makes known its requirements for equipment in 1930.

In addition, it is said that the James Smart plant in Brockville is pursuing an even course and is showing consistent results. This company has been in operation for 70 years and is a steady revenue producer. During the past two years the company has expanded its export trade and has widened the market for its products.

**Outlook is Satisfactory**

Outlook for Canada Foundries and Forgings for the current year appears to be satisfactory. Though equipment orders will not attain the proportions which they did last year, nevertheless there has been a greater than average exepnditure, and Canada Foundries will feel the benefit of this situation in 1930.

In 1928, net earnings amounted to $161,889, which was the equivalent to $2.90 a share on the A stock of which there are 38,400 shares outstanding. These shares are entitled to a dividend of $1.50 a share before a dividend is paid on the B shares, of which there are issued 9,600 shares.

This distribution of $1.50 annually is now made on the A stock and the action of the B stock, which sold up to 32 last year, appears to discount the possibility of some payment being made on the junior shares.

No figures have as yet been published covering operations for 1929, but it is known that there will remain a substantial portion of profits applicable to the B stock after all deductions have been made from net earnings.

## Simon Company Makes Record In 1929 Sales

**From Our Own Correspondent**

MONTREAL.—Sales of Simon and Sons during 1929 attained record proportions and it is thought that earnings will show a proportionate gain over those of the previous year. During 1928 the company sold about 19,500,000 cigars and output during the next few years should reach the capacity of the plant, which is approximately 25,000,000 cigars annually.

The company has new merchandising and sales plans under consideration for 1930, while benefits from the acquisition of Thomas Harkness & Sons, which was purchased for cash during 1929, should be more fully reflected during the current year.

The annual report of Simon and Sons should make its appearance shortly and though no official figures have been published, it is said that earnings will show satisfactory gains. In 1928 the fiscal period covered but nine months' operations, but in that time earnings were equivalent to over $3 a share on the common stock.

It is expected that the balance sheet will show further improvements with an appreciable decrease in the amount of preferred shares outstanding. At December 31, 1928, there was $850,000 of this stock outstanding but since then it is said that the company has bought back the shares until now it has retired about 33 per cent of the original $1,000,000.

At present a distribution of $2 a share per annum is made on the common stock and consideration will probably be given to increasing this dividend during the current year.

## PACIFIC (COYLE) CO. BUYS WINDJAMMERS

### May Use Famous Steel Barques as Towing Barges

Pacific (Coyle) Navigation Company is reported to have purchased from the Robert Dollar Steamship Company, three steel sailing ships, the Mae, James and William Dollar. These vessels, all three built on the Clyde, were among the fleet purchased by Robert Dollar at the close of the war. They were at the time all of German registry and were parcelled out to the Allies as spoils of war in 1919.

The oldest of the three, the Mae Dollar, is of a gross tonnage of 3,537 and was built in 1892. The James Dollar, having a tonnage of 3,014, was built in 1901 and the William Dollar is the youngest of the fleet, having been launched in 1902. Her gross tonnage is 3,239. The deadweight capacity of all three is around 5,000 tons. The vessels are barque-rigged fourmasters. They were fast sailers in their day.

The ships were operated on the Pacific Ocean for a few years after the war by the Dollar Company, but their greatest name and fame was made in their earlier days. For a number of years past they have been laid up in Seattle or San Francisco most of the time. It is not known just what use their new owners will put the vessels to, but it is believed that they will be used as towing barges. The James Dollar, for instance, with all the labor-saving devices known, has to have a crew of 35 to handle her sails. It is not in speed alone that the steamer excels.

## James MacLaren Company Will Get Fixed Assessment

**From Our Own Correspondent**

MONTREAL. — The provincial government is being asked to approve of a fixed assessment of $200,000 on the properties of the James MacLaren Company, in the village of Masson. The new assessment will remain in force for a period of 20 years. The School Commissioners of Notre Dame des Neiges de Masson are also asking approval of an assessment on the same properties for school purposes.

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# WEALTH INCREASED IN SOUTH ALBERTA DURING PAST YEAR

## Entire District Reports Record Prosperity Despite Small Crop

South Alberta was more prosperous in 1929 than it has been since the agricultural boom years during the Great War, according to a survey conducted by the Lethbridge Herald.

Wealth production in the district touched a new high last year despite the smaller crop. The livestock industry was found to be established on a firm basis, and, although there were some small losses shown in bank clearings, customs and postal returns, land office and building figures were higher and Lethbridge building hit a new post-war peak.

All talk of unemployment, stock market crashes, dry weather and slowing up of business had no effect on the wealth production of South Alberta in the opinion of Lethbridge Herald writers. "The year 1928 brought the district its largest volume of grain production. More than 46,000,000 bushels of grain of all kinds were shipped besides what was used on the farms for feed and seed. But, though the 1929 crop was smaller in volume, the better grades and the better all round prices have put the wealth resulting therefrom over the 1928 figures by about half a million dollars, thus effectively doing away with the argument that out field returns were lower in the year just closed. The actual marketing figures at this date show that farmers have delivered 33,000,000 bushels of all grains to the elevators from the 1929 crop as against 37,000,000 bushels at the end of 1928

Wealth from livestock production on the farms and ranches increased due to the strengthening market. Sheep and wool prices were off about 25 per cent, but the products show an increase in value for the area because of the increase in the number of farm flocks. With mechanical power steadily displacing horses on the farms of the Province more attention is being given to breeding hogs and cattle, whose prices have been "fairly satisfactory" in spite of increasing numbers being marketed.

Similar conditions are found in poultry activities. There is more poultry on the farms than ever before, but the prices have been weaker.

Dairy products show a decrease for the whole area, although maintaining previous years' exceptionally high records in some parts.

Vegetable crops generally were more valuable than usual and show an increase of half a million dollars. The potato farmer is the wealthiest man in Southern Alberta this year, many irrigation farmers having received between $150 and $200 an acre return on their potato land due to the potato famine over the Prairie Provinces.

Coal mining in the Lethbridge, Taber and Crow's Nest Pass fields showed an increase of 172,000 tons for the first eleven months of 1929. The Crow's Nest Pass mines increased production by more than 200,000 tons, but the other areas showed a decrease of about 65,000 tons.

Correspondents of the Lethbridge Herald in the larger centres of Southern Alberta report general progress.

At Granum the local bank reports a repayment of loans 33 per cent in excess of the previous year, and tax receipts there were 85 per cent up to Christmas.

Vulcan reports extensive building.

Stavely, like other districts, reports a marked trend towards power farming.

Cardston foresees an oil boom in 1930, with half a dozen companies reported as planning to enter that field.

Magrath has extensive construction work under way.

Raymond has seen its largest beet sugar campaign, and building has increased.

Coutts sees coming prosperity as the result of a commercial oil strike in the Red Coulee field west of the town.

Taber has added two new industries during the year, honey and oil. The oil venture is financed by British capital and if a strike is made it is expected that extensive development will be undertaken.

## W. Kootenay Power Scheme Has Priority on Pend 'Oreille

**From Our Own Correspondent**

MONTREAL. — British Columbia's Provincial Water Board is not putting any obstacles in the way of the West Kootenay Power and Light Company's 350,000 horsepower development on the Pend Oreille river. The Reeves-MacDonald Mining Company has applied for authority to proceed with a $2,000,000 power development on the same river, but the board reserved its decision until West Kootenay had filed plans for undertaking utilization of the same waters.

The Water Control Board takes the position that the West Kootenay Company has prior rights to the river by virtue of its application for Pend Oreille power concessions filed some time ago. The West Kootenay Company, under the terms of the arrangement reached, will not be required to file its plans until August 31.

An exception to this ruling would be made, said the chairman of the board, if the West Kootenay Power Company filed plans for a scheme which did not include that part of the river intended for the dam project by the Reeves-MacDonald interests.

## Montreal Island Starts Fifth Unit

**From Our Own Correspondent**

MONTREAL.—Montreal Island Power Company will bring another unit into operation before the end of this month, making five in all, and increasing capacity from 48,000 to 60,000 horse power. The sixth unit is installed, but is not ready for operation.

According to present plans it is proposed to have an ultimate installation of 10 units, which will give the plant an output of 120,000 horsepower. All of the output has been contracted for by the Montreal Light, Heat and Power Consolidated as it comes into service.

It will be recalled that Montreal Island Power was established in 1928 to develop a hydro power site on the Back River. Completion was delayed temporarily owing to the washing out of part of the dam during the high spring floods of 1929. Repairs were quickly made, and the first unit brought into operation last December and power distributed over Montreal Power's transmission line.

# WILL NOT DEEPEN BRITISH DOMINION; MAKE PRODUCER

## Commonwealth's Turner Well May Also Become Commercial Hole

**From Our Own Correspondent**

CALGARY.—British Dominion 2, which has been on a production test for the past ten days, is maintaining its output of over 100 barrels per day. As long as the cold weather continues it will not be deepened, and there is every possibility that it will be put on permanent production from its present level. It is now 113 feet in the limestone. The company will drill number 3 well shortly.

Commonwealth's Turner Valley well is expected to be a small commercial producer. It will be put on a separator for a test shortly from the Dalhousie sands. On account of the hole being crooked at the bottom, it was decided not to proceed to the limestone for the present.

Mercury 3, which like Commonwealth, is in the Dalhousie sands, will soon be on a production test. A swab is to be used to clear the mud from the hole. At Calmont 1, where rotary equipment is being installed, drilling operations will be resumed in the lime within the next few days.

**Model Nears Lime**

Model, at 5,600 feet, is apparently within 100 feet of the limestone. This well would prove an important area, and is being watched with considerable interest. At Richfield, deepest well in Waite Valley, drilling will be resumed this week-end with the rig that replaces the outfit burned last month. It is at a depth of 3,700 feet. A distance of approximately 200 feet in the Dakotas. Gibraltar, the next deepest well in that field, is down approximately 975 feet. There is every possibilty that conditions in Waite Valley will be an important factor on the oil stock market by spring. Innerfold, which started drilling in the Dakotas, is in The Kootenays, below the 2,500-ft. level

Western Alberta, alongside the Prince of Wales' ranch on the Sinclair structure, is down 2,950 feet. It had nice showings of gas and oil at 2,920 feet. An analysis of samples reveals that this well is definitely some distance in the Fernie shales. As there is apparently an absence of folding at this point, a test of the limestone should prove very interesting.

Elbow at 3,050 feet is believed to be immediately on top of the Kootenay formation.

**Orders New Locomotives**

New and improved locomotives for fast passenger and freight coaches of advanced design and construction; steel freight cars and other equipment were included in Canadian Pacific orders during 1929, which came to a total of $44,238,000.

## Wainwright-Ribstone Drilling Report

**WAINWRIGHT OIL FIELD**

January 10, 1930

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Admiral Oil No. 1 | 16-36-44-7w4 | 2695 | Standard equipment in place. |
| Baldwin Oil & Ref'g Co. | NE-35-49-10w4 | .... | Location. |
| Beaument No. 1 | 10-10-45-7w4 | 2183 | Producer, placing pump equipment. |
| Beaument No. 2 | 16-30-45-7w4 | 686 | Drilling suspended till April 1. |
| Bethwain No. 1 | 13- 6-45-6w4 | 2485 | Waiting cable tool equipment. |
| Bethwain No. 2 | 1-4-45-6w4 | 2168 | Drilling and coring. |
| Blair & Stevens (Baxter) | 12-45-7w4 | .... | Derrick. |
| British Wainwright | 13-20-46-6w4 | 2246 | Cemented back. |
| Daugherty Petroleums | 4-28-44-6w4 | .... | Derrick and camp complete. |
| Duluth Syndicate No. 1 | 3-29-48-10w4 | 2020 | Estimated 40 million feet gas. |
| Edalta No. 1 | 15-19-45-6w4 | 2183 | In abeyance; getting cable rig. |
| Edmonton-Wainwright | 4-29-45-6w4 | 2275 | Producing. |
| Fabyan Petroleums No. 1 | 8-24-45-8w4 | 1838 | In abeyance. |
| Fabyan Petroleums No. 2 | 16-18-45-7w4 | 2830 | Very heavy gas flow; oil. |
| Fabyan Petroleums No. 3 | 16-18-45-7w4 | .... | Derrick complete. |
| Grenadier Oils | 10-30-45-7w4 | .... | Location. |
| Hargal No. 1 | 13- 2-45-7w4 | .... | Location; some material on ground |
| Hargal B.P. No. 1 | 11-36-45-6w4 | 2058 | Abandoned. |
| Hargal B.P. No.3-B | 4-29-45-6w4 | 2259 | Producing. |
| Hargal B. P. No. 4 | 13-20-45-6w4 | 2075 | Deepening. |
| Lloyd's Petroleums | 12- 6-45-6w4 | .... | In abeyance; equipment in place. |
| Maple Leaf No. 1 | 1-24-45-8w4 | 1770 | Comm. gasser to town of Wainwright. |
| Maple Leaf No. 2 | 1-24-45-8w4 | 1780 | Comm. gasser to town of Wainwright. |
| Mid-Canada | 7-13-45-7w4 | .... | Derrick. |
| National Explorations | 1-30-45-6w4 | .... | Gas; well cemented. |
| Onalto No. 1 | 8-20-45-6w4 | 1360 | Drilling. |
| Oil Selections | 13- 2-46-7w4 | .... | In abeyance. |
| Palmer Oils | 14-18-44-2w4 | .... | Derrick erected. |
| Peninsular Petroleums | 16-30-45-6w4 | .... | Ready to operate. |
| Sasko-Wainwright No. 1 | 1-19-45-6w4 | 2248 | Producing. |
| Sasko-Wainwright No. 2 | 1-19-45-6w4 | .... | Derrick complete. |
| Senator Oil & G. Dev. Co. | E½-23-44-6w4 | .... | Derrick and camp complete. |
| Senior Oils | 13-45-7w4 | .... | Location. |
| Sussex Oils Ltd. | -29-48-10w4 | .... | Location. |
| Toralto Dome No. 1 | 7-31-45-6w4 | 2275 | In abeyance. |
| Toralto Dome No. 2 | 5-18-44-6w4 | .... | Rotary derrick erected. |
| Wainwell No. 1 | 9-36-44-7w4 | 2072 | In abeyance. |
| Wainwell No. 2 | 15-36-44-7w4 | 2038 | Gas. |
| Wainwell No. 3 | 9-36-44-7w4 | 2072 | May be deepened. |
| Wainwell No. 4 | 15-36-44-7w4 | 2051 | Producer. |
| Wainwright Petroleums | 6-30-45-6w4 | 2246 | Arranging cable tools. |
| Wainwright West No. 1 | 2 -1-45-7w4 | .... | Derrick material on ground. |
| Weymarn Petroleums | 14-12-47-5w4 | .... | Running structure test equipment. |

**RIBSTONE STRUCTURE**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Meridian (Adv. No. 3) | 3-16-45-1w4 | 1830 | Pumping crude oil. |
| Meridian No. 2 | 1-16-45-1w4 | 1780 | Drilling. |
| Glenbow Oils | 1-24-44-2w4 | .... | Location. |
| Imperial Oil No. 1 | - 5-45-1w4 | 2409 | Abandoned. |
| Imperial No. 2 | 16-45-1w4 | 1590 | Drilling by meridian. |
| London Ribstone No. 1 | 14-10-45-3w4 | 2435 | Oil and gas not comm. quantity. |
| London Ribstone No. 2 | 5-22-43-3w4 | 1900 | In abeyance for winter months. |
| Oil Producers | 14-44-1-w4 | .... | Location. |
| Oxville | 14-14-45-2w4 | 1790 | Oil and gas showings, drilling. |
| Pinnacle No. 1 | 12-30-45-1w4 | .... | Location. |
| Ribstone No. 1 | 1- 1-46-1w4 | 2056 | Abandoned. |
| Ribstone No. 2 | 5-25-46-1w4 | 3230 | In abeyance. |
| Ribstone Wainwright | 20-43-2w4 | .... | Location. |
| Citizens Oil & Gas Co. | 14-41-24-w4 | 2090 | In abeyance. |

# PLAN RAIL LINK BETWEEN DENVER AND HUDSON BAY

## U.S. Promoter Projects Line Between Canadian and U.S. Points

**From Our Own Correspondent**

WASHINGTON. — Proposals of the Wyoming Montana railway to operate a new road connecting Denver with Miles City, Mont., and later with the C.N.R. branch line at Radville, Sask., and Hudson Bay do not depend upon the success of the new line to the Bay, Hugh L. Kirby, president of the corporation seeking authority to construct and operate the new line, stated to The Financial Post.

Instead, he said, the road will maintain itself through carrying traffic along the north and south route between Canada and the United States, as well as by some local traffic taking advantage of the shorter distances and cheaper rates that are expected to be offered.

The proposed railway would make it possible for Regina and Calgary to get their crude at lower freight costs, according to Mr. Kirby.

**Thornton Said to Agree**

Sir Henry Thornton, president of the C.N.R., has agreed to recommend to the Board of Railway Commissioners the construction of those sections of line necessary to connect the line at Radville with the Hudson Bay line, and he has consented to enter into a traffic agreement with the Wyoming Montana road if the latter is successful in furthering its plans, Mr. Kirby stated.

The route between Craig, Colo., and Miles City has already been surveyed and forms the basis of an application for permission to construct, before the interstate commerce commission at Washington. There is a distance of 602 miles between these points, of which 42.2 miles is in operation between Salt Creek, Wyo., and Illco, Wyo. This little stretch was built by the North and South road, now in the hands of a receiver.

Between Miles City and Radville, Sask., the route has not been surveyed but a party will go out in the spring as soon as the cold weather is over.

To connect this line with the Hudson Bay route would necessitate construction by the C.N.R. of track between Radville and Weyburn, Sask., thence to Sturgis, Sask., and on to Hudson Bay junction.

**Connect With Western States**

Such a line as that proposed by the Wyoming Montana road would give the Canadian West a direct connection with the corresponding section of the United States. Over the Denver & Salt Lake road the proposed line would be taken into the metropolis of the Mountain states. There it would hook up with the stub lines of the Sante Fe and Rock Island.

Furthermore, said Mr. Kirby, the proposed road would cross the Union Pacific at Rawlins, Wyo.; the main lines of the Northwestern and the Burlington at Casper, Wyo.; the Omaha-Billings line of the Burlington at Sheridan, Wyo., and at Miles City it would cross the Northern Pacific and the St. Paul roads.

Because most of the financing has already been arranged, according to Mr. Kirby, it is not planned to offer stocks or bonds of the new road in Canada, should authorization be granted for construction.

For the purpose of financing the line has a holding company, organized under Massachusetts law, and bearing the same name as the railroad, the Wyoming Montana company. The line from Craig to Miles City is expected to cost about $32,100,000, he said. The holding company will take $32,500,000 in bonds or has already placed it, according to Mr. Kirby. In addition, he says, buyers have been found for $30,000,000 in stock at $35 a share. The company will issue $15,000,000 in debentures, he said.

Besides financing the proposed road, the holding company has gotten some sub-bituminous and anthracite beds in territory through which the line will pass.

# IMPER. OIL DEEPENS MANY TURNER WELLS

## Eighteen Out of Twenty-Three Wells Report Progress

Good progress was made last week on many of the Turner Valley wells being drilled by Imperial Oil on a contract basis.

Southern Lowery's No. 1 well continued to show exceptionally fast going, being sunk another 320 feet to a total depth of 874 feet. This was only surpassed during the week by another beginner, Home Well No. 6, which went down 436 feet to a total depth of 1,166 feet. Of the deeper wells Sterling Pacific No. 1 was drilled farthest, going down 184 feet to a depth of 5,551.

Complete record of Imperial Oil drillings compared with that of last week follows:

| | Jan. 4 | Jan. 11 | Prog. in wk. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Royalite 7 | 4,208 | 4,208 | Nil |
| Royalite 12 | 5,419 | .... | .... |
| Royalite 14 | 3,717 | 3,745 | 28 |
| Royalite 16 | 6,000 | 6,000 | Nil |
| Royalite 19 | 4,623 | 4,623 | Nil |
| Royalite 21 | 4,872 | 4,919 | 47 |
| Royalite 23 | 5,111 | 5,217 | 106 |
| Royalite 24 | Rigging up | | |
| Sou. Lowery | 554 | 874 | 320 |
| Dalhousie 7 | 4,473 | 4,499 | 26 |
| Foothills 3 | 5,915 | 5,960 | 45 |
| Home 4 | 5,444 | 5,461 | 17 |
| Home 5 | 3,745 | 3,871 | 126 |
| Home 6 | 730 | 1,166 | 436 |
| N. W. Assoc. 2 | 2,163 | 2,319 | 156 |
| Advance 5A | 3,761 | 3,835 | 74 |
| Mayland 1 | 6,137 | 6,242 | 105 |
| Mayland 2 | 3,930 | 3,930 | Nil |
| Mayland 3 | 4,023 | 4,112 | 89 |
| Sterling Pac. 1 | 5,367 | 5,551 | 184 |
| Baltac 1 | 5,347 | 5,504 | 157 |
| Lowery Pete 1 | 4,941 | 5,056 | 115 |
| Hargal 1 | 4,730 | 4,730 | Nil |
| C. D. & P. 1 | 2,035 | 2,052 | 17 |
| N. W. C. & E. 1 | 781 | 874 | 93 |

## T. A. McInnis in Charge of Saskatchewan Publications

T. A. McInnis, Regina, has been appointed commissioner of the bureau of publications in the provincial government.

His appointment was officially announced by Hon. Howard McConnell, provincial treasurer, who administers the department. The position was made vacant some weeks ago when W. F. Kerr, the former commissioner, was dismissed, along with 400 civil servants.

Mr. Kerr was also librarian at the parliament buildings, but that position is still vacant, Mr. McInnis getting the one position only.

Mr. McInnis was born in Prince Edward Island, but came to Regina with his parents when less than a year old. He was closely associated with his father in the publication of the Standard, a daily newspaper, that was purchased and absorbed by interests that owned "The Province," another Regina daily, in 1913. The appointment, it is stated, is now effective.

**More Radios Used**

A striking increase in radio users in Canada is indicated in statistics on licenses issued in the seven months of the fiscal year to the end of October. In that period licenses taken out numbered 260,485, compared with 199,548 in the corresponding month of last year.

# Second Turbine In Production At Ghost Plant

**From Our Own Correspondent**

MONTREAL. — Calgary Power Company has brought a second unit into operation at the Ghost development bringing production up to 36,000 horsepower. The first installation of 18,000 horsepower was brought into operation in October, 1929; the site is capable of development to 64,000 horsepower.

The past year has been one of expansion and it is in the current fiscal period that earnings should reflect the additions which have been made to property. In 1928 earnings applicable to dividends amounted to $251,197, and though no figures have been published regarding earnings during the past year it is thought that they will show a good gain over the previous year's figure. Preferred and common dividend requirements now total 365,000 annually.

Calgary Power is continually widening the territory it serves, and sales of power in 1929 should show a marked increase.

Transmission lines are under construction which will enable the company to deliver power to new fields. A 66,000 volt line running across country from the Ghost River project to Innisfail is in course of erection, while another line linking the development to Edmonton is expected to be completed by March, 1930.

# FUTURE OUTLOOK IS "NOT BRIGHT" FOR UNITED GRAIN

## Directors of U. G. G. Tell Shareholders Small Crop Cannot Meet Overhead

"The outlook for the present year is not bright," directors of United Grain Growers told shareholders at the annual meeting last November.

The gloomy future of the company is forecast by last year's small crop which only amounted to about 40 per cent of that of 1928. This has a direct bearing on the operation of a large line of country elevators undertaken by the company to handle bumper crops, for while the revenue is greatly diminished through the reduction in the volume of grain to be handled, much of the expense is of a fixed character and cannot be reduced. There are, for example, interest charges, depreciation, taxes and insurance, all items of a fixed character.

In addition the smaller volume of business has faced the company with the problem of closing elevators. At scores of points it has good agents where because of crop shortage the handling has not been more than 20,000 to 25,000 bushels. At many of these places the grain was all in early, but the expense goes on for the balance of the year and there is no way to avoid it.

"Your board hope that the delegates and the shareholders generally will keep these facts in mind in the contribution they individually can make to the successful carrying on of the company's business," the annual report remarks.

On the bright side to the situation the directors hoped to see a good market and satisfactory prices. "Crops throughout the world this year have fallen away below last year's production," the report continues. "So far as world supplies are concerned this reduced production is in considerable measure compensated by the large carry-overs in Canada, United States and the Argentina. Nevertheless, it looks this year as if supply and demand will be pretty delicately balanced and there is good reason to hope that this year's crop will move to market at satisfactory prices."

Leading activities of the board of directors of United Grain Growers during the year 1928-29 as mentioned in the annual statement included the selling of nine elevators to the wheat pool and the determination not to pay any patronage dividends until the future was more secure. The directors also arranged to continue their contributions to the Canadian Council of Agriculture and to withdraw the Co-operative Union of Canada.

## Investment Banker Governors Will Hold Conclave in N.J.

**From Our Own Correspondent**

MONTREAL.—About 40 officers and governors of the Investment Bankers' Association of America, representing the largest investment centres of the United States and Canada, will attend the 68th meeting of the Board of Governors to be held at Absecon, New Jersey, January 24-26.

While this meeting will concern itself largely with matters relating to international affairs of the association, some expression designed to crystallize investment banking opinion bearing on the future of fixed interest securities is looked for.

The late stock market collapse, Investment Bankers point out, has brought about a healthier investment philosophy, which is finding expression in a renewed appreciation of safety of principal and a marked desire on the part of erstwhile prodigal investors to return to more conservative ways. Other factors interpreted optimistically are the fundamental soundness of investment banking houses, a predicated period of moderate and stable interest rates, and the continuing capacity of the general public to invest.

While no one believes that investors will shun equities in the future, belief is general that this year's investment buying will be better balanced between stocks and bonds than for some time past, and that fixed-interest securities will be readily absorbed in a volume sufficient to meet all normal requirements, provided that offerings are not forced on the market in too great a volume.

## Contracts for $560,000 Are Let by B.C. Electric

**From Our Own Correspondent**

VICTORIA. — Contracts totalling more than $560,000 have been awarded by the British Columbia Electric Railway Co. in connection with the erection of its fourth generating unit on Jordan River, 40 miles out of Victoria. More than half the amount will be spent in British Columbia and all within the British Empire.

In addition approximately $200,000 will be expended on equipment, a large proportion of this being wages. The Vancouver Engineering Works has been given the contract for fabrication of the penstock at $387,000.

The English Electric Company of Canada, Limited, has two contracts—one for the impulse wheel at $75,000 and one for the generator at $100,000 The Canadian Westinghouse will supply the transformer equipment at $50,000.

# WAINWRIGHT MAY BE GREAT FIELD BELOW 3,500 FT.

## Expect Bottom of Limestone Formation Around That Level

**From Our Own Correspondent**

WAINWRIGHT.—On account of the severe winter climate in the Wainwright field, most of the companies have suspended operations in that field until the warmer weather. Four companies have, however, continued in spite of the cold.

Bethwain No. 2 well, being drilled by Blair & Stevens on legal subdivision 9, section 4, township 45, west of the 4th meridian, was coretesting at about 2,225 feet.

Onalto No. 1 well, being drilled by J. L. Dougherty on legal subdivision 8, section 20, township 45, range 6, west of the 4th meridian was making hole at 1,260 feet.

The Sasko-Wainwright is producing 500 barrels per month from its No. 1 well and is preparing to speed in its No. 2 well.

Peninsular Petroleums is rigging up its derrick erected on legal subdivision 16, section 30, township 45, range 6, west of the 4th meridian and expects to speed in shortly.

In conversation with several of the most experienced driller in the Wainwright field, The Financial Post has ascertained that the large production sought by those companies drilling in that field will possibly be found at depths ranging from 3,500 to 4,000 feet.

In the Wainwright field, a rich oil sand is encountered at approximately 2,248 feet, from which a few wells are producing anywhere from 15 to 50 barrels per day. However, on account of the proximity of this oil strata to the salt water sands immediately below, the production of many wells has been cut off by water trouble. Below this salt water strata lies the limestone formation, the thickness of which is unknown since the deepest well in the field is that of Admiral Oils, being 300 feet in the limestone at a depth of 2,685 feet.

The hope has been expressed by several of the Wainwright drillers that the same strata of oil-bearing sands which has produced such tremendous quantities of oil in various fields in the United States, will be found below the limestone.

Geologists point out that the naphtha-laden gas encountered in the Turner Valley must be the self-refined by-product of some large body of crude oil located at greater depth, perhaps 9,000 feet. It has been impossible to drill to this depth in the Turner Valley on account of the tremendous gas pressure, and even in the absence of this gas pressure the cost of drilling to such depths would almost be prohibitive.

In the Wainwright field, however, the depths of the various strata are much shallower than in the Turner Valley, and it is thought that the bottom of the limestone would be reached at not more than 4,000 feet. Providing no prohibitive gas pressure is encountered in the limestone, the operations of any company pioneering to greater depths will be watched with keen interest.

**Saskatoon Building Grows**

Building permits in Saskatoon for the year 1929 amounted to $5,892,123 as compared with $5,756,524 in 1928.


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# Insurance for Buyer and Seller

## HAIL COMPANIES' BUSINESS BETTER FOR 1929 SEASON

### Loss Percentage for Year is Cut from 100.44 to 28.2

The courage of those hail underwriting companies who remained in the field during 1929 after a number of companies had allowed themselves to be driven out of it by the discouraging results and experience of the business in 1928 was well rewarded. Losses were cut from the 1928 ratio of 100.44 to the profitable ratio in 1929 of 28.2. While it is true that the volume of premiums fell about 50 per cent. the losses were only one-seventh of what they had been the year before.

The members of the Canadian Hail Underwriters' Association operating in the three prairie provinces, reported premiums totalling $3,709,197 for 1929 as against $7,324,114 for 1928. Losses, including adjustment expenses, totalled $1,039,479. The year before they had been $7,356,321.

**Manitoba Loss High**

Manitoba had the best record of the three provinces. The premiums in this province amounted to over $430,000 with a loss of 18.41 per cent. Losses were highest in Alberta, where premiums amounting to more than $950,000 showed a loss percentage of 49.71. In Saskatchewan, where the largest premium total, $2,319,000 was written, the loss percentage amounted to 20.84. In 1928, the loss percentage for Alberta reached the astounding figure of 128.84 per cent.

A number of companies withdrew from the prairie hail field just before the 1929 season opened and some of those companies that remained did no business in Alberta. A revision of some of the methods of placing and accepting hail insurance by the companies in the Association is also considered to have had an effect in reducing the loss percentages.

**Is Best for Years**

There has not been as low a loss percentage registered in the hail field in the past ten years, as the following table will indicate:

| Year | Premiums | Losses | Percent. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1920 ...... | $ 5,800,026 | $ 2,371,270 | 40.9 |
| 1921 ...... | 4,371,348 | 4,718,786 | 107.9 |
| 1922 ...... | 4,402,427 | 1,635,347 | 37.1 |
| 1923 ...... | 5,322,642 | 5,119,347 | 96.1 |
| 1924 ...... | 3,687,107 | 2,004,957 | 54.3 |
| 1925 ...... | 5,397,594 | 2,267,390 | 39.4 |
| 1926 ...... | 4,803,004 | 3,185,047 | 66.3 |
| 1927 ...... | 6,370,000 | 6,875,000 | 107.9 |
| 1928 ...... | 7,324,114 | 7,356,321 | 100.44 |
| 1929 ...... | 3,709,197 | 1,039,479 | 28.2 |
| Totals .... | $51,187,459 | $36,572,944 | 67.854 |

## J. E. Chandler of Sun Life Moves to Higher Office

**From Our Own Correspondent**

MONTREAL.—J. E. Chandler of the Sun Life Assurance Co. has been appointed to the newly-created position of supervisor of the company's press bureau, at head office, in charge of newspaper publicity.

Mr. Chandler has been with the Sun Life for over ten years, and his promotion to the rank of supervisor follows a period of consistently good work, which has made him popular with officials of the Sun Life and with the newspapermen of the countries where the company does business. Prior to entering the Sun Life service ten years ago, Mr. Chandler spent over seven years in active newspaper work in Montreal, in addition to two years' employment on the Boston American.

**Open New Office Office**
**From Our Own Correspondent**

VICTORIA.—Branson, Brown and Co. Ltd., stockbrokers, fiscal, insurance and realty agents, have opened still another branch, this latest at Nanaimo, on the main floor of the C. P. R.'s Malaspina Hotel.

### Is New Branch Head

GEORGE W. CLARKE, C.L.U., who has been appointed branch manager at Calgary for the Mutual Life. He succeeds G. W. Robinson.

### Gets Promotion

GEORGE A. ROBINSON, C.L.U., who has been appointed manager for Interior British Columbia for the Mutual Life. He was formerly branch manager at Calgary.

### Heads Agency Club

FRED H. McLEAN, of the Toronto (King Street) agency of the Mutual Life of Canada, who has been appointed chairman of the Mutual's Agency Association for 1930.

### Sun Life Official

J. E. CHANDLER, who has been appointed supervisor of the Press Bureau of the Sun Life.

## Now Insuring Bank Creditor Against Suicide

The insuring of the lives of heavy borrowers by banks has been common for years, but an innovation has been added south of the border. A bank in New York city has insured itself against one of its creditors committing suicide for the next two years.

A chemical manufacturer borrowed $25,000 from a bank to finance business expansion. A life policy was taken out as a matter of course. It was discovered, however, that the policy contained a clause excluding suicide as a method of collection for the first two years of the policy's life.

As business affairs are always a little uncertain, and the human element cannot be neglected, the bank felt that the clause was dependent on the continued well-being of the borrower, so the bank got a surety company to insure the man against suicide for the next two years. The policy consists of a surety bond for $30,000.

## LONDON LIFE REPORT SHOWS INCREASES

### Business in Force Increased During 1929 by Over $55,000,000

In a recently-issued preliminary report, the London Life Insurance Company reports insurance issued during the year as over $110,000,000. This brings the company's total in force to more than $407,300,000 net for the year. Total income was $15,680,000 which showed an increase of nearly $2,400,000 over that of 1928.

Insurance in force exceeded that of 1928 by over $55,000,000 and new insurance issued in 1929 was approximately $5,500,000 in excess of that of the year before. The total premium receipts, which were $11,900,000 in 1929, showed an increase of $1,280,000 over those of 1928, while the income from interest, dividends and rents showed a jump of $409,000. It was $3,062,000 in 1929.

Net invested and other assets at the end of 1929 showed a total of $57,808,000 which was an increase of nearly $7,000,000 over the 1928 figure. Total reserves and other liabilities, at $55,000,000 for 1929, showed an excess over 1928 of $6,700,000. The policyholders' surplus, (including the capital of $100,000) which had been $2,188,000 in 1928, was up to $2,366,000 for last year. The surplus on the government standard, formerly amounting to about $7,300,000, increased during the year to $8,124,000. The rate of interest earned on mean invested assets was fractionally lower at 6.45 per cent than the 1928 figure, which was 6.504 per cent.

The following comparative figures show the company's changes in the year:

| | 1929 | 1928 |
|---|---|---|
| **Income** | | |
| Premium income ..... | $11,910,775 | $10,672,219 |
| Int., income, etc. .... | 3,747,849 | 2,653,207 |
| **Business** | | |
| New ins. issued ...... | 110,387,372 | 104,889,728 |
| Total ins. in force .... | 407,327,631 | 352,042,076 |
| **Assets** | | |
| Total assets .......... | 57,808,154 | 50,817,791 |
| ‡Policyholders' surp. . | 2,266,880 | 2,188,102 |
| Rate of int. earned.... | 6.45% | 6.504% |

‡ Including paid-up capital of $100,000.

## Licenses Issued

The Department of Insurance at Ottawa announces that the following companies have received authority to transact insurance in Canada, in their respective classes.

**Citizens Insurance Company of New Jersey**—Fire, hail, sprinkler, leakage, tornado insurance and insurance against damage to property of any kind caused by the explosion of natural or other gas. **Chief Agent**—Peter A. McCallum, Toronto.

**Central Union Insurance Company**—fire, sprinkler, leakage, tornado insurance and insurance against damage to property of any kind caused by the explosion of natural or other gas. **Chief Agent, J. H. Gendron, Montreal.**

## VALUE OF PARTNER KNOTTY PROBLEM

### Valuations for Partnership Insurance Present Many Difficulties

What is a business partnership worth? is a question every man must face when considering the need for partnership insurance. A basis of percentages of invested capital is often unsatisfactory since in many small partnerships the brains and ability of the partners earn a highly disproportionate interest on the small capital invested.

Canadian Insurance offers the following plan as an insurance sales possibility in place of the usual arbitrary plan, or the plan of dividing the net assets into shares.

The chief elements of business are: First, Capital, Second, Brain power or specialized ability.

Capital earns 6%, if carefully secured.

Brain power must earn the rest, (after allowing for nominal wage value).

Suppose a partnership with a capital of $10,000 earns a profit of $12,000. (There are instances where greater profits are made where less capital is employed.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Capital at 6% earns .... | $ 600 | per year |
| Replacement wage value of two partners is—say | 5,000 | " " |
| Balance is earned by Brain power or specialized ability ......... | 6,400 | " " |
| Total | $12,000 | |

Brain power or specialized ability—plus the personal interests of the partners in the business and its profits—in this assumption, earns ten times as much as capital.

These men could be replaced on a nominal wage basis, but it is the personal interest of the partners that results in big profits? These profits find their way into the family treasury in the form of income in weekly or monthly installments.

But what happens when a partner dies?

## Ottawa Hears 25 Per Cent is Common Stock Limit

**From Our Own Correspondent**

Ottawa.—What percentage of the assets of insurance companies may be invested in common stocks without endangering their solvency?

This question, which has assumed prominence since the collapse of the stock market, is being canvassed here. As previously reported in the Post, the Federal Government will introduce an amendment to the Insurance Act next session dealing with this matter. The insurance companies have been consulted and while there is general agreement on the principle that investments in common stocks should be regulated by statute, there is disagreement as to what percentage of common stock investments should bear to total assets.

The Insurance branch of the Department of Finance, believes that not more than 25 per cent of a company's assets should be invested in common stocks. It is believed that all insurance companies save one are agreeable to this. But one company is said to be holding out for 40 per cent.

It seems certain that the legislation when introduced will contain a provision reading 25 per cent and the matter will have to be fought out in the banking and commerce committees of Commons and Senate.

## INSURANCE STOCKS WITHSTOOD CRASH

### Life Insurance Companies Were Popular With Investors Last Year

The fact that many unlisted stocks and particularly the shares of the well-established life insurance companies have not been adversely affected, or very little affected, by the recent break on the stock exchanges, is mentioned in a review of 1929 prepared by A. J. Pattison Jr. and Co.

Sun Life Assurance stock was actually over $400 up on December 31, 1929, as compared to December 31, 1928, being quoted at $2,150 bid, $2,350 asked, in 1928 and $2,450 bid, $2,550 asked, with some at $2,700 in the closing quotations for 1929.

North American Life was quoted about 20 points above last year, and Great West Life was more than $100 up. The review also states that there is a good demand for life insurance shares at or around prevailing quotations, and offerings are fairly well absorbed by investors.

Trust and loan stocks were steady during the past year and some issues were quoted slightly higher at the end of the year than 12 months before. In the unlisted industrial class many stocks were active during the year and some records were made.

## Metro. Life Announces Canadian Promotions

New promotions among the field employees of the Metropolitan Life are announced by the Canadian head office, as follows:

C. W. Morris, agent at the Stratford Ontario, district, is appointed assistant manager in the same district; William E. Crossey, manager at the Niagara Falls, Ontario, district, is appointed manager at the Mount Royal, Montreal district; Alexander E. Herd, agent at the Edmonton, Alberta, district, is appointed assistant manager in the same district; Julien Tousignant, agent at the McGill, Montreal, district, is appointed assistant manager at the Trois Rivieres, Quebec, district; Frederick W. Nash, general assistant manager at the Canadian Territory, is appointed assistant manager at the Edmonton, Alberta, district; B. U. Blaukopf, agent at the Outremont, Montreal, district, is appointed assistant manager at the Mount Royal, Montreal, district; William R. McEachern, general assistant manager in the Canadian Territory, is appointed manager at the Niagara Falls District; Rene Chainey, agent at the Sherbrooke, Quebec, district, is appointed assistant manager at the Sherbrooke District; Euge Waddell, agent at the Cartier, Montreal, district, is appointed assistant manager in the same district; J. H. Roy, agent at the Cartier, Montreal, district, is appointed assistant manager in the same district.

## Auto Rates Commissioner Calls for Filing of Data

The commissioner for the inquiry being conducted by the Ontario Insurance Department into the automobile insurance rates has issued an order to all members of the Canadian Automobile Underwriters' Association and all other companies transacting such business in the Province and not presently members of the Association, to file with the Association and with the Ontario Insurance Department, on or before April 1, 1930, statistical data embodying their loss cost experience for Ontario for the complete policy year 1928 and for the incomplete policy year of 1929.

All companies are further ordered to prepare their experience data for the policy year of 1930 in accordance with the Association statistical plan and the Association and the Department shall prepare and file on or before May 1, 1930, from the statements filed with them by companies, consolidated exhibits embodying the loss cost experience data for Ontario for the complete policy year of 1928 and the incomplete policy year of 1929. The Insurance Department has provided forms on which the returns required are to be made and these are to be available after February 1, 1930, from the Department and the Association.

## *Insurance Inklings*

H. L. KEARNS has been appointed casualty manager for Canada for Shaw and Begg Limited. WILLIAM C. BUTLER has been appointed his assistant.

R. T. BLACK, Sun Life Assurance division secretary at Porto Rico and Santo Domingo, has been appointed secretary of agencies, Western department, to succeed M. L. BALLINGER who was transferred to Argentina.

EDWARD C. McDONALD has been appointed assistant secretary of Metropolitan Life.

DR. EDWARD W. WILSON, DR. A. BURTON WILKES and DR. CHARLES COLEMAN have been appointed assistant medical directors of Metropolitan Life.

## SHELVE PROPOSAL OF INSURANCE LAW

### New York State Will Not Have Bill to Permit Common Stock Buying

The question of legislation permitting New York State insurance companies to buy common stocks for legal investments has been indefinitely shelved, according to a recent statement by Superintendent of Insurance Albert Conway. Mr. Conway states that no bill to permit insurance companies to buy stocks has been drafted and has also declared that he sees no reason at the present time to discuss the permitting of insurance companies to buy common stocks under suitable restrictions.

During the recent stock market panic, the proposal that insurance companies be given such powers caused much discussion. It grew out of the suggesting by Governor Roosevelt of a conference of the heads of insurance companies for the purpose of working out changes in the law to permit these companies to buy common stocks. It is now said that the new legislature will not be asked to consider the matter.

It is also said in New York that the feeling among life insurance executives was that the experience of the recent stock market panic indicated an over-estimate of the stability of common stock. These executives are of the opinion that the life insurance companies had better keep to the old restrictions, which result in the great bulk of their resources being invested in real estate mortgages and government and corporation bonds.

Since 1927 life insurance companies in the state have been permitted to buy investment preferred stocks under certain restrictions and this power is considered to give them latitude enough in the purchase of securities. Superintendent Conway, at a special meeting of insurance companies during the crash had suggested that such permission be sought from the legislature. The assets of the companies affected totalled $13,750,000,000.

## ORANGE CRUSH, LTD., PASSES DIVIDEND

### Parent Company, Honey Dew, Delays Action on Common Dividend

Directors of Orange Crush Limited have passed the current quarterly dividend on the second preferred shares, normally payable January 1 to shareholders of record December 21. It is stated that profits have been satisfactory and depreciation reserves increased. The reason for passing the current dividend payment is that returns from the Cuban subsidiary have been disappointing, according to officers of the company.

A statement issued by Gairdner and Co. says that the company earned about $100,000 in 1929, which represents more than double the preferred dividend requirements, but economic conditions in Cuba have prevented the subsidiary from making material progress.

The same statement from Gairdner and Co. reports that the parent company, Honey Dew Limited, will be precluded from inaugurating common stock dividends for 1929 because of its large expansions and the managements desire that the liquid resources of the company should be conserved. It is said, however, that dividend action may be taken by Honey Dew during the latter part of 1930.

## Promotions Announced by National Trust Co.

National Trust Co. of Toronto has announced two new managerial appointments following a directors' meeting last week.

J. M. Macdonell, manager of the Montreal branch office, has been appointed assistant general manager. Mr. Macdonell entered the service of the company in 1911 and has been in charge of the Montreal office since 1922.

W. Wynne Robinson has been appointed to succeed J. M. Macdonell as manager of the Montreal office. Mr. Robinson has been secretary of the company at Montreal.

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"Life Insurance Day" carries a most important Thrift message and is rightly placed in the middle of Thrift Week. This year it falls on

Wednesday, January 22nd

On that day the people of Canada and United States will concentrate their thoughts upon the welfare of the whole family. The idea of this special day is, of course, to focus attention upon the wisdom of making a periodical check up of your life insurance needs.

On Life Insurance Day fathers, husbands and others upon whom rests the responsibility of maintaining the home will, it is hoped, specially review their own financial position, with a view to finding out whether they have enough life insurance to provide a fund for their own years of retirement; a guaranteed monthly income for wife or mother; an educational fund for the children; a policy to clear off any mortgage indebtedness or for any other needs.

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# Current Events in Banking World

## ECONOMICS HEAD DISCUSSES BANK OF YOUNG PLAN

### Professor Day of McGill Says Possibilities Great for World Bank

The Bank for International Settlements, which has been engaging so much of the attention of students of international affairs of late, was the subject of an address before the Empire Club in Toronto recently. J. P. Day, B.A., B.Sc., D. Phil., associate professor of economics at McGill University, was the speaker.

Professor Day explained that the formation of the bank was the outcome of the Young Plan of reparations settlements, in the report of which the formation of the bank was outlined. In November last year, a special organization committee met at Baden Baden and drafted and published the charter of the bank, which now awaits only the necessary treaties between the powers concerned, the Allied Powers and Germany, to provide a basis for the application of the trust agreement.

The committee decided that the bank was to be located at Basle, Switzerland, and the capital is to be 500,000,000 Swiss francs, the subscription of which is guaranteed in equal parts by the central banks of the seven powers concerned. These are: Britain, France, Belgium, Italy, Japan, United States and Germany.

**To Handle Annuities**

The Bank for International Settlements was advocated by the Young Plan report as providing an external, financial and non-political authority to act on behalf of the creditor powers in the receipt and distribution of annuities under the reparations agreements and in co-ordinating and controlling the arrangements for the commercialization of the unconditional annuities and for cognate purposes.

The management of the bank is to be vested in a board of directors composed of the governors of the seven central banks, or their nominee substitutes, and seven persons representative of finance, industry or commerce, one nominated by each governor. The Bank of France and the Reichsbank of Germany have each an additional appointee as long as the reparations payments are uncompleted.

If any other country subscribes for capital in the new bank, its central bank has the privilege of naming four candidates of that nationality for a directorship. From lists so submitted the existing board may elect by a two-third majority not more than nine persons.

**Canada Might Participate**

The only way in which Canada could be represented on the board would be for some person or institution in Canada to receive and take the opportunity to subscribe toward the capital. As Canada has no central bank the board would then nominate some Canadian financial institution to nominate four candidates and one of them might possibly be elected. It is thought highly improbable that Canada will participate, however.

It is claimed for the new bank that it can in time become a sort of super-bank, exercising a steadying and strengthening co-ordinative effect on the commerce of the world. It may eventually establish a rational control of the purchasing power of gold. The centralization of the world's gold reserves in its keeping could render possible and safe, Professor Day declared, a greater expansion of credit and thus avoid that indefinitely long stretch of falling prices, with all their depressing influences on trade, which otherwise, and failing the discovery of new gold mines, is thought by many to be inevitable. In justification of this Professor Day stated that much of the gold reserves of the world's central banks has since the war been increasingly kept in foreign centres as earmarked gold.

Opponents of the plan, Professor Day said, in addition to believing that the bank would have enough to do as trustee for reparations payments, are strenuously opposed to it being made the field for experiments by the doctrinaire advocates for price stabilization. Englishmen fear it as a threat against the international prestige of the Bank of England, Frenchmen see it as a device to bring about Anglo-American financial dominance and some Americans regard it as a consolidation of European interests to oppose American financial power. The central banks are also numbered among the plan's opponents. They fear it as a competitor which would encroach upon their preserves.

Professor Day declared that the success of the bank depended very largely on its management. He saw danger in the fact that the board of directors, representing seven or more countries or nationalities and not all familiar with each other's language would throw much of the responsibility on the president, who is to be elected for three years by the board and can be re-appointed. The chief danger as he sees it is that the bank may try to do too much too soon.

The speaker concluded as follows:

"For myself, I can only repeat that I regard the Bank as a great and promising experiment. I trust that it will not be stillborn through a blind American abstention. A year ago the Governor of the Federal Reserve Board stated that he had become convinced that participation in World affairs was a matter of enlightened self-interest for the United States, and he is right.

"I trust that the Bank will not be crippled by national suspicions or that, as it proves its worth and its professional jealousies, and I hope reliability, its powers may be so extended as to enable it to fulfill completely the wonderful possibilities of service to mankind that are already discernible.

### Bank on Wheels Goes to Clients

Not content with having an armored bank car, a Los Angeles banker is trying out an armored car bank. The idea is to bring banking services to the residential districts and to the small tradesmen without the necessity of opening a fixed branch office.

A large truck, well fitted with the apparatus necessary for defeating the efforts of gentlemen who like to get something for nothing from banks, is being used to go about the suburbs and transact all the business of a branch bank. It goes to the doors of residents and small tradesmen in the areas where there is no well-defined business section and is said to be proving quite a success.


WHEN REMITTING SEND ☛ CANADIAN NATIONAL EXPRESS MONEY ORDERS

**THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND**

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1727
Capital (fully paid) ......£2,500,000
Rest or Reserve Fund, (Oct., 1927) ..........£2,683,226
Deposits (Oct., 1927)....£44,186,574

Governor:
His Grace the DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH AND QUEENSBERRY, K.T.
Deputy-Governor:
Rt. Hon. the EARL OF STRATHMORE AND KINGHORNE, G.C.V.O.
HEAD OFFICE: EDINBURGH
General Manager:
Sir Alexander Kemp Wright, K.B.E., D.L.
Secretary: J. B. Adshead.
LONDON CITY OFFICE: 3, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2
LONDON (WEST END): DRUMMONDS BRANCH, 49, Charing Cross, S.W. 1.
GLASGOW (PRINCIPAL) OFFICE: Royal Exchange Square and Buchanan St.
224 Branches throughout Scotland.
Every description of British, Colonial and Foreign Banking Business transacted.
Accounts opened and Agency Business undertaken for Foreign and Colonial Banks and other Financial Establishments.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.


## TRADE IN U.S. WILL BE NORMAL WRITER CLAIMS

### Gold Shipments Are Evidence That Position is Sound

James G. Speyer, writing in the New York Tribune, expressed the opinion that the business prosperity of the United States would continue normal, in spite of the recent stock market break. Characterizing the New York Stock Exchange prices as a barometer of business which is not infallible, Mr. Speyer stated most of the big corporations of the country are well-fortified with cash and that business prosperity without any booms, is certain to continue. Mr. Speyer's article, in part, follows:

"The extraordinary activity of our stock market, despite repeated warnings by the Federal Reserve Board and others, with its unfortunate consequences, which might have been much more serious had it not been for prudent and efficient management by our Stock Exchange authorities, has resulted in a return of our money and loan markets to more normal conditions. People with savings to invest, and there will be more millions so to invest each year in this blessed land of ours, will again be mainly guided by considerations of safety and actual income return."

History generally repeats itself — with slight variations. We must remember that the prices quoted on the Stock Exchange are not an unfailing barometer of our country's state of trade, but that this barometer also is frequently influenced by speculative pressure one way or another. It is not unlikely that some well meaning persons, even if they have not been sufferers themselves, will try to find some way to prevent similar occurences in the future and that they and some legislators may propose the usual investigations with a view to putting the blame on "Wall Street." If they will examine the situation calmly they will find that "Wall Street" is no different from "Main Street" and that, in fact, too many people from "Main Street," perhaps somewhat neglecting their regular business, have been in "Wall Street" of late. In both "streets" there live all sorts of people, but the majority, even of some of them may occasionally be carried away by their impulses, are hard-working, honest and well meaning and have their country's good at heart.

Unlike those of former times, this collapse has found almost all of our big railroads, financial institutions, and other corporations well fortified and strong in cash. Notwithstanding unfortunate individual losses, there is no reason to expect any important failures, and most of our corporations, being managed by far-seeing and broad minded men, will probably be able to avoid—even with a natural recession from the great business activity of the last year or two—the lowering of wages or dismissal of men, so that unemployment should not assume any large proportions.

**Gold Shipments Begin**

Shipments of gold — which we can spare and which others need—too long delayed, have at last begun. While they are likely to continue, they should not prove a disturbing influence; on the contrary, nothing gives more convincing proof of our country's improved financial position than those shipments at this time. It is only one or two generations ago that we were dependent upon European capital. Formerly most of our panics were caused through withdrawals of European capital, then required to develop our railroad system and to finance our enterprises generally. When at the same time, on account of some financial heresay, or for some other reason. European investors took fright and tried to sell us back our securities, there were only few purchasers, and this aggravated the panics. All this is changed now. European credit balances are small compared to our own money supply and accumulated wealth, and, even without considering war debts, it is probably true today that our investments in foreign securi-ments in our own bonds and shares. ties are in excess of European invest-This marks a tremendous transition from a debtor to a great creditor nation.

This position as a great creditor nation, however, does not make us independent of economic and financial conditions in foreign countries, which, with the principal exception of France, are not very favorable at the present time. The consequences of the war, or perhaps more correctly of the peace treaties, are still being felt, especially as contrary to modern business development. Europe was cut up into smaller units—not always homogeneous national units at that—each one trying to "protect" itself, through customs barriers.

## JAMAICA SERVICE EARNINGS ADVANCE DURING PAST YEAR

### Estimated Net Profits of at Least $250,000 in 1929

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—An increase of at least 10 per cent in gross earnings and of 5 per cent in net profits for the year ending Dec. 31, 1929, is indicated by the issuance of the regular monthly earnings statement of Jamaica Public Service Co. The company's fiscal year ends on December 31, and the latest monthly statement covers earnings for the month of November.

Last year the company showed gross earnings of $694,000 net earnings of $285,000 and net profits of $211,600.

A check-up of earnings during the past eleven months shows earnings in that period as substantially ahead of earnings for the entire year 1928. For the eleven month period gross earnings amounted to approximately $700,900, as compared with $694,000 for the entire fiscal year 1928; net earnings were $294,900, as compared with $285,000 for the full year 1928; and net profit, before payment of preferred dividends and so forth, $222,500 as compared with $211,600 for the full year 1928.

If operations continue at the present rate, during the month of December, the company should show net profits of at least $250,000, which represents an increase of approximately 5 per cent, while gross earnings should figure at about $770,000, which is approximately 10 per cent above the previous year's showing.

## MONTREAL "POWER" NOT OPPOSING CITY

### Misapprehension Exists Over Lachine Canal Lot Application

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Montreal papers have given considerable prominence to the reported impending clash between the City of Montreal and Montreal Light, Heat and Power Consolidated, over the right to develop certain waters at the foot of the Lachine Rapids. It is largely a tempest in a teapot.

The facts of the case are that back in 1923 Montreal Power made application for the same water lots that the city is now seeking, in order to build a plant of some 16,000 horsepower capacity. At that time Montreal Power set forth in its application that the lots were needed for the purpose of deepening the St. Pierre River to improve winter and spring conditions at the Lachine plant. Also it was the intention to rehabilitate the plant. Decision on this application was deferred owing to the consideration then being given by the government to the Deep Waterways Plan.

**City Enters Picture**

A short time ago it was announced that the City of Montreal was going to make applications for the lots in order to build a power plant. Despatches from Quebec stated that when the city came to make its application, it would find that Montreal Power had been there before, and that the two interests might come to loggerheads over the matter.

Some time ago, the Montreal city council adopted a by-law authorizing an outlay of $2,537,000 for the construction of the city's plant, consisting of the canal, building, and equipment, which, it is estimated, will generate 16,000 horsepower on the site near the foot of Lachine Rapids. The electric energy will be used for municipal needs.

There is no question of Montreal Power bucking the city, as its application was made long before the city decided to go ahead with its scheme. Further the city has yet to make application to Quebec, so that talk of a clash between Montreal Power and the city is premature, to say the least.

## American Publishers Seek New Source of Newsprint

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Whether it be a threat or serious intentions on their part, members of the American Newspapers Publishers' Association, have held a meeting to consider the possibilities of Scandinavian countries as sources of cheaper newsprint supply. A similar story went into circulation before the Canadian manufacturers announced that they were going to charge $5 a ton more for newsprint, but, at the time, it was generally discredited.

Apparently the idea appeals to some of the members of the Publishers' Association, and at a meeting in New York, the whole matter was gone into thoroughly, by representatives of the New York Herald Tribune, New York Sun, New York Evening Post, Baltimore Sun, Washington Star and Cleveland Plain Dealer. All gave indications that they would buy liberally from those countries if they were assured of a quality of prime paper equal to that of the United States and Canada.

Lawton A. Dix, who is said to be a newsprint manufacturing expert, reported to the committee results of his investigation, which showed that paper can be produced in Norway, Sweden and Finland, equal to the quality demanded, with some changes in machinery and formula, and at a lower cost than Canadian and American paper.

Editor and Publisher states the Chase National Bank and the National City Bank of New York, are reported as interested in a proposition to invest American capital in Scandinavian mills to increase their production and improve the quality of their product.

The publishers are further reported as demanding a central distributing agent for foreign newsprint in New York, if expansion of foreign product with increased exports is effected. Actual work on increasing Scandinavian production is not to be started before 1931.

As the matter of newsprint prices will come up again for discussion, probably during May, the report of the publishers' intention is considered more of a threat than a promise.

Further, it is worth while noting that New York Herald Tribune recently entered into contract, presumably for five years, with Mersey Paper Company, for its supply of newsprint. The New York Times is not interested in the proposed enterprise as it has its own mill at Kapuskasing, while the Chicago Tribune secures its paper from its own Canadian plant at Thorold.

**Satisfied Customers**

SATISFIED customers have been largely responsible for the growth and progress of this Bank for sixty years.

Today, more than ever, we try to bring a human sympathy and an intimate understanding into our daily business contacts.

*You will like banking at The Royal*

**The Royal Bank of Canada**

G822

*Serving Canada Since 1869*


### International Hydro Stock Listed on Montreal Board

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — International Hydro-Electric System, 484,497 no par value class "A" non-voting shares and 570,000 additional shares on official notice of issuance, have been listed on the Montreal Stock Exchange.

Ticker abbreviation will be "IH."

**Queer Bills Afloat**

The fact that many people do not know everything about the currency of their country is evidenced by the report from a Canadian city that a man has succeeded in passing a number of bills purporting to be issued by the Canadian government. The bills in question, with a value of $10 on their face, were raised by forgery from $1 Dominion notes. The Canadian government issues only $1 and $2 notes. A number of people have been victimized, it is said.

## Canada's Notes "Good as Gold" Officials Say

Canada is on a gold standard and the notes of the Canadian Government are backed by a gold reserve. Anyone holding Dominion notes can get gold for them on demand. Such is the pronouncement of officials of the finance department.

The question was brought up by the publication in a United States newspaper to the effect that Washington financial experts forecast extensive loans by Canada in the New York money market "for the purpose of returning the Dominion to an actual gold standard." The despatch continued to state that "In view of the excellent credit which the Canadian government has, there is not the slightest doubt that Canada would obtain such a loan in almost any amount at an attractive rate of interest, perhaps not in excess of five per cent."

Hon. C. A. Dunning, newly-appointed Minister of Finance in the Federal Cabinet, scouted the report, however. He stated that he had never heard of such a proposal, but declined to comment further. At the time that the story appeared, the Canadian dollar was selling in New York at slightly over one per cent discount.

The total bank clearings for 126 cities of the United States for the calendar year of 1929 amounted to $718,600,000,000 according to Dun's reports. For 1928 the clearings were $625,200,000,000, or $93,000,000,000 less.

### Weekly Bank Clearings
(As compared with same week last year)

| Eastern Cities | Jan. 10, 1929 | Jan. 9, 1930 |
|---|---|---|
| Montreal | $195,620,775 | $127,128,828 |
| Toronto | 170,702,249 | 132,110,869 |
| Halifax | 4,346,655 | 4,208,489 |
| St. John | 3,264,695 | 2,726,719 |
| Moncton | 1,035,046 | 1,203,878 |
| Quebec | 7,165,114 | 6,938,668 |
| Sherbrooke | 955,546 | 1,053,750 |
| Ottawa | 9,284,294 | 7,745,192 |
| Kingston | 822,317 | 1,068,267 |
| Peterboro | 1,241,979 | 1,053,864 |
| Hamilton | 7,065,623 | 8,540,898 |
| Brantford | 1,353,572 | 1,461,937 |
| London | 3,968,521 | 4,165,867 |
| Sarnia | 788,136 | 961,468 |
| Kitchener | 1,228,284 | 1,380,918 |
| Windsor | 6,107,368 | 5,163,481 |
| **Western Cities** | **Jan. 10, 1929** | **Jan. 9, 1930** |
| Winnipeg | $57,715,727 | $48,009,601 |
| Brandon | 747,153 | 579,270 |
| Moose Jaw | 1,432,776 | 1,448,219 |
| Saskatoon | 3,258,352 | 2,949,449 |
| Calgary | 13,984,509 | 11,879,548 |
| Lethbridge | 754,239 | 730,089 |
| Vancouver | 23,167,459 | 23,083,938 |
| Victoria | 3,089,682 | 2,881,121 |
| N. Westminster | 946,230 | 989,702 |
| Ft. William | 1,133,014 | 904,594 |
| Regina | 6,220,675 | 5,881,138 |
| Edmonton | 6,604,455 | 6,662,561 |

### Summary of November Bank Statement

| | Nov. 1929 $ | Oct. 1929 $ | Change $ | Nov. 1928 $ | Change $ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Immediately Available Liquid Resources — ASSETS** | | | | | |
| Specie | 98,069,718 | 78,285,031 | +19,784,687 | 104,269,422 | — 6,199,704 |
| Dominion Notes | 160,497,488 | 137,216,462 | +23,281,026 | 150,852,888 | + 9,644,600 |
| Gold Reserve | 56,630,866 | 58,330,866 | — 1,700,000 | 76,980,866 | — 20,350,000 |
| Foreign Banks | 94,028,539 | 121,998,861 | —27,970,322 | 81,697,694 | + 12,330,844 |
| Foreign Curr. | 22,160,008 | 17,315,507 | + 4,844,501 | 29,243,132 | — 7,083,124 |
| Govt. Secs. | 337,614,674 | 344,119,372 | — 6,504,698 | 340,153,114 | — 2,538,440 |
| Call. Loans Ab'd | 281,788,471 | 252,283,450 | +29,505,021 | 276,699,243 | + 5,089,228 |
| | 1,050,789,764 | 1,009,549,549 | +41,240,215 | 1,059,896,359 | — 9,106,595 |
| **Loans and Securities Other Than Those of Canadian Government** | | | | | |
| Pub. Secs. | 90,703,211 | 91,603,774 | — 900,563 | 95,716,588 | — 5,013,377 |
| Rly. Secs. | 47,052,383 | 51,757,558 | — 4,705,175 | 52,422,246 | — 5,369,863 |
| Can. Call Loans | 250,158,998 | 268,336,003 | —18,177,005 | 249,832,343 | + 326,655 |
| Current Loans | 1,443,075,155 | 1,473,427,797 | —30,352,642 | 1,237,957,932 | +205,117,223 |
| Loans Abroad | 241,318,901 | 241,866,294 | — 547,393 | 239,325,845 | + 1,993,056 |
| Prov. & Mun. Loans | 125,916,416 | 115,159,054 | +10,757,362 | 115,976,777 | + 9,939,639 |
| | 2,198,225,064 | 2,242,150,480 | 43,825,416 | 1,991,231,730 | +206,993,334 |
| **Other Assets** | | | | | |
| Non-Curr. Loans | 7,253,651 | 7,645,759 | — 392,108 | 7,194,366 | + 59,285 |
| Real Estate | 5,252,145 | 5,235,150 | + 16,995 | 5,970,479 | — 718,334 |
| Mortgages | 7,623,443 | 7,683,563 | — 60,120 | 7,094,937 | + 528,506 |
| Premises | 75,662,787 | 76,078,944 | — 416,157 | 71,564,155 | + 4,098,632 |
| Lets. of Credit | 119,012,957 | 103,877,421 | +15,135,536 | 100,682,781 | + 18,330,176 |
| Loans to Comp. | 9,592,821 | 9,707,594 | — 114,773 | 10,180,904 | — 588,083 |
| Other assets | 2,291,643 | 2,249,670 | + 41,973 | 2,439,434 | — 147,791 |
| | 226,689,447 | 212,478,101 | +14,211,346 | 205,127,056 | + 21,562,391 |
| Total | 3,475,704,275 | 3,464,178,130 | +11,526,145 | 3,256,255,145 | +219,449,130 |
| Note Cir. Dep. | 6,365,724 | 6,365,724 | ...... | 6,099,556 | + 266,168 |
| Int. Bank Bal. | 151,885,583 | 240,151,231 | —88,265,648 | 188,831,495 | — 36,945,912 |
| Gross | 3,633,955,582 | 1,710,695,085 | —76,739,503 | 3,451,186,196 | +182,769,386 |
| **LIABILITIES TO THE PUBLIC — Liabilities to Government and Circulation** | | | | | |
| Circulation | 187,003,716 | 185,085,767 | + 1,917,949 | 186,631,654 | + 372,062 |
| Dom. Govt. | 71,228,131 | 86,775,619 | —15,547,488 | 34,934,372 | + 36,293,759 |
| Prov. Govt. | 22,684,946 | 27,077,697 | — 4,392,751 | 25,910,990 | — 3,226,044 |
| Govt. Advances | 111,400,000 | 90,150,000 | +21,250,000 | 66,550,000 | + 44,850,000 |
| **Deposits by Public** | | | | | |
| Demand Dep. | 728,877,158 | 785,768,850 | —56,891,692 | 726,222,878 | + 2,654,280 |
| Savings Dep. | 1,453,060,773 | 1,470,045,528 | —16,984,755 | 1,523,495,911 | — 70,435,138 |
| Total | 2,181,937,931 | 2,255,814,378 | —73,876,447 | 2,249,718,789 | — 67,780,858 |
| Foreign Dep. | 453,597,816 | 423,146,051 | +30,451,765 | 383,331,615 | + 70,266,201 |
| **Due Banks Abroad, Etc.** | | | | | |
| United Kingdom | 34,501,510 | 29,261,372 | + 5,240,138 | 21,776,234 | + 12,725,276 |
| Foreign | 100,986,426 | 133,186,792 | —32,200,366 | 69,834,867 | + 31,151,559 |
| Bills Pay. | 13,315,412 | 13,826,298 | — 510,886 | 17,805,487 | — 4,490,075 |
| Lets. of Credit | 119,012,957 | 103,877,421 | + 15,135,536 | 100,682,781 | + 18,330,176 |
| Other Liab. | 4,564,646 | 4,109,438 | + 455,208 | 2,823,541 | + 1,741,105 |
| Pub. Liab. | 3,300,233,491 | 3,352,310,833 | —52,077,342 | 3,160,000,330 | +140,233,161 |
| Due Bet. Banks | 13,462,854 | 24,410,159 | —10,947,305 | 16,754,804 | — 3,291,950 |
| **Liability to Shareholders** | | | | | |
| Dividends | 5,282,899 | 2,146,672 | + 3,136,227 | 4,371,497 | + 911,402 |
| Reserve | 158,011,165 | 156,178,448 | + 1,832,717 | 135,990,100 | + 22,021,065 |
| Capital | 142,783,715 | 142,525,060 | + 258,655 | 122,764,660 | + 20,019,055 |
| Gross | 3,619,774,124 | 3,677,571,172 | —57,797,048 | 3,439,881,391 | +179,892,733 |

### Another Muskrat Farm Makes Stock Offer

Sealrat Ranches limited of Winnipeg is offering 100,000 shares of no par value common stock to the public at $1 a share.

The company has suitable muskrat farming properties at Washow Bay and Otter Lake. The company's plans and the purpose of the issue are not stated in its newspaper advertisements.

### Granite Club Bondholders Unaffected by Roof Crash

Holders of bonds in the Granite Club have been assured that their position is unaffected by the mishap which occurred to the skating rink connected with that institution towards the end of the past year. The roof, when freighted down with a heavy covering of snow, collapsed, and the failure of the steel fabric has been established as resulting from an engineering oversight in failing to provide lateral bracing between two of the vertical columns.

The contractors who furnished the steel work are replacing the structure (with the necessary lateral bracing installed) without expense to the club. The work should be fully completed before the end of the present month. Engineers in charge state that the remainder of the rink roof is quite safe.

### Malcom C. Oswald Liquidates Liabilities of Oswald Brothers

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Malcolm C. Oswald has completed payment of 100 cents on the dollar, with a distribution of a final 10 per cent to the creditors of Oswald Brothers. Upon the winding up of the business of Oswald Brothers, the creditors receive 63 per cent of their claims and on February 6, 1928, Mr. Oswald, in pursuance of a promise made at the time of the failure, made a further settlement then. Three additional payments of 10 per cent have now been completed, the last on January 3. The total payments by Mr. Oswald, personally, since his discharge from bankruptcy, are in excess of $236,000, and these payments were made without any legal obligation, the liabilities of the old firm having been paid in full.

Malcolm C. Oswald is well known in Montreal financial circles, as a member of the firm of Oswald and Drinkwater, formed when the old firm was retired into bankruptcy, which was brought about through the defalcation of a trusted employee several years ago.


**BANQUE CANADIENNE NATIONALE**

—55th Annual Statement
30th November, 1929

**PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dividends paid | $441,424,24 | Balance at credit of Profit and Loss Account 30th, November, 1928 | $549,944.18 |
| Interest on instalments on new stock | 12,060.44 | | |
| Dividend and interest payable 1st December, 1929 | 172,530.77 | Premium on new stock | 925,264.00 |
| Pension Fund | 40,000.00 | | |
| Dominion Government taxes | 105,000.00 | | |
| Provision for payment to the Treasurer of the Province of Quebec, Statute 14, Geo. V, Ch. 3 | 125,000.00 | Net profits for the year ending 30th. November, 1929, after deducting expenses of management, interest accrued on deposits, unearned interest on discounts, and making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts | 1,053,099.83 |
| Credited to Rest Account | 1,500,000.00 | | |
| Balance at credit of Profit and Loss Account 30th. November, 1929 | 132,292.56 | | |
| | $ 2,528,308.01 | | $ 2,528,308.01 |

**BALANCE SHEET**

**Liabilities**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Capital stock paid in | $ 6,997,990.00 | |
| Reserve Fund | 7,000,000.00 | |
| Balance of Profit and Loss Account (after deducting payments to the Treasurer of the Province of Quebec, Statute 14, Geo V, Ch. 3) | 132,292.56 | $14,130,282.56 |
| Dividends declared and unpaid | 3,528.28 | |
| Dividend payable 1st. December, 1929 and interest on instalments on new stock | 172,555.00 | 176,083.28 |
| | | 14,306,365.84 |
| Notes of the Bank in circulation | 11,915,894.00 | |
| Deposits not bearing interest | 18,932,190.22 | |
| Deposits bearing interest (including interest accrued to date) | 101,886,006.53 | |
| Advances under the Finance Act | 4,000,000.00 | |
| Balances due to banks in Canada | 642.11 | |
| Balances due to banks and banking correspondents in the United Kingdom and foreign countries | 3,179,025.97 | 139,913,758.83 |
| Letters of credit outstanding | | 1,025,514.31 |
| | | $155,245,638.98 |

**Assets**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Gold and current coin | 992,620.97 | |
| Dominion notes | 6,769,433.50 | |
| United States and other foreign currencies | 101,769.40 | 7,863,823.87 |
| Notes of other banks | 806,920.00 | |
| Cheques on other banks | 5,930,701.75 | |
| Balances due by banks in Canada | 772,748.98 | |
| Balances due by banks and banking correspondents elsewhere than in Canada | 970,727.36 | |
| Deposit in the central gold reserves | 4,700,000.00 | |
| Deposit with the Minister of Finance for the purpose of circulation fund | 308,755.00 | 13,489,853.09 |
| | | 21,353,676.96 |
| Dominion and Provincial Government securities, not exceeding market value | 20,759,680.25 | |
| Canadian municipal securities, and British, foreign and colonial public securities other than Canadian, not exceeding market value | 10,330,788.74 | |
| Railway and other bonds, debentures and stocks, not exceeding market value | 2,704,685.78 | 33,795,154.77 |
| Loans to cities, towns, municipalities and school corporations | | 7,811,594.46 |
| Call and short (not exceeding thirty days) loans in Canada on bonds, debentures, stocks and other securities of a sufficient marketable value to cover | | 15,011,988.30 |
| | | 77,972,214.49 |
| Other current loans and discounts in Canada (less rebate of interest) after making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts | | 68,526,034.57 |
| Other current loans and discounts elsewhere than in Canada (less rebate of interest) after making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts | | 73,041.64 |
| Liabilities of customers under letters of credit as per contra | | 1,025,514.31 |
| Mortgages on real estate sold by the Bank | | 1,130,746.94 |
| Real estate other than Bank premises | | 569,969.24 |
| Non-current loans (estimated loss provided for) | | 171,107.72 |
| Bank premises at not more than cost (less amounts written off) | | 5,550,503.03 |
| Other assets not included in the foregoing | | 226,507.04 |
| | | $155,245,638.98 |

NOTE:—The assets and liabilities of Banque Canadienne Nationale (France) same being considered a branch operating as a subsidiary of Banque Canadienne Nationale, are included in above Balance Sheet.

A. COURTOIS, *Chief Accountant.* BEAUDRY LEMAN, *General Manager.* F. L. BÉIQUE, *President.*

AUDITORS' CERTIFICATE

We beg to report to the Shareholders of Banque Canadienne Nationale that we have checked the cash and verified the securities of the Bank at the Chief Office as at 30th November, 1929, as well as at another time during the year, and found they agreed with the entries in the books in regard thereto.

We have examined the books and accounts at Head Office and have compared the above Balance Sheet with these books and with the certified returns from the branches. In our opinion, the Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to disclose the true condition of the Bank as at 30th November, 1929, according to the best of our information and the explanations given us, and is as shown by the books of the Bank.

We have obtained all the information and explanations required by us, and in our opinion the transactions of the Bank which have come under our notice have been within the powers of the Bank.

Montreal, 20th December, 1929.

EUG. TRUDEL, C.A., of LaRue & Trudel. W. GARTH THOMSON, C.A., of Peat Marwick Mitchell & Co. } Auditors

**Protection for a Shower of Gold**

How can you make sure that the money derived from your Insurance Policies will not be spent or invested unwisely?

By creating a Life Insurance Trust with The Royal Trust Company, you not only relieve your dependents of the responsibility of investing the proceeds of your policies, but you also assure a future income for them.

Such a trust is both simple and flexible... and offers scope for you to specify just how your insurance money shall be used. And The Royal Trust Company can be relied upon to execute your wishes faithfully.

THE ROYAL TRUST COMPANY
59 Yonge Street, Toronto
Branches
CALGARY, EDMONTON, HALIFAX, SAINT JOHN, N.B., ST. JOHN'S, NFLD., TORONTO, HAMILTON, OTTAWA, QUEBEC, VANCOUVER, VICTORIA, WINNIPEG
LONDON, ENGLAND
HEAD OFFICE—MONTREAL
*Assets under administration exceed $440,000,000.*
675R

**GUARDIAN TRUST COMPANY**
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**Noranda Will Publish Highly Favorable Report**

# CANADIAN MINING NEWS

*Regular Weekly Department of The Financial Post*

**Sherritt-Gordon Seen As Long Hold at Best**

# Alberta Govt. Has Prominent Brokers Placed Under Arrest

Solloway and Mills Are Charged With Conspiracy

**RESULT OF PROBE**

Various Transactions on the Calgary Stock Exchange Leads to Action by Govt.

Following a charge of conspiracy to defraud, laid by the Attorney-General of Alberta, Isaac W. C. Solloway, president of the firm of Solloway Mills & Co., Ltd., and Harvey Mills, vice-president of the same company, have been placed under arrest and taken in custody to Calgary to answer to the charge.

Mr. Solloway was arrested in Vancouver, and Mr. Mills in Toronto.

The charges were laid under the Alberta Security Frauds Prevention Act, following an investigation into financial operations on the Calgary Stock Exchange instituted by the Alberta authorities, in the course of which the books of four Toronto brokers were seized and placed in the hands of expert accountants for investigation. The examination of the books had special reference to transactions in shares of Turner Valley oil companies.

Following the arrest of the two millionaire brokers, the Hon. John F. Lymburn, Attorney-General of Alberta, stated that his department has been conducting an investigation under the Provincial Security Frauds Prevention Act with respect to dealings on the Calgary Stock Exchange and said:

**Government's Statement**

"As a result of these investigations it appeared to the government that there had been certain violations of sections of the criminal code applying to such transactions and the department has reluctantly been compelled to initiate proceedings against Solloway and Mills of the firm of Solloway, Mills and Company, Limited. The charge so far laid is the common law charge of conspiracy."

"All the evidence taken at the enquiry is now being reviewed and the government will announce later if any further proceedings of any kind will be taken."

"In view of the many rumors on the street, the government feels that it should make clear that the present proceedings are basd on certain methods of trading only and should not be interpreted as reflecting either upon the solvency of the company or upon the regular methods of trading on the exchange.

"It is, of course, apparent from recent articles in the press that complaints have been prevalent throughout Canada with reference to certain transactions on the mining and oil exchanges."

"'The department declines to make any comment as to what other action may follow, its sole interest is to take only such steps as may appear necessary in the interest of justice and in order to ensure that all trading on the exchanges will be according to the standard contemplated by our law.'"

Following his arrest under the charge, the following statement was made to the public by Mr. Solloway.

**Mr. Solloway Speaks**

"The Alberta Government for some time has been making an investigation of the brokerage business in the province of Alberta. We threw our books wide open for their investigators and assisted them in every way possible to secure the information they wanted, as we have always taken the stand that our business was conducted honestly and we have nothing whatever to conceal.

However, the Alberta Government has taken the responsibility of permitting charges to be made against myself and Mr. Mills. I am not familiar with the charge at the moment. It looks to me as if they are trying to make a test case and have picked on Solloway, Mills and Company because we are the largest brokerage firm in Canada.

"Personally I welcome any charge or investigation that will result in any reforms necessary for the brokerage business in Canada. Solloway, Mills and Company will continue in business as usual and we will at all times meet our obligations and pay 100 cents on the dollar."

**Premier's Statement**

Following the arrest of the two brokers the Hon. John E. Brownlee, premier of Alberta, stated his government planned legislation which would reorganize the whole business of marginal transactions on stock dealings.

"I think," he said, "the people have a wrong impression of what the Alberta Government is trying to do. The Government had no ulterior motive behind the arrest of these two men. After rigid investigations that have been carried out by the Attorney-General's Department we contend that we can show that Solloway and Mills have broken a certain law—viz., the Criminal Code of Canada—and, that being so, it is our duty to bring them to justice if possible. It does not matter to this Government whether the man who we think has done wrong is big or small. We believe there has been a violation of the law, and we have taken action accordingly. That is all."

**Careful Consideration**

"Do you think there will likely be any bad effect on the stock and investment business throughout Canada?" the Premier was asked.

"We have considered all such features of the case and have discussed them also in correspondence with the Governments of other provinces," was the answer. "I do not know any country or civilization, however, where it is urged that a Government should stay its hand when the evidence would seem to indicate that action should be taken simply because of the effect such action might have on the stock market."

On a query as to whether some other line of action might later be decided upon and why this particular line had been taken, Mr. Brownlee said:

"Other action that has been urged upon us, such as the appointment of a royal commission, was not adopted, for the reason that we felt it would lead to a great deal of misunderstanding and ill-considered action, and at the same time it would not give the Government any more information than it already has in its possession."

**Manitoba Acts**

The Manitoba government has since joined with that of Alberta in probing the actions of stock broking firms on the Western Exchanges, and auditors have begun the examination of the books of Solloway Mills & Co., and of Stobie-Forlong-Mathews at the instigation of the department of the Attorney-General of Manitoba. No charges have been laid by the latter authorities, but the action has been taken under authority of the Security Frauds Prevention Act of that province.

According to W. R. Cottingham, chairman of the Manitoba Municipal and Public Utility Board, the board has been in communication for some time with other provincial bodies, and the action of the Manitoba board is along the line taken elsewhere as a check-up in the method of trading.

Under the Manitoba Act, the Public Utility Board's power is limited to the ascertainment of facts which it may report to the Attorney-General, who must decide whether any action should be taken as indicated by the information furnished by the board.

The Board, however, has power if it deems advisable, as a result of the auditor's report, to formulate conditions under which the brokers houses may operate in Manitoba.

Mr. Cottingham stated the two firms had not been singled out for any other reason than that they were the two largest mining brokers in Winnipeg. Neither was any question being raised as to their solvency.

Winnipeg officials of the two firms concerned have issued statements stating that they welcomed the investigation, had nothing to conceal and were co-operating in every way to facilitate the audit.

**B. C. is Active**

The Hon. Robert H. Pooley, Attorney General of British Columbia, has stated that all the provinces in Canada will co-operate in strict control of financial and brokerage firms under a nation-wide scheme now in process of development.

British Columbia, he stated, would shortly pass identical legislation similar to that now in force in some of the other provinces, enabling provincial authorities to investigate any financial firm and suspend its operations at any time. The Attorney-Generals of the provinces, he stated, have agreed that when one of them decides to investigate a company the others, will take similar action in connection with the branches of the same company in their Provinces.

**New Legislation**

As outlined by Mr. Pooley, the new British Columbia legislation will allow officials of the Attorney-General's Department to close any financial firm's office while its books are being examined.

The company will be obligated to turn over all its books, papers and securities for such examinations.

The possible offense with which the Dominion-wide scheme is mainly concerned is the sale of stocks by brokers who are unable to deliver certificates.

**Ontario Satisfied**

No action is contemplated against Solloway and Mills or any other brokers by the Ontario Government, according to Hon. W. H. Price, attorney-general of Ontario. The present affair, he stated, was entirely an Alberta matter. No charges were being laid by his department he added, and no complaints had been made. A careful watch was being maintained but no charges were anticipated.

Ontario in his opinion, he added, was getting along pretty well under its Security Frauds Prevention Act.

## Alberta's Premier Cites Post's Article

"The Financial Post recently said that some of the mining exchanges in Ontario, were doing things which were not considered as correct practice, but, I cannot say just how far Calgary's operations can be compared with those of the larger exchanges," stated Premier Brownlee of Alberta when interviewed in regard to the present government investigation of the Calgary Stock Exchange.

The statement was made in answer to the question as to whether the Calgary Stock Exchange was not itself at fault in permitting practices which resulted in the arrest of President I. W. C. Solloway and Vice-President Harvey Mills of the brokerage firm of Solloway Mills & Co., on charges of conspiracy to defraud.

## Jack Nutt Mines

The possibilities of the European market for the lithium and beryllium ores of Manitoba are to be investigated by Jack Nutt, president of the Jack Nutt Mines Ltd., who is now on his way to London and Hamburg to make a personal investigation. Mr. Nutt will endeavor to secure information regarding the methods of treating these ores, and the most advantageous form in which to ship them.

Prior to leaving Winnipeg, Mr. Nutt stated arrangements had been completed whereby work on the Bernic Lake property of the company would be continued throughout the winter months. He intimated that some of the properties owned or controlled by his companies appeared to be rich in the ores bearing lithium and beryllium, and that if an adequate market could be secured a profitable business might be developed.

## Prosperity Mine Enters Production

From Our Own Correspondent

VICTORIA.—The Prosperity mine, Portland Canal, now controlled by the Premier interests, has entered production and commenced shipping ore. With this assistance Porter-Idaho stands to earn $800 to $1,000 monthly through the use of its $350,000 aerial tram by the Prosperity people, a transportation charge being made of $1 per ton. Although one shipment of 600 tons was made recently by Porter-Idaho, that mine itself is not yet on a sustained production plane.

# NORANDA REPORT TO SHOW INCREASE IN ORE RESERVES

Big Copper-Gold Producer Made Notable Progress in 1929

Following a preliminary meeting in Toronto early this week, the Noranda board of directors adjourned to meet again at the mines office, at Noranda, P.Q. A thorough inspection of the entire mining plant and underground workings will be made by the directors, as a preliminary to forming plans for the present year's programme.

Preparation of the annual report is already under way and it is thought that it will be forwarded to shareholders some time early in March. Last year the report appeared March 14. The annual meeting, which is held at the call of the directors, met on March 30 last year. It is thought the meeting will be held at approximately the same date this year.

Much progress was made by Noranda during the year 1929, the big surface construction programme, which resulted in the placing of the two reverberatory furnace units in simultaneous production; the sinking of No. 4 shaft to a depth of 975 feet and the linking up of Nos. 3 and 4 shafts was completed. Ore pockets and underground crushing plants were installed. The concentrator was raised from a capacity of 250 tons a day to 500 tons. The expenditure of much time and money was necessitated to complete this programme, but toward the end of November, the objective was achieved, and the big smelter settled down to smelting 2,000 tons of ore a day. Prior to this one unit had been treating on an average of 1,200 tons a day.

President J. Y. Murdoch has stated that while daily output may vary from day to day, it will be the aim of the management to maintain an average of 2,000 tons throughout 1930. Further additions are being made to the concentrator and it is hoped to have it operating on a 1,000 ton a day basis by the beginning of August. Mr. Murdoch is reported as stating that while this will permit of the profitable handling of a lower grade of ore, than at present, it will not materially affect the smelter tonnage.

**Increase Ore Reserves**

One of the outstanding achievements of Noranda during the past year has been the substantial amount of underground work that has been carried on on the different levels down to the 975, and the notable additions that have been made to ore reserves in consequence.

Ore reserves were reported at the end of 1928 as 3,097,000 tons of an average grade of 7.31 per cent copper and $3.68 in gold.

Figuring on copper at 15c. per pound, the total value of this ore was given as $79,340,000. All the ore given in this estimate was direct smelting ore. That is, ore carrying a high enough copper content to be sent direct to the smelter.

**Ten Years Supply**

The adding of the concentrating equipment has permitted the management to treat ore of a much lower grade at a profit and this at the same time has permitted this lower grade, or concentrating ore, to be included in the mine's reserves. Further additions to these reserves have been made on every level, and thus it is estimated Noranda's low-grade ore, that is ore running from three to four per cent copper to the ton, may be estimated as high as four to five million tons, while with the additions made to direct smelting ore put in sight by development during the past year, the total ore reserves may run as high as eight million tons. That is better than ten years ore for the smelter operating at its present rated capacity of 2,000 tons a day.

One of the main tasks facing the Noranda management in 1930 will be the sinking of Nos. 3 and 4 shafts to a depth of 1,500 feet and the opening up of new levels from the 975 downward. It is anticipated the actual sinking operations will be completed by the end of February, and while lateral work is being carried on, shaft sinking will be resumed and the shafts extended to the 2,000 foot horizon. Diamond drilling has already proven the ore bodies extend to below the 1,000 foot horizon.

In the meantime further extensions will be made to the exploration work already in progress on the upper levels as well.

Declaration of Noranda's first quarterly dividend of 75 cents a share was a big milestone in the history of the property. The declaration was made in 1929, to shareholders of record December 10, although actual payment was not made until January 2, 1930.

Payment of so big a dividend at so early a stage in the mine's life, was considered an outstanding record. Payment amounted to some $1,680,000, and it is stated that following this payment the mine would probably show a liquid position of some $6,000,000.

## Kootenay-Florence

VICTORIA, B.C.—What is thought to be the main vein at the Kootenay Florence has been intersected by a crosscut driven south from the main adit. The vein was cut 1,080 feet from the adit and strikes northwesterly, dipping south. It is roughly paralleling the main Kootenay Florence fissure vein opened up on two levels and made ready for mining last season.

**Use Manitoba Stone**

The Alberta government has decided to use Manitoba stone in the construction of its new $700,000 administration building in Edmonton. The final choice was between stone from Indiana and from the Tyndall quarries, the latter finally getting the vote.

**Britain Buys U. S. Chemicals**

United States sales of chemicals to Britain have doubled since the war and "Great Britain continues to offer a good and steadily increasing market for American chemicals," according to the U. S. Department of Commerce.

**Coal Production Gains**

Coal production tonnages in 1929 in Nova Scotia are estimated at about 6,250,000 or a quarter of a million tons greater than in 1928.

# Sherritt-Gordon Report Indicates Shareholders Must Exercise Patience

Market Trend of Shares Creates Feeling of Doubt

**STOCK IS LONG HOLD**

Margin of Profits Will Likely be Lower Than Many Expected

The market trend of Sherritt-Gordon shares, and the nature of the information set out in the company's annual report has created a feeling of apprehension and doubt in the minds of many shareholders scattered throughout the Dominion, as to the future possibilities of this company.

Many of those who purchased Sherritt-Gordon were among the hundreds of Canadians who, infected by the fever of mining speculation which swept the country from coast to coast, stepped into the market for the first time, in the quest of easy fortune.

It is probable, however, that the great bulk of Sherritt-Gordon stock was purchased in the belief that it was a fairly conservative speculation, and that much of it was bought for the long hold, rather than for any quick turn on the market.

**Reason for Confidence**

There was good reason to believe that it would prove a satisfactory speculation. In April, 1928, the company made public a preliminary estimate of J. C. Rogers, the company's consulting geologist, in which it stated the report prepared by Mr. Rogers after a comprehensive study of all the intersections through the ore body, including diamond drill results, showed 14,792 tons per vertical foot, having a value of $13.94 per ton.

At the same time it was reported drilling to the west had intersected the ore at a depth of 400 feet.

The figures were, of course, nothing more than an estimate, and it remained for underground work to prove their correctness. At the same time they served to demonstrate what might be expected in the way of ore, when underground work had advanced to the stage where it could be definitely blocked out, and it was largely on the basis of this estimate that the speculative possibilities of the stock first captured the public mind.

**Secure Railroad**

In the meantime the company sank two shafts on its property, one and a quarter miles apart, to depths of 300 and 400 feet, respectively, and four diamond drills were placed in operation to prove up the intervening ground. The result of this work was such that the company toward the end of 1928 was able to satisfy the engineers of the Canadian National Railways that the construction of a 42-mile branch line to the property was justified, the Sherritt-Gordon at the same time placing the sum of $1,500,000 in escrow as a guarantee that it would construct a 1,500-ton concentrator on the property.

The construction of the branch line was begun and the railroad reached the property in August, 1929. In the meantime the opening up of the ore bodies by the two shafts was continued, and a third five-compartment shaft was undertaken, 3,000 feet west of what was formerly known as the "West" shaft.

**Ten Years Ore**

Then came the company's annual report. This stated that there is now ten years of ore assured for a plant treating 500,000 tons of ore per annum, such as is now under construction.

Referring to costs and profits, it was stated that it was estimated that an average net production of 48 pounds of copper would result from the treatment of the ore, and that this would be produced at a cost of eight cents per pound. The estimated costs covering all operating and maintenance, shipping, smelting, refining and marketing, but not depreciation and a credit for the gold and silver and zinc.

With copper at 18 cents per pound it was estimated a profit of $5 per ton of ore milled would be realized, and for each half cent in price the metal varied up or down, there would be approximately a quarter of a dollar variation.

**Estimated Profits**

This works out to earnings of approximately 50 cents a share with copper selling at 18 cents per pound, and 35 cents a share with copper at 15 cents per pound. To secure net profits it would be necessary however, to make an allowance for depreciation, depletion, and taxes. Just what these sums will amount to is a matter that rests entirely in the discretion of the directors. An independent engineer, after making allowance for these amounts, figures on a net profit of 25 cents a share with copper at 18 cents.

**Dividend Outlook**

On the basis of the company's own figure, however, and on the basis of copper at 15 cents per pound, which in view of the history of copper and its future outlook, would appear to be a sound price to figure on, net earnings would be at the rate of ten per cent on a market value of $3.50 per share, but before allowing for the usual write-offs.

It is not the usual practice to immediately pay out total net earnings in the form of dividends, however, particularly in the case of a new enterprise where provision must be made for amortizing capital charges, and cash reserves must be built up to take care of unforeseen contingencies, and to provide for future expansion.

Noranda, a mine with a much higher grade of ore, and a larger margin of profit per ton, did not pay a dividend until the end of its second year of operation, and in paying its initial dividend at so early a stage of production, was considered to have established a record.

It is officially reported that Sherritt-Gordon will be ready to go into production as soon as the Flin Flon smelter has been completed, which, according to schedule, should be about the end of 1930. Allowing for unforeseen delays that are likely to occur, and for the necessary tuning up process, it will probably be some time early in 1931 before Sherritt-Gordon has settled down to normal milling operations.

Earnings will, therefore, not be available until the beginning of 1932, and if the same policy in regards to dividends as that followed by Noranada is adopted, shareholders need not anticipate any return on their money until the beginning of 1934.

**The Other Side**

There is another side to the picture, however. The company, through contracts entered into with the Hudson Bay Mining & Smelting Co., has secured power for development, and the smelting of its copper concentrates by the latter company. This, the company points out, has resulted in the saving of a considerable capital expenditure which must otherwise have been faced, and has permitted the company to retain intact in its treasury nearly 1,000,000 shares of a total authorized issue of 6,000,000 shares. The company's balance sheet shows cash assets of approximately $711,000 over and above its current liabilities, and in addition there is the sum of $1,500,000 placed in escrow as a guarantee for the construction of the 1,500-ton mill, and which is returnable to the company, when completed.

There is, however, the matter of capital charges, including the cost of mill construction, mining equipment, etc., to be considered and it is likely a considerable portion of this sum will be directed to meet these charges.

It would seem that the company must have given the Canadian National Railway pretty definite assurance, not only of its ability to build the 1,500-ton concentrator on its property, but also that the mine possessed ore of sufficient tonnage and high enough grade to assure the profitable operation of the mill for a sufficient number of years to warrant the road's construction.

Moreover, the fact that the company has undertaken an estimated exepnditure of between four and five million dollars to bring the property into production, would indicate that the directors have faith in their ability to operate the property so as to secure not only a return of the large amount of capital invested but a satisfactory profit as well.

With ten years of ore assured the question of ore reserves is necessarily not a pressing one. The annual report points out, however, that in view of the great extent of the company's property, which extends eight miles along the formation, and which has disclosed two major ore zones in the short time exploration and development has been under way, there is reason to expect other discoveries will be made when active mining and production has been started and time and better facilities will permit exploratory development at wider and deeper horizons.

If an improvement is secured in the ore content of new ore which may be brought into sight as development work proceeds, this will necessarily result in a higher profit per ton, and if substantial additions are made to the present tonnage, will permit of a further increase in milling capacity, which should also effect a cutting down in the cost of operation.

While the present outlook for copper is uncertain and over production has resulted in a drastic cut in the price of zinc, there is no reason to believe that an improvement may not be looked for in regard to both these metals, and should this result, Sherritt-Gordon's earnings will increase accordingly.

Sherritt-Gordon is as yet a young property, and the amount of development work so far accomplished has been limited, as compared to the great extent of its holdings. There is good reason to hope, therefore, that further important developments may occur as the company's programme proceeds, and that shareholders who are willing to exercise patience may be rewarded for their confidence in this operation.

## Molybdenite Mine Reported Optioned

From Our Own Correspondent

AMOS.—Interests identified with Hollinger Consolidated are believed to have successfully negotiated a deal through which that concern secures control of the Molybdenite Reduction mine, 20 miles south of Amos. N. A. Timmins and A. F. Brigham, president and general manager, respectively, of the Hollinger, are said to have examined the mine since Christmas.

Results through underground development have been favorable and concentrates shipped to Germany resulted in an investigation by interests of that country. This was followed by an offer of around $300,000, for the property. However, the Hollinger officials referred to are said to have stepped in and definitely secured the mine, under option. The concentrates, sent to Germany, were secured from a small test mill which has been in operation for some time. Approximately 40 men are employed.

# STANDARD EX. MAY ENLARGE TRADING WITH INDUSTRIALS

Members to Consider Adding List of Selected Stocks

The extending of the present trading activities of the Standard Stock and Mining Exchange to a selected list of industrial stocks will be considered at the annual meeting of the Exchange to be held January 21. On this date the new board of directors and officers, all of whom were elected by acclamation, will take office.

F. J. Crawford, a former past president, will succeed Norman C. Urquhart as head of the Standard Stock and Mining Exchange.

It is stated the proposal to enlarge the Exchange's trading facilities has aroused a diversity of opinion among the 51 members. During the past two years the listing of a number of Calgary oil stocks, and several stocks of mining companies whose operations are centred in the United States or Africa, has greatly extended the original trading facilities offered, and Imperial Oil, British American Oil and International Petroleum, which may be considered leading industrial stocks, were listed during the past year.

It is stated the larger members of the Exchange are all in favor of the proposed move, particularly those who maintain large wire services. Some members having connections with brokerage firms on the Toronto, Montreal and New York exchanges are stated to be opposed, as these firms receive substantial mining brokerage business from these connections.

Those in favor of the move state, however, that while member-houses of other exchanges are allowed one-half commission on orders for mining stocks executed on the Standard Exchange, the rule is not reciprocated, and Standard brokers get no commission from industrial stock orders passed on to other exchange members. Owing to their extensive wire service it is said many mining brokers receive important industrial stock orders which are executed through courtesy to their clients, and without any commission return.

Moreover, the fact that the Toronto Stock Exchange established a mining section on its floor in order to provide a market for clients trading in mining stocks, has made many mining brokers of the opinion that the inclusion of a selected list of industrials on the Standard is fully warranted.

# *Builds Texas Refinery; Now Ready for Canada?*

The new Nichols copper refinery at El Paso, Texas, is nearing completion and it is expected will be producing commercial copper early in February. Construction of the plant is of interest to Canadians because the Nichols Copper Co. is also to participate with Noranda Mines and the British Metal Corporation in the construction of a copper refinery in Quebec province.

Some announcement as to the starting of construction of the latter plant is expected momentarily, and there is little doubt but that the technical advice of the Nichols Copper Co. will be made full use of in the construction of the plant of Canadian Coppers Refiners Ltd.

The Nichols Copper Co. has for many years operated a copper refinery at Laurel Hills, N.Y. In the El Paso enterprise it has associated with it the Phelps Dodge Corporation, and the Calumet & Arizona Mining Co., which hold a forty per cent stock interest in the new refinery.

Construction of the Texas plant was begun in December, 1928. The plant was built at a cost of four million dollars.

It is anticipated the operating costs of this plant will be low, as full advantage will be made use of the natural gas and fuel oil of the Texas oil fields. The capacity of the plant is expected to be 100,000 tons a year, and the cost of the plant about $40 per ton of rated annual capacity.

Its output, it will thus be seen, will be less than that of the Ontario Refining Co. plant now building at Copper Cliff, Ont., in which The International Nickel Co. of Canada, the American Metal Co., Ltd., and The Consolidated Smelting Co. of Canada, Ltd., have a joint stock interest. This plant has a rated capacity of 120,000 tons a year. It is expected that it will be placed in operation some time next July.

Neither of the Canadian plants will be able to make use of natural gas or fuel oil, but, on the other hand, will secure their power from electricity generated by hydro-power. The white coal that promises to make Canada one of the outstanding manufacturing nations of the world.

## Would Purchase Assets Of Associated Goldfields

Purchase of the assets of Canadian Associated Goldfields is proposed by a syndicate to be formed of the shareholders and ordinary creditors of the company. According to Dr. C. A. MacKay, former president of the company, over 95 per cent of the creditors have assented to the proposal and a good response is being met with from the shareholders.

He stated that $100,000 would meet the claims of the preferred creditors and the liquidation expenses and shareholders were being asked to contribute to this amount on the basis of three cents per share of stock held.

If the deal goes through, he said, finances had been practically assured for a new company to be formed which will undertake the operation of the property just as soon as the necessary incorporation formalities had been attended to.

Canadian Associated Goldfields was placed in receivership some two years, ago and efforts to liquidate the company's outstanding indebtedness having failed, the assets of the company were ordered put up for sale.

In addition to its mining property and mill at Larder Lake, Canadian Associated owns a developed water power site from which electrical energy was generated to operate the mill and mine.

# Consolidated Smelters Metals Output Is Over $32,000,000 for 1929

A preliminary estimate of the value of the output of the plants of the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co. of Canada for the year 1929 has been placed at over $32,000,000. This is an increase of over $25,500,000 from the value of this company's output in 1921, which amounted to $6,836,420, although nearly three millions less than 1928's record production.

Lead leads the list both as to quantity and value with an estimated production of 300,000,000 lbs. valued at $15,315,000. A new record for production was established in 1928 and at the beginning of 1929 the indications were that this would again be surpassed, but due to an easing up in production, 1929's total was nearly 19,000,000 lbs. less than the preceding year.

The output of zinc was up, although the value of the output, due to a decline in the price of this metal was less 184,390,000 lbs. were produced of a value of $10,141,450.

**Copper Fell Off**

The noticeable decline in copper production was due to the withdrawal of the Granby output, which resulted in a closing down of the copper smelter and refinery. Negotiations recently completed, however, has resulted in a routing of the Granby concentrates to the company's smelter again. The gold output also fell off in consequence of the withdrawal of the copper supply, the gold values being contained in the copper supply, the gold values being contained in the copper ores.

Cadmium, marketed in quantity for the first time in 1928, produced threequarters of a million pounds of metal worth $1 a pound, and bismuth for the first time took its place in the Trail list of commercial metals, over $300,000 worth being produced.

The market position of lead was improved somewhat and the metal gained around £2 on the per ton price of around £21 in 1928.

Zinc, on the other hand, continued its decline of recent years, but at a lessened rate, having lost less than £1 from the 1928 average of £25-odd.

Silver more than lost in 1929 the appreciation of 1928.

Production of other metals in order of value were: silver, copper, cadmium, bismuth and gold.

Comparative figures for 1929 and 1928 follow:

**Comparative Figures**

| Metal output: | *1929 output | Value |
|---|---|---|
| Gold, oz. | 14,940 | $ 298,800 |
| Silver, ozs. | 7,474,500 | 3,991,233 |
| Copper, lbs. | 8,583,000 | 1,556,956 |
| Lead, lbs. | 300,000,000 | 15,315,000 |
| Zinc, lbs. | 184,390,000 | 10,141,450 |
| Zinc, lbs. ....1. | | |
| Cadmium, lbs. | 768,000 | 768,000 |
| Bismuth, lbs. | 167,000 | 305,610 |
| Total value | ........ | $32,377,190 |
| | 11928 output | Value |
| Gold, oz. | 23,623 | $ 652,460 |
| Silver, oz. | 7,673,762 | 4,464,492 |
| Copper, lbs. | 17,806,306 | 2,594,379 |
| Lead, lbs. | 318,831,578 | 16,403,384 |
| Zinc, lbs. | 163,530,890 | 10,907,510 |
| Cadmium, lbs. | *480,000 | *300,500 |
| Total | | $35,323,041 |

* Estimated.

The following table sets out the increases effected by Consolidated Smelters operations during the past nine years. The values however, do not indicate the percentage increases in production as due to the varying price of metal and the decline registered in several during the past two years, the actual tonnage increases are not apparent.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1929 estimated | $32,377,190 |
| 1928 | 35,323,041 |
| 1927 | 34,372,113 |
| 1926 | 39,477,611 |
| 1925 | 32,667,731 |
| 1924 | 20,854,854 |
| 1923 | 11,402,004 |
| 1922 | 9,104,080 |
| 1921 | 6,836,420 |

# Impressive Showings Revealed at Opemiska

From Our Own Correspondent

AMOS.—According to official information one section of high-grade in the north break on the Ventures, Ltd., property at Opemiska will average 10 feet in width over a length of 400 feet. This section is said to consist of almost massive chalcopyrite and contains comparatively high values in gold. "Provided this continues to a depth of only 300 feet in depth," states an official of Prospectors Airways, "it will contain more than $10,000,000 in copper and gold."

While more trenching has been done on the north break, the central vein has been traced close to 1,000 feet, while the south break has been traced about 1,600 feet. The latter shows an average width of between 50 and 60 feet. In both the central and southerly breaks are impressive sections of massive chalcopyrite.

In addition to the above mentioned deposits there is a large body of pyrrhotite, containing encouraging disseminations of chalcopyrite. The width of the pyrrhotite body is said to be in the neighborhood of 575 feet.

In view of the impressive showings uncovered by the limited amount of work so far completed, the section would appear to offer tremendous possibilities.

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# HOLLINGER STILL IS LEADING GOLD PRODUCING MINE

## Despite Decreased Output, Production Exceeds All Others

## RESERVES DECLINE

### Believe Effort Will be Made to Increase Mill Tonnage During Present Year

From Our Own Correspondent

TIMMINS.—During the year ended December 31, 1929 it is estimated Hollinger Consolidated produced approximately $3,000,000 more than any other gold mine in Canada, and that Lake Shore came second, with an output of around $6,000,000. Actually, Hollinger Consolidated recovered nearly as much gold, during the year under review, as all the other gold mines of the Porcupine district, combined. In other words, a preliminary estimate shows Hollinger as having produced over $9,000,000.

During the year, the enterprise distributed $3,197,000 in the form of dividends. This rate is lower than that paid for four years previous, but is the same as paid during 1921, 1922, 1923 and 1924. It represents a decline of $2,214,000 as compared to 1928, and is the lowest yearly dividend distribution during the past five years.

While estimated production for the year 1929 greatly exceeded that of any other gold mine in Canada, it is believed it will show a decline of around $1,500,000, as compared to production during the previous year, and of from around $1,500,000 to over $6,500,000, as compared to each of the preceding seven years. The enterprise reached its peak in 1925 when production for the year amounted to $15,749,109, the decline during 1928 being the most noticeable due to the fire disaster. Production during that year dropped about $3,800,000, as compared to production during the previous year.

**Expect Increase**

However, the outlook for 1930 is such that an increase over 1929 may be expected. Hollinger officials insist that "Hollinger is a $7 mine," despite the fact that average mill heads have, so far, failed to demonstrate that it is such. Provided Hollinger is a $7 mine and provided officials are desirous of demonstrating this during 1930, the result will reflect nicely on output for the year.

In the last annual report of the enterprise, issued in May, 1929, an ore reserve of over $51,000,000 was shown. This was made up of 1,047,190 tons of ore averaging $11.80 per ton, 2,387,517 tons averaging $9.17 per ton, 752,701 tons averaging $7.51, and 2,336,194 tons averaging $4.75 per ton. In view of the fact that average recovery during 1929 was considerably below $6 to the ton, and in view of the fact that official records show a large tonnage of ore averaging over $9 to the ton, it seems reasonable to believe that mill heads can easily be increased so as to average over $7 to the ton. When this is accomplished, or when average recovery is such as to indicate a $7 mine, yearly output may be expected to be more in line with previous high records.

As evidence of what an average recovery of $7 per ton means, it is interesting to note that on a daily average of 4,500 tons the enterprise would realize a yearly output of about $11,500,000. On an average of 5,000 tons daily, production would be at the rate of about $12,800,000 annually.

Hollinger's mill demonstrated, in 1927, that an average of over 6,000 tons daily can be maintained—so far as the mill is concerned — and it would not be surprising to find the enterprise shooting at $1,000,000 per month before falling into the final slump.

**Reserves May Drop**

The forthcoming annual report, for 1929, will probably show a further decline in ore reserves. However, close study of geological conditions has disclosed important possibilities of further ore developments at depth, in the easterly section of the property, and hopes are entertained that the steady decline in reserves during the past few years may be checked, temporarily at least, at such time as work in that direction is in full swing.

Since the commencement of production, in 1910, Hollinger has produced about $148,500,000. In all, the enterprise has produced approximately $7,500,000 more than all the other mines of the Porcupine district and all those of the Kirkland Lake district combined, and still holds its position as the greatest gold producing gold mine in Canada.

## Anaconda Well No. 1 Being Under-reamed

At Anaconda No. 1 well in Turner Valley under-reaming has been started to run additional 16-inch casing to a little below the 2,000 foot level if possible, on account of cavings which still persist in the Dakota formation between 1,900 and 2,000 feet despite four cementing jobs already carried out, according to a report received from Oilwell Drilling and Finance Co. of Calgary.

The 16-inch casing was previously landed at 1,620 feet and a hole for 13 3-8 inch casing was made to 2,016. An additional 105 feet of 16 inch casing had been run by December 26 and under-reaming was commenced at 1,725 feet to carry the 16 inch casing to 2,000 feet or over.

## New Vein Discovered on Pandora Property

AMOS.—Another vein has been discovered on the Pandora Gold property, in Cadillac township, and according to those who have examined the deposit, considerable free gold is in evidence. The occurrence was discovered through trenching in low ground, so that a comparatively large amount of work will be necessary to determine the actual importance of the discovery.

Meantime, the contact vein has been traced over a length of 1,200 feet. Where uncovered, the latter shows visible gold in impressive quantity and authoritative advice is to the effect that it should continue to important depth. The contact vein occurs along the north wall of a porphyry dike and is cut by a diabase dike, to the west.

Arrangements, through which it is planned to secure finances for a detailed programme of diamond drilling, are under way. According to official information, encouraging progress has been made in this direction. On the completion of the financing programme, the company will have over $125,000 in the treasury. The drilling programme will be started as quickly as possible.

## Tashota Gold Has Made New Strike

Tashota Gold Mines, operating in the Kowkash division, west of Cochrane, has encountered the "D" vein, 430 feet west of the shaft on the 200-ft. level. In a wire received by the Toronto office from the mine superintendent, it is stated conditions similar to those disclosed by diamond drill cores have been met with, and important results are expected within the course of a few days.

It is thought the high grade body, previously disclosed at surface, and at higher levels, is raking strongly to the west, as the recent discovery was made 82 feet west of a point vertically below the best showing encountered above.

# GIVE APPROVAL TO CAPITAL CHANGES OF GRAN.-ROUYN

## Outline Plans for Mill at Annual Meeting

A decision to reduce the capitalization of the Granada Rouyn Mines from 5,000,000 shares to 1,000,000 shares of no par value was approved at the annual meeting of the company held at the mine January 4, 1930, and the necessary by-law passed.

President Robert Gamble explained that it was proposed to issue one new share for each ten shares outstanding, and that this would result in a 1,000,000 share company with 500,000 shares issued and 500,000 shares in the treasury to provide for further financing.

He explained that the ratio of ownership remained the same as before, but that the move would reduce taxes, the number of certificates to be issued and transferred, and provided for further financing which would be necessary to place the property on a production basis.

It was decided at the meeting to proceed with the construction of a 100-ton mill as soon as the necessary financing is completed. James E. Grant, consulting engineer, in charge of mill design and construction addressed the meeting and outlined the plans.

In conversation with The Financial Post after the meeting, Mr. Gamble stated he was leaving for Ottawa to interview the under-secretary of state to see what steps were necessary to secure the desired change in Granada's capitalization.

**Successful Tests**

Referring to the proposed mill, Mr. Gamble stated a number of successful tests had been carried out by the Ore Testing department of the Ottawa Department of Mines, which reported in favor of the installation of a stamp mill and the recovery of the ore through the amalgamation process. It was stated the ore was of a free milling type and that a 90 per cent recovery might be expected. Mr. Gamble stated that if this type of mill was decided on, the tailings would be reduced to a 50 to one concentrate and shipped to the Noranda smelter, a distance of but four or five miles. Such a plant he stated could be erected at a minimum of cost, and would be much less expensive to operate than the usual cyanide mill.

Timbers have already been ordered for the mill buildings, he added, and a site is being cleared. Construction of a new cook camp to accommodate 100 men is also under way.

As soon as the recapitalization plans have been definitely worked out, Mr. Gamble states they will be submitted to shareholders for ratification.

# SYLVANITE REPORT COVERS PROGRESS FOR SIX MONTHS

## Shows Net Gain Was $29,271 Before Write-Offs

Income of the Sylvanite Gold Mines for the six months ended September 30, 1929, amounted to $351,620, and was secured from bullion production, interest discount and miscellaneous income, according to an official statement issued by the company. Production of gold at the mine has continued at the rate of a little over $60,000 per month, which is about the same as in the past. All disbursements of every kind have been paid out of earnings during this period. This included the sinking of the No. 4 shaft and an unusually large exploration and development programme, which has located or developed substantial ore bodies since March 31 last.

Mining, milling, and general and administrative expenses during the period under review totalled $203,669, leaving a balance of $147,951, from which development expenses, including diamond drilling and No. 4 shaft-sinking, amounting to $118,680 were deducted, leaving a net gain for the period, before depreciation, depletion and taxes, of $29,271.

Capital expenditures amounted to $23,309. The figures cited cover operations at the mine only, and do not include interest from investments, or Toronto and Buffalo office expenses.

The company reports broken ore in the stopes as 51,283 tons, a gain of 8,177 tons since March 31 last, and broken ore on surface as 6,358 tons, no change being recorded in this item

Cash invested as of September 30, 1929, amounted to $312,164, a gain of $10,318 over March 31.
tons.

From Our Own Correspondent

KIRKLAND LAKE.—Three veins discovered, through diamond drilling, in the easterly section of the Sylvanite Gold Mines have the earmarks of important producers of high-grade. Officials of the concern maintain their conservative policy and are adverse to making particularly optimistic statements, but full official data on the situation indicate a brighter outlook, than at any time since the work of developing the mine commenced.

The veins referred to, closely parallel each other, and some sections of the drill cores drawn from these show exceptionally high values in gold. The drilling has disclosed mineable widths, in each deposit, with a moderately high average grade. Work in connection with developing the veins is now under way. A raise has been driven from the 1,000-ft. level to the 800-ft. level, on the south vein, and this shows an average of about $17 to the ton, over good stoping width, throughout.

**No Immediate Increase**

Officials state no immediate increase in milling capacity is contemplated. By fall of the current year, perhaps, officials will have secured sufficient information to permit launching such a programme. Meantime, all attention is being given to the development of the mine.

During 1929, the mill at the Sylvanite handled in the neighborhood of 73,000 tons of ore, according to a preliminary unofficial estimate. Recovery is believed to have been close to $685,000. Although there are those who intimate that the mine is not paying its own way, this does not correspond with official information.

The work of developing the westerly section of the mine, in the vicinity of the new shaft, is well advanced and within the next few months information of vital importance should be available.

# *Test Case Is Started In Mine Tax Protest*

Whether the federal Stock Sales Transfer Act, passed at the last session of the Dominion Parliament, was within the legislative powers of that body, is to be ascertained by a test case instituted by the Vancouver Stock Exchange.

At the time the legislation was enacted, strong protest was made by those interested in the Mining industry, who contended that the tax placed an unfair burden on the smaller mining companies. Vancouver brokers are reported to have carried their protest to the present finance minister, and in the meantime acting on the advice of counsel are seeking redress in the courts, having been advised that the Act is ultra vires, or beyond the powers of legislation conferred on the Dominion Parliament.

As a test case Miller Court & Co. recently refused to pay the transfer tax, and were prosecuted by the Dominion authorities. Magistrate Shaw of Vancouver upheld the constitutionality of the Stock Sales Transfer Act, and imposed a fine of $100.

In imposing the fine the magistrate handed down a written judgment setting out his reasons for doing so, and this it is stated, will be made the basis of appeal proceedings, which may be carried to the Privy Council, itself, in order to definitely establish validity of the law as it now stands.

# *Low Zinc Prices Hasten Proposed New Refinery*

The drastic drop in the price of zinc due to the accumulating stocks which exceed the world's consumption demands will not impede plans made for the construction of an electrolytic zinc reduction works in Eastern Canada, states one in close touch with the situation. On the other hand he states it will if anything hasten the negotiations now under way among the interested parties.

The reason for this it is pointed out is due to the fact that the mine operators with zinc selling at its present price see that the only profit to be obtained in the handling of zinc is through the refining of zinc itself, and are therefore keen to enter into this phase of the game.

It is understood that negotiations are fairly well advanced and that the probabilities of all the Eastern Canadian zinc producers joining in the construction of a single plant rather than of two plants as was once thought probable, is likely to be realized.

Some definite announcement in regard to the construction of a zinc refinery it is thought will be made by the interested parties in the near future.

The belief persists that such a plant will be built on tidewater somewhere in the province of Quebec, although no official announcement as to the location of the plant, or of those who will participate is as yet forthcoming.

Operators who will naturally be interested in such a plant will be the British Metal Corporation, operating zinc mines at Stirling N.S., and Mountauban, Que., Amulet, Abana, and Waite-Ackerman-Montgomery, Treadwell-Yukon, Sudbury Basin, and Sherritt-Gordon.

Canada is steadily forging ahead as a zinc producer. It stands sixth among the zinc-producing countries of the world to-day. During the five year period ended December 31, 1928, it is estimated annual production has increased from 30,208 tons to 92,324 tons, or over 205 per cent.

Increase in world production for the same period was about 66 per cent. Canada's increase in zinc production in 1929 over 1928 is estimated to have been about 8 per cent, but the probabilities are that a much higher rate of increase will be secured in 1930.

British Columbia is the outstanding zinc-producing province. The Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co., from its Kimberley mine alone, having contributed some 82,500 tons in 1929. Base Metals Corporation will also be a new source of supply. The Hudson Bay Mining & Smelting Company in Manitoba will also be a large producer. This company is not interested in the Eastern Canadian refinery as it is now building its own zinc refinery, which it is hoped to have into production by the end of the present year.

## Rescue Stations Are Installed

Mine rescue stations are being installed at Timmins, Kirkland Lake and Sudbury, by the Ontario Department of Mines, in co-operation with the Workmen's Compensation Board and the mining companies.

The first station has been completed at Timmins at a cost of about $10,000. The stations are equipped with 12 sets of breathing apparatus, 12 all-service gas masks, one H-H inhalator, three mono-oxide detectors a complement of self-rescuers and all accessory appliances.

The stations have been installed as a result of the Hollinger disaster, when it was found necessary to appeal to the Mines Bureau of Washington for assistance, none of the Ontario mines being equipped for rescue work. Since that time the International Nickel Co. has installed its own station.

The equipment will be used by volunteer teams which will be formed at the different mining centres.

# BEARDMORE GOLD IS ENCOURAGED BY RECENT RESULTS

## Report Over 400 ft. of Ore on 200 ft. Level Carries Good Values

The results secured from drifting and crosscutting on the 200-ft. level of the Beardmore Gold Mines make the directors hopeful with regard to possibilities of the mine, shareholders are advised in a progress report that has just been issued by the company.

"Your Mine Superintendent, W. A. Roberts, reports breaking magnificent ore at the present time in both faces of the Powers vein. The last channel assayed gave a gold content of $72 per ton over a width of 5 ft. in the West face. The East face is also looking most promising with the ore averaging better than $20 in gold to the ton. A crosscut from the shaft South, a distance of over 350 ft. has been run which intersected two additional veins running parallel to No. 1 (the Powers) vein. No. 2 vein is a banded iron formation, highly mineralized and carrying small values where the vein was cut. No. 3 vein was intersected about December 20th, 1929, and has a width of 5 ft. Where cut gave a gold content of $16.40 per ton."

"The crosscut is being continued another 200 ft. in the hope of picking up an additional vein that was located on surface. While we are breaking extremely rich ore at the moment, we must not be carried away by these very high assay results. If the ore maintains its high grade so much the better, but if the ore stands up to $15 or $20 per ton throughout the mine, we will have a little bonanza."

"The company has recently made a very advantageous deal for additional plant and equipment to include a twelve drill compressor, which is convertible either for oil or steam power, a saw mill, mine cars, mine rails, hoist and a quantity of machine shop tools, at a saving of $10,000 to your Company. This equipment while second hand is as good as new, having been used but a short time and well taken care of."

**Test Shipment Assays**

"A quantity of ore was shipped from all parts of the mine for testing and assaying by the Metallurgical Testing Laboratories at Ottawa to ascertain from the Department of Mines the best and most economic practice to put into ceffect for treatment of our ores. These metallurgical tests have not as yet reached us, but the assay results are now on file and gave an average value of the ore shipped as $18.60 in gold to the ton and .71c in silver. Just as soon as we get the information asked for from Ottawa we will then know the best type of mill to install. Your directors are ambitious to have the first unit of a one hundred ton mill installed and in full operation before May 1st."

"The company has been paying cash for all supplies and equipment. At the present time there are no debts other than current running expenses, which is the established policy of your management."

"We were indeed fortunate that we did not have our stock listed on any of the stock exchanges and it will be the policy of your management to not list the shares until the mine is on a producing basis. Had the shares been listed during the recent market crash we would not be in the pleasant position we are today."

**400-ft. Ore Length**

F. C. Sutherland, managing director of Beardmore Gold Mines, informs The Financial Post that a total length of 40 feet of ore has been opened up on the Powers vein on the 200-ft. level. The west face, he states, has been advanced some 25 feet in ore, and the east face over 200 feet.

Assay results are not yet available from the latest developments, he stated, but the mine manager advised samples had been sent forward from the mine. Values were holding up well, he said, and carrying across the full width of the drift, on the west face, and across widths of from 7 to 10 feet on the east face.

Mr. Sutherland stated the ore had been cut off about 20 feet west of the shaft by a horse of rock coming in, but was later picked up and came in stronger than ever.

The long crosscut was being continued, and it was hoped to intersect the downward continuation of a vein located on surface, within a short time.

Beardmore Gold Mines is the only active operator in the Nippigon forest reserve area at the present time.

The Beardmore Gold Mines has an authorized capitalization of 5,000,000 shares of $1 par value, of which 2,500,000 are stated to be pooled indefinitely or until such time as the property is placed on a production basis, and some 700,000 shares are in the hands of the public.

## Decline in Price of Lead Due to Increased Output

The recent declines in lead prices reflects the increased production secured during last year. Intake of U.S. and Mexican smelters for 1929 was approximately 940,000 tons, compared with 908,604 tons in 1928 and 939,199 tons in 1927. Receipts from U.S. mines ran about 660,000 tons, compared with 638,337 tons in 1928. Stocks on hand at the end of November were placed at 161,671 tons, about the same as at the beginning of the year, but 14,000 tons down from the high point reached in September.

# BENNETT-PACAUD NEW DEVELOPMENT IS INTERESTING

## Former Drilling Results Lend Interest to Work

According to a report received by President W. F. Bennett of the Bennett-Pacaud Mines from Mine Manager Dunlop, the drift on the 500-ft. level of the Champion Reef property has intersected what the manager believes to be the main break. At the time the report was made it was stated the drift had penetrated over ten feet of highly mineralized vein matter and there was still no sign of the other wall. Channel assays were taken regularly and are now in the hands of the assayer.

The main break, it is stated, extends through the property for a distance of over 3,400 feet and throughout its length junctions with 39 other veins running at right angles.

The property was diamond drilled some time ago and the point where the drift has reached is just above where Mr. Bennett reports the core showed values of $92.66 in gold per ton across 5 feet at a depth of 808 feet in No. 1 drill hole.

The results secured from other holes put down at that time are given by Mr. Bennett as follows:

No. 2 Drill Hole—275 feet south of No. 1 gave values of $59.11 per ton in gold at a depth of 151 feet on 5 ft. of core, and $63.02 per ton at 344 ft. on 5 ft. of core.

No. 3—600 ft. N. E. of No. 1 gave $108.05 in gold per ton at a depth of 151 feet on 3½ ft. of core; $12.12 per ton at 115 ft. on 5 ft. of core; $15.85 at 302 ft., on 5 ft. of core; $8.08 at 307 ft. on 5 ft. of core and at 312 ft. $20.39 on 5 ft. of core.

No. 5 Hole. No values, core was lost.

No. 6—200 feet west of No. 5, gave $32.80 at 265 feet., on 5 ft. of core, $5.20 at 270 ft. on 5 ft. of core—$1.60 at 275 ft., on 5 ft. of core, and at 396 ft., $14.80 on 5 ft. of core. At 426 ft. 5t. of core gave $114 in gold per ton.

No. 7 hole at 256 ft. gave $2.80 on 5

The core was split and one half sent to Milton Hersey & Co., Ltd., Montreal, and the other to Thos. Heys & Sons, Toronto, for assay. The original assay sheets it is stated are on file in the company's office and open for inspection.

# THOM. CADILLAC OUTLINED PLANS FOR DEVELOPMENT

## Will Open Up Ore Shoots Indicated on 600 Level

Thompson Cadillac Mines proposes opening up the indicated ore shoots on the 600-ft. level, and this work will be preceeded with immediately shareholders are informed in a progress report recently issued by the company.

Based on engineer's reports and assay plans, etc., the directors report a marked improvement in mine conditions and prospects during the past three months.

Ample treasury shares are stated to be available for financing but due to money conditions, it is stated shares could not be sold at their proper values, and it was therefore decided to proceed slowly. In the meantime useful and constructive work has been done and the mine kept in continuous operation.

During the next two months it is proposed to carry on drifting, mapping, and sampling on the 600-ft. level where it is hoped to find wider ore bodies with consistent values. The company's directors and engineers express confidence as to the results to be obtained, which they believe will justify the expenditure.

**Important Conclusion**

It is reported that L. V. Bell of the Quebec Geological Survey has determined the surface geology of the property, and that Professor Graham of McGill University has established that the porphyries are intrusives and of deep-seated origin, thus confirming the belief that the gold-bearing rocks continue to depth.

Work accomplished during the last three months is stated to have indicated the property is fast approaching the condition of a mine with a merchantable quantity of ore. Surveys, geological and assay plans of the Nos. 1 and 2 shaft workings have been completed and over 2,000 assays made. From the results of this work the company estimates 35,000 tons of indicated ore as follows:

(1) From the 150-ft. level to surface, 8,000 tons; (2) From the 300-ft. to 150-ft. level, 27,000 tons.

This ore is estimated to contain a minimum average of $8 per ton in gold.

**Ship Foxes and Mink**

Another shipment of foxes, mink and racoon has left for Norway. It comprises 150 live foxes, 500 mink and a small number of racoons. Most of the foxes and mink came from Prince Edward Island, but New Brunswick also furnished its quota.

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# IMPROVED GRADE OF ORES MILLED TO OFFSET PRICE

## Mining Corporation Produces at Profit Despite Slump

Notwithstanding the low price of silver, the Mining Corporation of Canada, is producing silver at a higher rate from its Cobalt properties than was the case a year ago, and the property is making money.

From an authoritative source it is learned that this condition is due to the finding of more high-grade ore which has resulted in a raising of millheads and a lowering of costs. The ore is being drawn from the old workings of the mine as well as from the old Buffalo and McKinley-Darragh properties.

Mining Corporation's production it is stated is running around 100,000 ounces a month, and the improvement in grade has offset the drop in the price of silver. Production for 1929 it is estimated will amount to nearly one million ounces.

**Still Going Strong**

Officials refuse to prophesy how long this condition will last. It has long been recognized that the mine is drawing near the depletion stage and President J. P. Watson, in the annual report for 1922 drew the attention of shareholders to this condition, stating that the small amount of ore broken together with the small amount of ore in place would indicate the complete exhaustion of the mine during the following year.

Since that time the operation has been steadily carried on with the engineers never feeling sure of more than six to seven months life ahead. Nothwithstanding the fact the property is going strong today and in the interval extending from 1923 to 1930, the mine has produced approximately seven million ounces of silver.

**Profitable Purchases**

One of the reasons for Mining Corporation's continued lease of life has been its acquisition of other properties in the Cobalt camp from the original operators, in the cleaning up of which handsome profits have been realized by the discovery of further deposits of high-grade ore.

The McKinley-Darragh was the last acquisition of this kind. It was known by both companies that there was further depositions of high grade in the mine, notably in the walls between the two properties and under the lake bottom. The McKinley could not break into the walls as long as Mining Corporation was actively mining, neither could it take out the ore beneath the lake bottom for fear of flooding its neighbor's workings. The problem was solved by Mining Corporation acquiring the property under a deal which worked to the advantage of both parties.

# Sherritt-Gordon Makes Progress In Construction

Cutting of an ore pocket and crusher station below the 500-ft. level of the main shaft on the Ook claim is now in progress at the Sherritt-Gordon.

Construction crews are busy at the same time erecting steel for the head frame of the main shaft, as well as the compressor plant, hoist house, machine shops, dry house and warehouse. This work it is stated is nearly completed.

As soon as the ore pocket is finished, drifting will be started on the 500-ft. level. This will probably be early in February. The main shaft is to be carried down to a depth of 625 feet, and drives will be started at the 125 and 500-ft. levels before further sinking is resumed. The intention is to eventually carry the main shaft down to a depth of 1,000-feet.

After the 625 foot horizon has been attained, the sinking crew, however, will be sent to the east shaft where it is intended to install a crushing plant below the 225-ft. level. Sinking of the main shaft to greater depth will wait on the completion of this work.

# Mining Stock Quotations

**WEEK ENDING JANUARY 13**

| Par Val. | Range 1929-30 High | Low | Company | Close Jan. 6 (or last) | High for week | Low for week | Close Jan. 13 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $1 | 3.90 | .85 | Abana | 1.10 | 1.28 | 1.10 | 1.28 |
| 1 | .26 | .04½ | Aconda | .07 | .08 | .07 | .07 |
| None | 1.84 | .50 | Aladdin | .50 | .50 | .50 | .50 |
| . | 15.00 | 13.10 | Alaska Tre d. | 15.00 | .... | .... | .... |
| 1 | .17 | .03 | Albain M. | .04 | .... | .... | .... |
| None | .40 | .10 | Aldermac | .40 | .... | .... | .... |
| 1 | .16 | .15 | Algonquin | .15 | .... | .... | .... |
| 1 | .48 | .06 | Amity C. | .10 | .11 | .10½ | .11 |
| 1 | 3.75 | 1.00 | Amulet | 1.55 | 1.75 | 1.52 | 1.65 |
| . | .90 | .70 | Anglo-Sudbury | .70 | .... | .... | .... |
| 1 | .28 | .03½ | Ankerite | .03½ | .... | .... | .... |
| 1 | .13½ | .00¼ | Apex | .01 | .... | .... | .... |
| 1 | .21 | .05 | Area | .07 | .09 | .06½ | .08 |
| 1 | .04½ | .00¼ | Argo. Con. | .01 | .01 | .01 | .01 |
| 1 | 1.75 | .15 | Arno | .20 | .23 | .20 | .20 |
| 1 | .03 | .00¼ | Atlas | .00¾ | .00¾ | .00¾ | .00¾ |
| . | .07 | .01½ | Astoria | .02½ | .... | .... | .... |
| 1 | .08 | .01½ | Baldwin | .03 | .03⅛ | .02¾ | .03 |
| 1 | .44 | .13½ | Barry Holl. | .15 | .16½ | .14 | .16½ |
| None | 6.50 | 2.75 | Base Metals | 3.05 | 3.40 | 3.05 | 3.30 |
| None | .38¾ | .03 | Bathurst | .05 | .04¾ | .03¾ | .04 |
| 25c. | .06¼ | .02 | Bayview | .02¼ | .... | .... | .... |
| . | 8.50 | 4.05 | B'Wana | 5.20 | 5.90 | 5.45 | 5.90 |
| 1 | .72 | .21 | Bedford | .26 | .... | .... | .... |
| 1 | .60 | .06⅞ | Bidgood | .09 | .10 | .06⅞ | .07 |
| 1 | 2.41 | .45 | Big Missouri | .66 | .70 | .61 | .62 |
| None | .03½ | .00½ | Boischatel | .00½ | .00½ | .00½ | .00½ |
| . | .28 | .02 | Bobjo | .04 | .04½ | .04½ | .04½ |
| 1 | .06¾ | .04 | Brett Trethewey | .04½ | .... | .... | .... |
| . | .08 | .05 | Brit. Canadian | .05 | .... | .... | .... |
| None | .18 | .01½ | Brownlee | .01½ | .... | .... | .... |
| 1 | .15 | .01 | Buckingham | .01½ | .01½ | .01 | .01 |
| None | .25 | .03½ | Bunker Hill | .04 | .04 | .04 | .04 |
| 1 | .35 | .03 | Cambro | .03 | .... | .... | .... |
| None | .14 | .09 | Cal. Flin Flon | .09 | .... | .... | .... |
| None | 1.50 | .55 | Canam Metals | .60 | .65 | .55 | .60 |
| . | .03 | .02½ | Can. Kirk | .03 | .03 | .02½ | .02½ |
| 1 | .06 | .02 | Can. Lorraine | .03 | .... | .... | .... |
| 1 | .10¾ | .00½ | Capitol R. | .01½ | .01½ | .01½ | .01½ |
| 1 | .10 | .04¼ | Capitol S. | .04½ | .... | .... | .... |
| 1 | .40 | .20 | Castle Tre. | .20 | .... | .... | .... |
| 1 | .80 | .19 | Cen. Man. | .23 | .25 | .22 | .25 |
| . | .48 | .23 | Cen. Patricia | .26 | .26 | .23 | .23 |
| . | .12¾ | .05 | Champ. Reef | .... | .12¾ | .05 | .08½ |
| 1 | .10 | .05 | Chaput H. | .05½ | .06 | .05½ | .06 |
| . | 2.35 | .80 | Chib. Pros. | .86 | .88 | .80 | .88 |
| None | .40½ | .05 | Clericy | .05 | .06 | .05½ | .05½ |
| 5 | 67.00 | 10.00 | Coast Copper | 13.00 | .... | .... | .... |
| 1 | .19 | .04 | Cobalt Con. | .08 | .07½ | .05½ | .05½ |
| 1 | .03½ | .00⅛ | Col. Kirk | .00¾ | .00⅞ | .00⅞ | .00⅞ |
| 1 | 1.92 | .25 | Columario | .55 | .60 | .55 | .55 |
| 5 | 2.60 | .90 | Coniagas | .90 | 1.40 | 1.25 | 1.40 |
| 5 | 2.50 | .25 | Coniaurum | .35 | .60 | .60 | .60 |
| 25 | 575.00 | 210.00 | Cons. Smelters | 260.00 | 265.00 | 260.00 | 260.00 |
| 25 | .32½ | .09 | Cork Prov. | .10 | .... | .... | .... |
| 1 | .04 | .00¼ | Corona | .01½ | .... | .... | .... |
| 1 | .19 | .00½ | Crown Res. | .02 | .... | .... | .... |
| None | .82 | .12 | Dom. Explor. | .19¼ | .27 | .22 | .25 |
| None | 11.25 | 4.48 | Dome Mines | 7.10 | 7.15 | 7.00 | 7.00 |
| 1 | .02 | .00¼ | Dom. Kirk | .00½ | .00½ | .00½ | .00½ |
| 1 | .12 | .01 | Dom. Rouyn | .02 | .... | .... | .... |
| 1 | .35 | .01 | Dunkin | .04 | .01½ | .01⅛ | .01¼ |
| 1 | .60 | .55 | Duthie | .56 | .... | .... | .... |
| 1 | .08 | .01½ | Duprat | .02 | .02¼ | .02¼ | .02¼ |
| . | .04 | .04 | Elstone | .04 | .... | .... | .... |
| None | .06 | .06 | Engineers Hold. | .06 | .... | .... | .... |
| 1 | .02½ | .00¼ | Everett | .00½ | .01 | .01 | .01 |
| 1 | 16.15 | 4.15 | Falconbridge | 4.75 | 4.85 | 4.35 | 4.60 |
| 1 | .05 | .01 | Federal Kirk | .02 | .01 | .01 | .01 |
| . | .47 | .04 | Flintoba | .05 | .05¼ | .05 | .05 |
| 5 | 6.25 | 4.00 | Franco Can. Gen. | 4.00 | .... | .... | .... |
| 1 | 2.00 | 1.75 | Do., Def. | 1.75 | .... | .... | .... |
| None | .21 | .10 | Gem Lake | .16½ | .... | .... | .... |
| 1 | 12.00 | 1.10 | George Cop. | 3.00 | 3.20 | 2.95 | 3.20 |
| None | .16 | .01 | Gilbec | .02 | .... | .... | .... |
| 1 | 2.00 | .65 | Golconda | .82 | .95 | .78 | .90 |
| 1 | .19 | .02 | Goldale | .03 | .... | .... | .... |
| . | 1.00 | .16 | Goldfield | .54 | .55 | .51 | .52 |
| 1 | .09¾ | .00½ | Gold Hill | .01 | .00¾ | .00½ | .00½ |
| 1 | .02 | .00½ | Gold Reef | .01 | .... | .... | .... |
| 1 | .25 | .01½ | Goodfish | .03¼ | .03 | .03 | .03 |
| 1 | .50 | .01¼ | Graham | .02 | .02½ | .02 | .02 |
| 50c. | 1.00 | .09 | Grandview | .15 | .15 | .09 | .13 |
| 1 | .36 | .10 | Granada | .13¼ | .13½ | .12 | .13½ |
| 1 | .05 | .01 | Grover Daley | .01 | .01 | .01 | .01 |
| . | .48 | .48 | Ham. Porc. | .48 | .... | .... | .... |
| 1 | .35 | .01 | Harker | .02½ | .02½ | .02½ | .02½ |
| None | .06 | .01 | Harvie Exp. | .04½ | .... | .... | .... |
| 1 | .17¾ | .12 | Hayden | .13 | .... | .... | .... |
| 1 | .07 | .00½ | Hilltop | .00½ | .00½ | .00½ | .00½ |
| 5 | 10.00 | 4.00 | Hollinger | 5.10 | 5.10 | 4.90 | 4.95 |
| 1 | 1.46 | .65 | Howey Gold | .80 | .90 | .80 | .89 |
| None | 23.00 | 7.75 | Hudson Bay | 9.25 | 10.40 | 9.10 | 10.40 |
| 1 | .10 | .03 | Indian | .03½ | .09 | .09 | .09 |
| None | 73.00 | 25.00 | Int. Nickel | 32.75 | 37.00 | 32.25 | 35.75 |
| 1 | .40 | .01½ | Jackson M. | .03¼ | .03⅛ | .02¾ | .03 |
| 1 | .65 | .30 | Keeley | .33 | .40 | .31½ | .33 |
| 1 | .03 | .00½ | Keora M. | .02½ | .... | .... | .... |
| 1 | .01 | .00½ | King Kirk | .00½ | .... | .... | .... |
| . | .07 | .02½ | Kirk Townsite | .07 | .... | .... | .... |
| 1 | .06 | .00½ | Kirk Hunt | .01¼ | .01 | .00½ | .00½ |
| 1 | 1.92 | .39½ | Kirk Lake | .54 | .58 | .52 | .53 |
| 1 | .19 | .01 | Kirk Prem. | .02 | .02 | .01½ | .02 |
| 20c. | .30 | .06 | Koot. Flor. | .08 | .08 | .06 | .07 |
| 25c. | .56 | .04 | Koot. King | .06 | .06 | .05¼ | .05½ |
| . | .84 | .50 | Lake Geneva | .50 | .... | .... | .... |
| 1 | 27.60 | 13.00 | Lake Shore | 19.00 | 19.75 | 19.15 | 19.50 |
| 1 | .12 | .01 | Laval | .03¼ | .02¾ | .02½ | .02½ |
| 1 | .14 | .01 | Lebel Ore | .01 | .02 | .02 | .02 |
| 1 | .03 | .00¼ | Lorraine C. | .00¼ | .00½ | .00½ | .00½ |
| 10c. | .28 | .09 | Lucky Jim | .09 | .... | .... | .... |
| 1 | .30 | .08 | Macassa | .10 | .10 | .08 | .10 |
| 1 | 1.14 | .03 | Malartic | .06½ | .07 | .04 | .05 |
| 1 | .15 | .11 | Malrobic | .11 | .... | .... | .... |
| None | 1.80 | .25 | Mandy | .32 | .35 | .30 | .32 |
| None | .76 | .11 | Man. Basin | .14 | .15 | .13 | .14 |
| 1 | .05½ | .01 | Marriott | .02 | .01½ | .01½ | .01½ |
| 1 | .70 | .22 | McDougall | .30 | .28 | .25 | .25 |
| 1 | .60 | .16 | McKinley | .30 | .... | .... | .... |
| 5 | 24.00 | 11.50 | McIntyre | 15.10 | 16.75 | 15.00 | 16.55 |
| . | .50 | .20 | McMillan | .35 | .... | .... | .... |
| . | .35 | .23 | McVittie | .28 | .... | .... | .... |
| 1 | .03 | .00⅛ | Millcrest | .01½ | .... | .... | .... |
| . | .92 | .04 | Mindoka | .04 | .... | .... | .... |
| 5 | 6.05 | 2.75 | Mining Corp. | 2.85 | 2.95 | 2.80 | 2.85 |
| 1 | .19 | .01¼ | Mint Ore | .01¼ | .01½ | .01½ | .01½ |
| 1 | .30 | .02 | Moffatt Hall | .03¾ | .04⅛ | .03 | .03 |
| 1 | .06 | .02 | Moneta | .02 | .... | .... | .... |
| 1 | .16 | .02 | Montreal R. | .06 | .05 | .05 | .05 |
| 25c. | .08½ | .03½ | Mort. Woolsey | .04½ | .... | .... | .... |
| 1 | .72½ | .15 | Moss | .15 | .... | .... | .... |
| 1 | .68 | .01¾ | Murphy | .01½ | .02 | .01½ | .01½ |
| 1 | .94 | .15 | Newbec | .21¼ | .22 | .17½ | .17½ |
| 1 | .06 | .01½ | Night Hawk | .03 | .... | .... | .... |
| 5 | 3.90 | 1.50 | Nipissing | 1.63 | 1.63 | 1.50 | 1.56 |
| 50c. | .82 | .35 | Noble Five | .35 | .40 | .35 | .36 |
| None | 70.00 | 25.00 | Noranda | 35.75 | 37.50 | 35.00 | 36.40 |
| . | 1.05 | .22 | Nor. Canada | .33 | .... | .... | .... |
| None | .68 | .06 | Old Colony | .06 | .06 | .06 | .06 |
| 40c. | .02¼ | .02¼ | Ore Chimney | .02¼ | .... | .... | .... |
| 50c. | 1.38 | .09 | Oregon Cop. | .09½ | .11½ | .09½ | .11½ |
| . | .29 | .15 | Oriole | .21 | .... | .... | .... |
| . | 1.05 | .25 | Osisko | .30 | .30 | .30 | .30 |
| . | .24 | .06 | Patterson Cop. | .06 | .... | .... | .... |
| 1 | .07 | .01 | Pawnee Kirk | .02½ | .03 | .03 | .03 |
| 1 | 17.00 | 2.00 | Pend. Ore. | 3.00 | 3.95 | 2.90 | 3.75 |
| 1 | .37 | .06 | P. L. Cobalt | .13 | .18 | .12 | .14 |
| 1 | .10 | .00½ | Picard | .00¾ | .00¾ | .00½ | .00¾ |
| 1 | .68 | .15 | Pioneer | .20 | .19 | .17 | .19 |
| 1 | .03½ | .00½ | Porc. Crown | .00⅝ | .... | .... | .... |
| 1 | .03 | .01 | Porc. Keora | .01¼ | .... | .... | .... |
| 50c. | .82 | .33 | Porter Idaho | .48 | .... | .... | .... |
| None | .07 | .01 | Potter Doal | .01¼ | .02 | .01¼ | .02 |
| None | .50 | .38 | Prem. Border | .45 | .... | .... | .... |
| 1 | 2.35 | 1.50 | Prem. Gold | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.55 | 1.57 |
| 1 | .03 | .00¾ | Preston | .01 | .... | .... | .... |

| Par Val. | Range 1929-30 High | Low | Company | Close Jan. 6 (or last) | High for week | Low for week | Close Jan. 13 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| . | 1.35 | .40 | Quemont | .55 | .70 | .55 | .65 |
| None | 4.75 | .80 | Reeves McD. | 1.24 | 1.50 | 1.21 | 1.40 |
| . | 20.00 | 16.50 | Rhodesian | 20.00 | .... | .... | .... |
| 1 | .05 | .00½ | Ribago | .02 | .... | .... | .... |
| 1 | .08 | .04 | Ritchie | .04½ | .... | .... | .... |
| . | .06 | .01 | R. Montbray | .02 | .02 | .02 | .02 |
| 1 | .06½ | .06 | Rubec | .06 | .... | .... | .... |
| 1 | .73 | .18 | Ruth Hope | .02 | .25 | .20 | .20 |
| 1 | .43 | .11 | Salmo Mal. | .11 | .... | .... | .... |
| None | .26½ | .10 | San Antonio | .20 | .20 | .19 | .19¾ |
| . | .68 | .67½ | Seven Troughs | .67½ | .... | .... | .... |
| . | 9.90 | 2.51 | Sherritt G. | 2.98 | 3.06 | 2.75 | 2.95 |
| 1 | 1.65 | .39 | Siscoe | .41 | .50 | .41 | .49 |
| 25c. | .33 | .05 | Slocan Ramb. | .10 | .... | .... | .... |
| 50c. | .70 | .05 | Snowflake | .14 | .13½ | .12 | .12 |
| 1 | .02 | .01 | So. Keora | .03 | .02½ | .02½ | .02½ |
| None | .15½ | .03 | Stadacona | .03½ | .04¼ | .03½ | .03½ |
| 1 | .93 | .09 | St. Anthony | .11 | .11 | .08 | .08 |
| None | 13.75 | 2.75 | Sud. Basin | 3.05 | 3.40 | 2.95 | 3.38 |
| 1 | .08½ | .00½ | Sudbury M. | .01 | .... | .... | .... |
| . | 1.25 | .15 | Sudbury N. | .25 | .20 | .18 | .20 |
| 1 | .10½ | .00½ | Sud. Contact | .02½ | .02¼ | .02¼ | .02¼ |
| 1 | 4.50 | .60 | Sunloch | .95 | .... | .... | .... |
| 1 | 2.55 | .40 | Sylvanite | .48 | .52 | .45 | .52 |
| 1 | .24 | .04 | Tashota | .09½ | .14 | .14 | .14 |
| 1 | 10.25 | 4.50 | Teck Hughes | 4.95 | 5.15 | 4.70 | 5.15 |
| 1 | .30 | .10 | Telluride | .12 | .10 | .10 | .10 |
| 1 | .50 | .05 | Thom. Cad c. | .68 | .08 | .08 | .08 |
| 1 | .05 | .02 | Temiskaming | .02 | .... | .... | .... |
| 50c. | .62 | .03 | Topley | .05 | .05 | .04½ | .05 |
| 1 | 2.50 | .80 | Toric | .80 | .... | .... | .... |
| 1 | .10½ | .00½ | Tough Oakes | .01 | .01¼ | .01¼ | .01¼ |
| 1 | 3.85 | .50 | Towagmac | .70 | .70 | .70 | .70 |
| 1 | 18.50 | 4.95 | Treadwell Y. | 6.25 | 6.00 | 6.00 | 6.00 |
| None | .05 | .03½ | United Algoma | .03½ | .... | .... | .... |
| . | 14.85 | 2.25 | Ventures | 2.60 | 2.76 | 2.65 | 2.70 |
| 1 | .80 | .45 | Vickers | .50 | .... | .... | .... |
| 1 | 1.33 | .90 | Vic. Summer | .90 | .... | .... | .... |
| 1 | 1.26 | .54 | Vipond | .63 | .68 | .65 | .67 |
| None | 8.00 | 1.50 | Waite Ack. | 3.25 | 3.40 | 3.20 | 3.25 |
| 1 | .10½ | .10½ | Walsh Kat. | .10½ | .... | .... | .... |
| 1 | .10 | .01 | West D. Lake | .01 | .... | .... | .... |
| . | .07 | .01½ | West Tree | .02 | .07 | .03 | .05½ |
| 1 | 1.00 | .30 | White Lake | .40 | 1.00 | .45 | .82 |
| 1 | 1.48 | .20 | Whitewater | .20 | .22 | .20¼ | .20¼ |
| 1 | .25 | .10 | Wiltsey | .12 | .... | .... | .... |
| None | .12 | .00½ | Windfall R. | .01 | .01 | .01 | .01 |
| None | .08 | .02½ | Woodbine | .04½ | .... | .... | .... |
| . | .10 | .02½ | Wood Kirk | .03 | .... | .... | .... |
| None | 2.95 | 1.15 | Wright-Har. | 1.35 | 1.57 | 1.35 | 1.56 |
| | | | **WESTERN OIL STOCKS** | | | | |
| . | 2.40 | .30 | Acme | .55 | .50 | .30 | .30 |
| None | 3.25 | 2.00 | Admiral | 2.00 | 2.05 | 2.00 | 2.05 |
| None | 7.00 | 1.25 | Advance | 7.05 | .... | .... | .... |
| . | 1.25 | 1.00 | Advance (New) | .... | 1.25 | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| . | .27 | .10 | Alta. Pac. Rights | .14 | .16 | .11 | .14 |
| 1 | 5.30 | .58 | Alta. Pac. | 1.65 | 1.88 | 1.49 | 1.71 |
| . | .04 | .04 | Alta. Pet. Can. | .04 | .... | .... | .... |
| 1 | .35 | .35 | Anaconda | .35 | .... | .... | .... |
| None | 6.75 | .84 | Associated | 1.05 | 1.13 | 1.00 | 1.10 |
| 1 | 4.00 | .26 | Ajax | 1.48 | 1.60 | 1.47 | 1.50 |
| None | 4.75 | .40 | Baltac | .70 | .80 | .70 | .80 |
| 1 | .80 | .14 | Black Dia. | .14½ | .... | .... | .... |
| 1 | 1.50 | .34 | Brit. Dom. | .69 | .70 | .65 | .65 |
| . | 2.10 | 1.50 | Cameron Pete. | 1.72½ | .... | .... | .... |
| 1 | 6.00 | .64 | Calmont | 1.13 | 1.34 | 1.11 | 1.33 |
| . | 5.60 | 5.00 | Cal. Pete. Prod. | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| None | 13.25 | 1.75 | Calgary & Ed. | 2.70 | 2.80 | 2.50 | 2.70 |
| 1 | 1.55 | .40 | Comm. Pete. | .55 | .57 | .43 | .55 |
| . | .34 | .34 | Commercial | .34 | .... | .... | .... |
| None | 1.10 | .14 | Cooper Nan. | .17 | .... | .... | .... |
| . | .95 | .15 | Cypress | .18 | .... | .... | .... |
| 1 | 3.25 | .20 | Dallas | .45 | .... | .... | .... |
| None | 10.75 | 1.10 | Dalhousie | 1.60 | 1.88 | 1.50 | 1.65 |
| None | 2.75 | .10 | Devenish | .17 | .17 | .15 | .15 |
| . | 1.05 | .20 | Dome Oil | .54 | .20 | .20 | .20 |
| . | 5.00 | .85 | E. Crest | .97 | 1.15 | .90 | 1.03 |
| . | .37 | .35 | Exchequer | .37 | .... | .... | .... |
| . | .19 | .05 | Fabyan | .08 | .08 | .05 | .05 |
| None | 10.25 | 1.00 | Foothills | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.40 | 1.50 |
| None | 3.25 | .49 | Freehold | .70 | .72 | .63 | .70 |
| 1 | 1.10 | .10 | Great West | .14 | .15 | .14 | .14 |
| None | 2.80 | .65 | Hargal | .98 | 1.07 | .98 | 1.08 |
| . | 1.30 | .35 | Herron Pete. | .45 | .35 | .35 | .35 |
| 1 | .66 | .25 | Highland | .30 | .... | .... | .... |
| 1 | .65 | .35 | High River | .65 | .... | .... | .... |
| 5 | 15.75 | 3.50 | Highwood | 3.50 | .... | .... | .... |
| 5 | 20.00 | 5.00 | do. pref. | 6.10 | .... | .... | .... |
| . | .65 | .14 | High Sarcee | .17 | .20 | .17 | .18 |
| 1 | 29.00 | 3.05 | Home | 8.25 | 8.60 | 8.00 | 8.40 |
| None | 1.85 | .45 | Homestead | .58 | .64 | .58 | .64 |
| 1 | 2.20 | .23 | Ill. Alta. | .36 | .38 | .30 | .37 |
| 1 | 7.00 | 6.00 | London Union | 6.25 | .... | .... | .... |
| None | 6.00 | 1.65 | Lowery | 1.75 | 1.68 | 1.65 | 1.65 |
| None | .70 | .05 | Madison | .14½ | .15 | .14 | .14 |
| . | 8.50 | 8.50 | Maitland | 8.50 | .... | .... | .... |
| 1 | 16.00 | 1.35 | Mayland | 1.50 | 2.00 | 1.55 | 2.00 |
| None | 8.00 | 1.10 | McD. S. Ex. | 2.50 | .... | .... | .... |
| 1 | 6.75 | .45 | McD. S. N. | .75 | .78 | .74 | .78 |
| . | .25 | .20 | McD.S.Ex.of Can. | .25 | .26 | .25 | .26 |
| 1 | 11.00 | 1.35 | McLeod | 2.25 | 2.65 | 2.25 | 2.65 |
| None | .55 | .12½ | Melbourne | .13 | .... | .... | .... |
| None | 1.90 | .42½ | Mercury | .62 | .68 | .50 | .65 |
| . | 1.65 | .62 | Merland | .95 | .95 | .62 | .75 |
| 1 | 2.00 | .20 | Mid West | .32 | .32 | .31 | .31 |
| . | 1.25 | .90 | Mid Royal | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| . | 18.25 | .45 | Mill City | 8.05 | .... | .... | .... |
| . | 2.00 | 1.45 | Mill City Pete | 1.51 | 2.01 | 1.53 | 1.85 |
| 1 | 1.20 | .30 | Model | .37 | .36 | .33 | .36 |
| 1 | .90 | .15 | Moose M. | .23 | .23 | .23 | .23 |
| . | .25 | .20 | Mt. Stephen | .25 | .... | .... | .... |
| 1 | .50 | .08 | New Federal | .10 | .10 | .10 | .10 |
| 1 | .85 | .30 | New Valley | .40 | .... | .... | .... |
| . | .60 | .20 | N. West Pac. | .20 | .... | .... | .... |
| . | 3.15 | 1.12 | Nordon | 1.40 | 1.59 | 1.41 | 1.55 |
| . | 10.50 | 10.00 | Oil Lease | 10.00 | .... | .... | .... |
| . | .68 | .25 | Oil Select | .34 | .... | .... | .... |
| None | 6.00 | 1.00 | Okalta | 1.35 | 1.48 | 1.30 | 1.45 |
| 100 | 60.50 | 40.00 | do. pref. | 40.00 | 45.00 | 42.00 | 42.00 |
| . | .20 | .10 | Petrol | .15 | .... | .... | .... |
| . | 25.50 | 13.00 | Prairie Oil | 13.00 | 13.00 | 13.00 | 13.00 |
| 1 | 2.00 | .30 | Ranchmen's | .40 | .40 | .39 | .40 |
| 1 | 1.40 | .21 | Regent | .31 | .33 | .31 | .33 |
| None | 1.65 | .14 | Richfield | .31 | .39 | .31 | .39 |
| . | 1.10 | 1.10 | Rose Oil | 1.10 | .... | .... | .... |
| None | 200.00 | 50.00 | Royalite | 51.00 | 60.00 | 54.00 | 55.00 |
| . | 1.00 | 1.00 | Sentinel | 1.00 | .... | .... | .... |
| . | 1.25 | .90 | Sioux City | .90 | .... | .... | .... |
| 1 | .75 | .09½ | Signal Hill | .16 | .16 | .15 | .15 |
| 1 | .75 | .09½ | Signal Hill | .15 | 1 | .75 | 09½ |
| 1 | 5.30 | .40 | Spooner | .51 | .53 | .49 | .53 |
| . | 1.58 | 1.57 | Spray | 1.58 | .... | .... | .... |
| 1 | .75 | .30 | Stockmen | .30 | .... | .... | .... |
| None | 8.25 | .85 | So. West Pete. | 1.00 | 1.10 | .90 | 1.05 |
| None | 2.75 | .50 | Sterling Pac. | .96 | .90 | .66 | .70 |
| . | 1.30 | 1.25 | Structure | 1.50 | .... | .... | .... |
| None | 2.00 | .50 | Sunlight | .50 | .... | .... | .... |
| . | 1.55 | .90 | Turner Basin | .90 | .... | .... | .... |
| 1 | 2.00 | .35 | Turner Valley | .42 | .41 | .40 | .41 |
| None | 1.95 | .51 | United | .72 | .82 | .71 | .80 |
| 1 | 3.50 | .30 | Vulcan | .37 | .47 | .30 | .47 |
| 1 | .75 | .10 | Wainwell | .12½ | .12½ | .11 | .12 |
| . | 4.50 | .30 | Waite Valley | 1.20 | 1.36 | 1.20 | 1.35 |
| . | 1.20 | 1.10 | Warner | 1.15 | .... | .... | .... |
| . | 6.00 | 6.00 | Westfield | 6.00 | .... | .... | .... |

**DIVIDEND PAYERS**

| Company | Rate | Yield | Company | Rate | Yield |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bunker Hill | 75c. | .... | McIntyre | $1 | 6.04 |
| Canam Metal | 2c. | .... | Mining | 25c. | .... |
| Cons. Smelters | $12.50 | 4.80 | Nipissing | 30c. | 19.23 |
| Dome Mines | $1 | 14.28 | Noble-Five | 6c. | .... |
| Hollinger | 65c. | 13.13 | Noranda | $3 | 8.24 |
| Home Oil | 40% | .... | Premier | 24c. | 15.28 |
| Inter. Nickel | $1 | 2.79 | Royalite | 25c. | |
| Lake Shore | $1.20 | 6.15 | Teck Hughes | 60c. | 11.65 |

# Mining Inquiries

Mining questions and problems submitted by subscribers of The Financial Post will be answered by letter and those of general interest will be published on this page. We cannot extend this service to non-subscribers. A two-cent stamp or stamped envelope must always be enclosed to cover the direct reply. Write general investment and insurance inquiries on sheets separate from mining inquiries. No answers can be given by telephone or telegram.

### Capitol-Rouyn

Please give me a brief opinion on Capitol Rouyn.

Capitol Rouyn is still in the prospect stage. Some encouraging copper values were secured in early development work. Its operations are now suspended awaiting further financing.

### Ventures

I have 50 shares of Ventures at $2.60 and 100 Sudbury Basin at $3.50. I bought the latter outright and put it up as margin on the Ventures. What would you do in my position? Hang on?

We believe the two purchases you have made should prove satisfactory speculations if you treat them as a long hold. We consider that it is at all times preferable to purchase stocks outright rather than on margin.

### Gordon Lake

Please give me what information you can about Gordon Lake Holdings Co. Should I buy shares in it?

Gordon Lake Holdings Company has been engaged in exploration work on its property during the past summer. We are informed that the results while encouraging are as yet inconclusive and that at least another year's work will be required to determine the property's full possibilities. The company is still in the prospect stage from the standpoint of an out-and-out speculation.

### N. American Metal

I have some common stock of the North American Metal Corporation. Has it any value?

The North American Metal Corporation Ltd., at a special general meeting of shareholders on October 22, 1929, was placed in voluntary liquidation, and Capt. H. E. Knobel, of Loon, Ontario, was appointed liquidator. The common stock has no value. If you wish further particulars regarding the company we would suggest that you write to Capt. Knobel.

### Nickel or Noranda

Kindly give me an opinion as to which would be the more favorable hold for a period of a year and a half, Noranda or Nickel.

Taking into consideration the respective positions International Nickel and Noranda hold among nickel and copper producers, and the future outlook for the nickel and copper market, as well as the ore reserves of both properties, we are inclined to believe that International Nickel should prove a more favorable long hold purchase than Noranda. We consider, however, the outlook for both stocks a most attractive one.

### Teck-Hughes

What do you think of Teck-Hughes? The price seems fairly low. Is it likely to continue as a good one for a while yet?

We consider Teck-Hughes one of the most attractive of the dividend-paying gold stocks. The company has made progress since its inception, is in a strong financial position, pays an attractive dividend and we believe it to be assured of many years of profitable operation.

Because of heavy development costs it was obliged to meet part of its last dividend payment from surplus, but the management have expressed the hope that this will not be necessary when the next dividend falls due.

### Sudbury Basin

Please give me your opinion on Sudbury Basin as a buy at present.

Sudbury Basin looks like an attractive long hold speculation. It has a number of property and stock holdings and it is because of the many strings to its bow that it is looked on with favor. Diamond drilling has indicated a substantial ore body on its Vermillion Lake property and its holdings of Sherritt-Gordon and Falconbridge Nickel are an asset which lends attractiveness to the stock. Very little information has been made public as to the company's future plans, however, and a better idea of what Sudbury Basin has to offer will be made possible when the annual report appears, which is expected in the near future.

### Howey

Can you give me the latest on Howey? How does it shape up, in your opinion?

Howey is considered the most promising of the younger gold properties in Ontario. According to official estimates sufficient ore has been indicated from the 500 foot level to operate its 500 ton mill to capacity for a period of three years. Since this estimate was made last April four new levels have been opened up to 1,000 foot level. The 825 is officially reported to be the best yet. All these four new levels are reported to disclose better widths and values than those above.

It is expected to have the mill into production early in the year. President Hammell states that the mine is fully financed to the dividend-paying stage.

### Take Your Choice

Can you pick the best buy for a year's hold from Mining Corporation, Sudbury Basin and Falconbridge at present prices?

Although we are always ready to give our opinion of any individual stock submitted to us by subscribers, it is not our policy to pick and choose stocks. All the mining stocks you have set out possess speculative possibilities. Mining Corporation is a dividend payer and in addition to its own operations, holds a substantial stock interest in Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting and the Base Metal Corporation. Sudbury Basin in addition to its Vermillion Lake property on which a substantial ore body has been indicated, has a large stock holding in Falconbridge, Sherritt-Gordon and several smaller companies.

Falconbridge has completed the construction of its 250 ton smelter which it contemplates placing in operation this present month. Recent diamond drilling at a depth of 1,500 feet has revealed an increase in the copper content of the ore.

Sherritt-Gordon expects to be into production with its new 1,500 ton mill at the end of 1930. The company reports there is now ten years' ore assured for a plant treating 300,000 tons of ore per year.

### Pend Oreille

Please give me your opinion as to the probable earnings of Pend Oreille when they get into capacity production with the mill they are now building.

According to a statement published by the Pend Oreille Mines and Metals Company last April, the company estimates on a basis of handling 1,000 tons of ore daily, a recovery of 75 tons of zinc, 25 tons of lead and 500 ounces of silver as well as small amounts of gold and cadmium, with an indicated value of approximately $15,000. Production costs are estimated at $6,625 daily, indicating a gross operating profit of $8 per ton. We believe that these figures were based on metal prices ruling at the time the estimate was made and are therefore subject to modification, according to fluctuations in the price of zinc, lead and silver.

### Falconbridge

Is Falconbridge Nickel a good buy at present prices of around $5?

The Falconbridge Nickel Mines, Limited, in their annual report which has just been released, estimate earnings on an initial tonnage basis of 250 tons daily and production of somewhat over 2,000 tons of nickel annually, at 20 cents per share on the 3,213,305 shares outstanding. It is further stated that without additional financing, the scale of operation could be doubled, as soon as a market is established for the company's products, and then the annual earnings should amount to 46 cents per share. The company further states that earnings will, of course, go into this expansion and into establishing reserves. Based on the company's own figures, it would therefore seem that $5 is a high price to pay for Falconbridge Nickel at the present stage of development.

### Siscoe

Have you any news on Siscoe? Is it a fact that 135,000 shares were thrown on the market for personal reasons, nothing the matter with the mine? Would you advise our buying more?

The president of Siscoe Gold Mines recently reported that since operations commenced in January last, production amounted to approximately $300,000 in gold. Operations and developments, he stated, were proceeding satisfactorily, and ten years' supply of ore had been blocked out.

We have heard nothing of the stock transaction you refer to.

As to whether you should purchase more stock that is a matter for you to decide and will depend upon your faith in the property. The stock is still quite speculative and the old adage that it does not pay to put all one's eggs in one basket is particularly appropriate in the mining field.

### Hudson Bay

To what reasons would you assign the comparatively poor prices at which Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting shares are selling? I have 60 shares at $17 and was thinking of taking 40 more to average down. What is your opinion?

We believe that in addition to the general depression in the market the attractive price at which many dividend paying mining stocks are now selling, the uncertain outlook for copper, and the fact that Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting is still a year removed from production, have all been contributing factors in effecting the decline in this stock.

Development work to date has indicated a substantial ore body. The company is well financed and controlled by experienced mining operators and we believe that if you are purchasing the stock as a long hold that it is now selling at an attractive price.

### Mining Corporation

How do you think Mining Corporation stacks up against Noranda? Would you recommend a switch from the former to the latter? A financial service I take is recommending the sale of Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting. What do you say? Do you consider that the gold produces better buys than Nickel or Noranda?

We have always recommended diversification in mining stocks. Both Mining Corporation and Noranda, we consider, are two excellent stocks. We see no reason to change our opinion that Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting is an attractive long hold speculation.

We believe the dividend gold paying stocks are selling at a particularly attractive figure at the present period and should be included in any well diversified list of mining stocks. If you are considering mining stocks from the standpoint of appreciation alone, we are inclined to concur with you that the prospects for Noranda and Nickel are more promising.

# MAY SINK SHAFT ON N.A.M.E. CLAIMS AT CROW RIVER

## Drilling Shows Better Widths—Values About Same as on Surface

Plans for the sinking of a shaft to a depth of 25 feet and the carrying out of some 1,750 feet of lateral work are proposed for the N.A.M.E. group of claims in the Crow River-Pickle Lake area.

Owing to the freezing of the pipe line the diamond drilling in progress on the property has been stopped. Some ten holes were sunk to an average depth of 150 feet, and the cores drawn from six of these holes carried visible gold. According to officials of the company the drilling revealed better widths below surface while the grade of ore was about the same.

Owing to the fact that 85 per cent of the property is muskeg, the underground development is considered the quickest and most economical method of securing further information.

The whole break extends for a distance of 1,100 feet in an east-west direction across the property. It has been found to be rich and narrow at the west end and wider with lower values at the east end. The break has not been traced continuously on surface owing to the intervening muskeg.

**Drilling Results**

The following results were secured by diamond drilling: Hole No. 1 values of $5 were secured across a width of 17 feet, or $7 across a width of 9 feet. This was at a depth of 75 feet. In addition visible gold was shown in two sections of the core. This hole was put down below a trench from which channel assays ran $14.13 over 7.7 feet.

A second hole put down under the same trench ran $11.20 over a width of 12.28 feet or $14.84 across 9.13 feet.

Channel sampling of Trench "B" ran $18.87 across 7.33 feet. The drill core carried $1.30 across 6.56 feet.

Trench "A," surface—$15.80 across 4 feet; drilling $5.48 across 8.1 feet at 115 feet, and visible gold. At 169 feet $6.29 over 10.28 feet.

A hole put down to cut the vein under the muskeg, ran 60 cents across 13.6 feet at a depth of 115 feet, and $11.95 across 5.89 feet at a depth of 165 feet.

Hole No. 7 in the muskeg ran $13 across 5.9 feet at a depth of 140 feet.

# English Brokers Foresee Increase "I.K." Dividend

Canadians are sometimes accused of being too close to the picture in so far as The International Nickel Co. of Canada is concerned, and it is frequently stated their bullish attitude toward the future prospects of this company are not shared by more conservative outside interests. In view of this it is interesting to learn of the attitude of the English brokerage houses in regard to Nickel. Much of the buying of this stock for the past six months or more is said to have emanated from London, and in view of the conservative reputation of the English investor, many have wondered why. The reason has been that English houses have recommended the purchase of the stock as a hold.

One English house in commenting on International Nickel prefers the opinion that the company should be able to pay at least two per cent in 1930, while the bringing of the Frood Mine into production this year will result in substantial production from it in 1931, so that it believes it is not unreasonable to look forward to the payment of a dividend of 3½ to 4 per cent in 1932. If the purchaser is prepared to accept the probable immediate yield as a fair one, in view of the speculative possibilities of the stock, it believes a possible capital increase of 25 per cent may be looked for in 1931, with further possibilities for the stock, in the future beyond that period.

It points out, however, that in the event of further recessions in world markets, nickel might react to as low as $25 per share, but if favorable markets result, it believes the stock may easily advance to $45 or $50 a share, and adds that in its opinion the odds are in favor of such a move.

### Pioneer Gold

VICTORIA. — Pioneer Gold during December produced three bricks of $30,000 value. The new vein that came into the shaft near the 1,000 foot horizon and was later crosscut, gave $40 values.

## Sinclair Demands Royal Commission

Appointment of a Royal Commission to immediately investigate the operation of stock brokerage firms in the province is urged by W. E. N. Sinclair, K.C., leader of the Ontario Opposition.

The leader of the Ontario Liberal party, states such action should be taken to relieve the uneasiness created in the public mind as a result of recent developments in the field of stock trading.

# Ottawa Brokers' Books Subject To Examination

An investigation of the offices of all non-member brokerage houses, which is to be province wide, has been started by the Provincial Registrar of Ontario, Col. Walter W. Denison.

The work will be started in Ottawa, and the purpose of the enquiry it is stated is to see how these firms have been treating the public. No complaints have been made it was added, and the investigation is a matter of routine, as auditors working under the Security Frauds Prevention Act, are constantly scrutinizing brokers' books in all parts of the province.

### Manipulators Kill Market Though Mines All Right

At the annual meeting of the Bank of Toronto, W. G. Gooderham, president, indicated that there is nothing wrong with Canadian mines, but only with the market.

"The Canadian mines set up a new high record in production, and although some of the base metals have weakened in price, the total value, as well as the output for the year, is higher. There has been real progress in exploration and in actual mining, which is a marked contrast to the weakness of the market for mining stocks, and the latter must be attributed in large degree to practices of over-capitalization and manipulation."

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Featuring Steel and Construction Securities

THIRD SECTION

# THE FINANCIAL POST

THIRD SECTION


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## STEEL TRADE IN DOMINION MAKES GAIN

### Becoming Less Dependent Upon Expenditures for Any Single Purpose

### ADVANCE CONSISTENT

### Greater Production of Steel Rails One of Main Features in Industry During Recent Years

Those who are conversant with the developments in the steel industry are looking forward to a greater degree of stability than heretofore has been attained for the reason that price movements are relatively less striking than they were in earlier times and because it will become, as the years pass, less and less dependent upon the expenditures of the railroads. At the moment the fortunes of the steel industry in the United States—and this is a reflection of conditions elsewhere—are dependent to the extent of 50 per cent of capacity upon the purchases made by railroads, the fortunes of the automobile industry and the changing factors surrounding construction work. And this process, which will involve still other demands from a wider diversity of industrial enterprises, is almost certain to reduce to an even greater extent the effect upon the steel industry of variations in the demand for any single purpose.

Ross H. McMaster, the president of the Steel Company of Canada, in a survey of the situation which he recently made, points out that an analysis of the figures for the United States indicates that the railroads in 1928 used slightly over 18 per cent of the total production in that country, the automobile industry almost 16 per cent and construction work practically 16 per cent. The greater stability of prices already effected, and which, it is anticipated, will be later greatly accentuated, has been helped by keenly competitive conditions and supported by cost reductions resulting from improved methods and modernized plant equipment. As the demand for iron and steel is constantly expanding, individual factors affecting the stability of the industry will gradually recede in relative importance, and the trend, therefore, will be in the direction of less drastic fluctuations in respect of consumptive demand and operating schedules.

**Study Tariff Problems**

It is a tribute to the Canadian steel industry that it has achieved its development in the shadow of this specialization in the United States. The early activities in the Dominion were based upon the conversion of imported semi-finished material. Subsequently the rolling of steel rails, during the period of railroad building, was introduced, and this was responsible for the establishment of the first of the steel producing units in this country. Gradually production was expanded along lines where volume of consumption has naturally fostered growth. Just now an exhaustive study of tariff problems in their relation to the steel industry is under way, the views of the primary producers having been sought as well as those of the consuming trades. The interests of importers also have been given due consideration, nor has the ultimate consumer been disregarded. Under these circumstances there is hope that the industry may receive the consideration which it deserves.

Canadian production of iron and steel during 1929 established a new figure for the post-war period, though it did not attain the peak of the war years, reached in 1918 with an output of 1,695,000 gross tons. The advances was consistent practically throughout the year. One of the sources contributing to the heavier steel production in this country during recent years has been the greater tonnage of steel rails. In 1929 the output in this particular has been estimated at 377,000 gross tons; in 1928 the output was 348,066 gross tons and in 1927 it was 237,305 gross tons. The output of steel rails, however, is still far below the years of highest production, during the period of railroad construction, when, in 1913, nearly 507,000 gross tons were rolled. An estimate of the 1929 production compared with the two previous years for Canada and the United States, embracing both steel ingots and castings, as well as pig iron, follows:

**Production of Steel Ingots and Castings**
**Unit: Gross Tons**

| | Canada | United States |
|---|---|---|
| 1929 (estimated) .. | 1,390,000 | 56,095,000 |
| 1928 .............. | 1,240,000 | 51,544,000 |
| 1927 .............. | 908,000 | 44,935,000 |

**Production of Pig Iron and Ferro-Alloys**
**Unit: Gross Tons**

| | Canada | United States |
|---|---|---|
| 1929 (estimated .. | 1,182,000 | 42,400,000 |
| 1928 .............. | 1,083,000 | 38,156,000 |
| 1927 .............. | 765,000 | 36,566,000 |

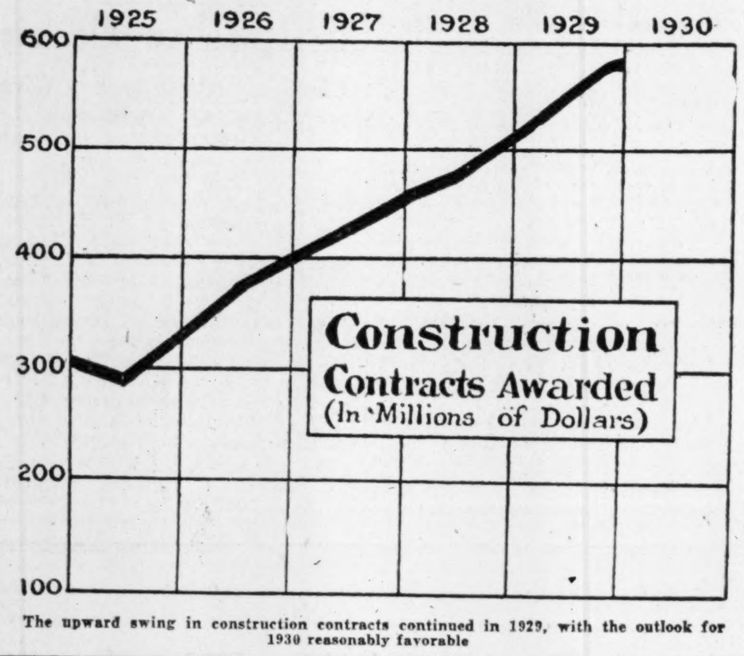
**Demand Canadian Steel**

The fact that the Canadian steel industry is at present enjoying the best operating conditions which it has experienced for a great many years is due to a variety of reasons. There has been a great expansion of construction work throughout the country, large orders have been received from the railroads for car equipment and rails and there has been an ample production of automobiles and agricultural implements. In addition, there has been a satisfactory demand for the needs of the farm. Some credit also must be given to the fact that the sizes, forms and qualities of steel embraced within the scope of the Canadian mills are continually expanding and in the aggregate have helped materially to increase the volume of the domestic output, while there is evidence of a growth in the inclination of Canadian consumers to secure their wants from Canadian sources of supply. Possibly one of the most important factors, likewise, has been the steady and gradual divorcement of Canadian market prices from the influence of quotations prevailing in outside markets.

In keeping with increased domestic production, importations of iron and steel during the year past have expanded. These imports have embraced quite substantial tonnages of goods which are manufactured in this country, and Mr. McMaster emphasizes the point — which, he says, is appreciated by very few— that substantial tonnages of steel for many wants, mainly for agricultural purposes, in both semi-finished and finished forms, are accorded entry into Canada free of duty.

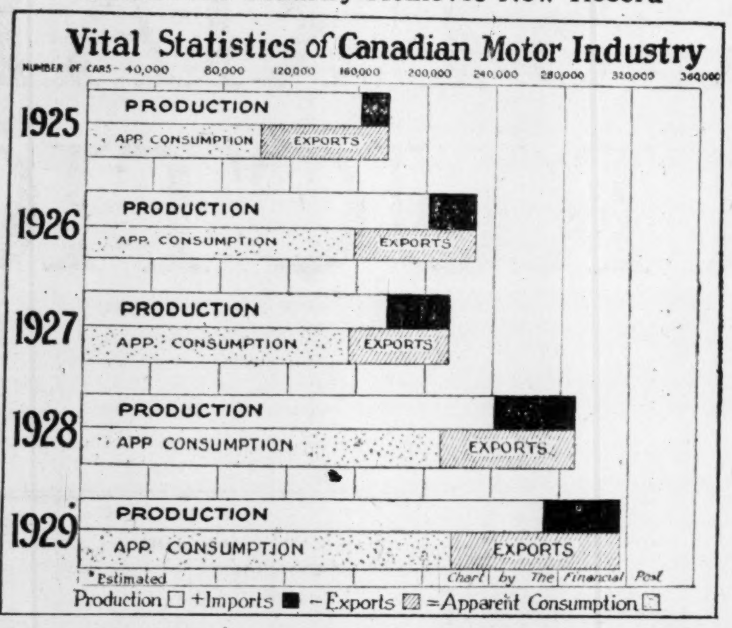
Price schedules in 1929 showed a firmer tendency, although changes were comparatively few, and as many indicated a downward trend as an upward. Apart from the seasonal decline usually met at the end of the year, conditions in the industry have been somewhat affected by the delay in marketing the Western crop. This development is being viewed with equanimity and the approach of spring should help to bring about a more settled state of affairs. Little attention apparently is being given by steel makers to the decline in the markets; they feel that advancement, as always, results from production, whether it be that of the soil, the forest, the mine, the sea or the shop.

### Construction Industry Reaches New Peak




The upward swing in construction contracts continued in 1929, with the outlook for 1930 reasonably favorable

### Automobile Industry Achieves New Record




Imports were somewhat less, it is estimated, in 1929, than in 1928, but export trade and domestic production show material growth.

## STEEL IMPORTS STILL GROWING; TARIFF IS BLAMED

### Domestic Manufacturers Capable of Doing Larger Share of Business

There were some significant changes in imports of iron, steel, and iron and steel products into Canada in the fiscal year 1928, compared with the fiscal year 1927. Official figures in detail are not available for later periods, but it is evident that the general course has been upward, with great advances in such item as farm implements than in some of the other items.

The figures for the year ended March 31, 1928, compared with that of the previous year, follow:

| | 1928 | 1927 |
|---|---|---|
| Machinery .......... | $48,600,613 | $41,081,674 |
| Automobiles .......... | 34,422,492 | 27,083,081 |
| Auto parts .......... | 33,237,181 | 30,336,461 |
| Farm Implements ... | 29,636,449 | 18,946,288 |
| Iron plates and sheets | 22,400,549 | 24,085,439 |
| Electric apparatus ... | 19,044,465 | 16,932,193 |
| Engines and boilers . | 17,006,829 | 14,922,187 |
| Structural steel, etc. . | 8,656,810 | 7,671,390 |
| Rods, bars, rails ..... | 8,396,071 | 8,309,723 |
| Band or hoop iron ... | 4,614,500 | 5,216,868 |
| Iron castings, etc. ... | 4,296,176 | 4,764,733 |
| Hardware and cutlery | 4,097,572 | 3,874,736 |
| Iron tubes and pipes . | 3,738,548 | 3,841,908 |
| Wire, iron and steel .. | 3,317,776 | 3,160,849 |
| Iron ore .............. | 2,889,768 | 2,836,159 |
| Iron pigs and ingots . | 2,051,739 | 1,634,048 |
| | $246,407,038 | $214,696,647 |

Increase 14.7%.

These are the principal items affecting iron and steel manufacturers in Canada. Of course, the increase in imports is not evidence that the domestic manufactures are going behind. Rather it is an indication that the country as a whole is going ahead. But everyone who realizes that the prosperity of a country depends in large part on the activity of its domestic manufactures will regret that the domestic manufactures did not obtain a larger proportion of the increased business, that a lesser proportion of new business did not go to foreign countries.

**Machinery is Largest Item**

There are many special types of machinery which are imported free or under a low rate of duty. These importations account for the fact that machinery is the largest single item in the iron and steel schedule. The principle underlying this schedule is that such machines should be free or under a low rate so long as the domestic market for special machinery is so small that domestic manufacturers could not economically manufacture it. It is recognized as important that domestic manufacturers should not be penalized in obtaining the types of machinery best adapted to their purposes no matter where such machinery is made, especially as the domestic manufacturer is expected to produce products in Canada at costs which enable him to compete against imported goods brought in under a tariff which may be inadequate, inequitable or non-existent.

Despite the increased activity of Canadian automobile factories, it will be noted that the importations of finished automobiles have been increasing. There are two points of view on this item in the tariff, especially since the readjustment of three years ago when the rates on cheaper cars were reduced. It is not probable, however, that there will be any further adjustments in these schedules although there is believed to be a feeling among buyers of automobiles that if Canadian manufacturers could reduce prices to a point where the consumer would have a cash advantage in purchasing a made-in-Canada car, the effect on imports might be beneficial from the point of view of the domestic manufacturer.

The question becomes more complex in considering the imports of automobile parts. No Canadian automobile is 100 per cent Canadian in material and there are conditions which make it impracticable for some manufacturers greatly to increase the proportion of Canadian-made material. There are a number of Canadian factories which have made fair progress from the volume of business obtained from the automobile manufacturers and adjustment in the tariff must be a delicate operation if these companies, employing a large number of men, are not to be seriously affected.

It is this necessity for delicate adjustment which makes a revision of the tariff schedule affecting the iron and steel industry such a complex problem and of which the present government so far has failed to deal with other than to hear at great length the evidence presented by the various primary and secondary manufacturers. It is believed that the present session will see an attempt equitably to adjust the tariff in the interest of the manufacturer, the working man and the consumer. On the degree of success attained in reconciling the divergent interests concerned will depend in no small measure the prosperity of the iron and steel industry in Canada in future. It is a question of vital importance because the iron and steel industry in its various aspects contributes largely to the prosperity of the country.

### Implement Imports Up; Tractor is One Reason

Tractors are said to account largely for the growth in the imports of farm implements in the last three years.

Tractors are not made in Canada, and are admitted free when valued at $1,400 or less. The increase in the use of such machines on Canadian farms, especially in Western Canada, has been remarkable.

## AUTOMOTIVE INDUSTRIES PROSPEROUS

### Canada Now Challenges Second Place in Matter of Production

### BASIC FACTORS SOUND

### Expectation is That 1929's Record Volume of Output Will Stand for at Least Year or Two

The automobile industry in Canada during the past year reached a position, both in regard to production and sales, not hitherto approached—a record which, it is believed, will stand for a year or two at least. The market crashes of October and November, far from being the basic reason for the slowing down process evidenced in the final three months of the year, merely served to accentuate a seasonal dullness; only the higher-priced cars were visibly affected through this cause. While it is not thought that the automobile production of 1930 will show any appreciable decrease from that of 1929, manufacturers scarcely look for another high mark this year. It has been estimated that the output of cars and trucks in Canada in 1929 reached 258,000 units as compared with 242,382 units in 1928.

Basic conditions in the industry in this country are thoroughly sound. Highway development is proceeding at a rapid pace, building operations are being well maintained and a healthy condition prevails in manufacturing generally. Canada thus far has not been nearly so thoroughly motorized as has the United States and the demand for cars is consequently proportionately steadier. In addition, the purchasing power of the people of the Dominion is showing a constant improvement. The purchasing per capita power of the people of the United States was recently announced by the National Bureau of Economic Research to have been $749 in 1928 which compares with a figure of $712 for the people of Canada, estimated by the Canadian Business Research Bureau. These represent the average income per person from all sources. With an average of 4.62 persons per family, the average Canadian family has a purchasing power of $3,319 per year; only a few years ago the figures for the United States were twice those of Canada. Canada, at the present rate of acceleration, will soon pass the United States and rank as the leading nation in point of per capita purchasing power.

**Great Motor Output**

Canada at the moment is in the way of outstripping all European countries as a producer of automobiles, and, coincident with this development, is winning trade in all open markets of the world. The United States, which at the end of 1929 had the staggering total of 26,400,000 automobiles, easily occupies the first position. When the registration figures have been completed it probably will be found that the number of cars in the Dominion at the end of the past year approximated 1,200,000, which will show that they are running a neck and neck race with Great Britain and France for the honor of second place among motor-owning nations. At the present time Canada has approximately half a million miles of road over which to travel, so that, with only something more than two cars for every mile of road, the highways in this country cannot be said to be over-crowded.

But the highway builders are doing much, just as they already have done much, to keep apace with the car population. Appropriations made for road construction and maintenance were greater in 1929 than ever before throughout the country and are altogether likely to be quite as high in 1930. Having built permanent pavements on all of the main arterial roadways of the province, the Ontario Government is now, acting in conjunction with the various municipalities, endeavoring to widen the system in all directions in order that the subsidiary roads may be brought into proper condition. Efforts are now being made to complete the trans-Canada highway, only two links remaining to be filled in. The Dominion Government is now assisting in the final link in British Columbia, where only a few miles of almost impassable country has heretofore shut that province from the East by road. When this gap is bridged only the section in Northern Ontario will remain to be conquered before the long-talked of highway becomes a reality.

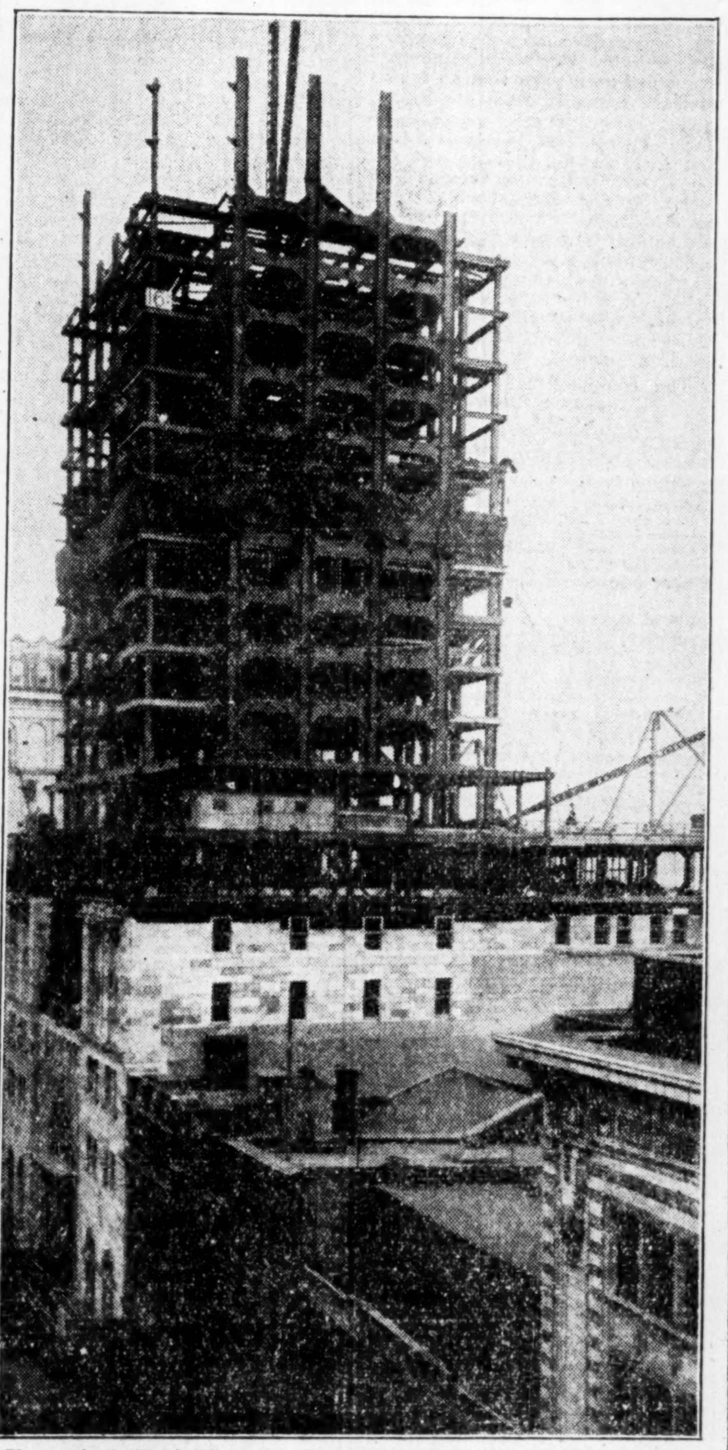
**Motor Traffic Profitable**

Some statistician has figured out that there was an average of forty-five miles of automobiles built every day in 1929 on this continent, so that it will be readily recognized that the roadbuilders have no easy task in making roads fast enough to keep up with the vehicular traffic. Nor is this a passing phase in the problem. Canada each year is becoming more and more the haunt of the visiting motorist and is calculated to become still more so in the future. The opening of the Ambassador Bridge between Windsor and Detroit has created a new avenue of approach between the two countries and another equally important is to be added next summer with the opening of the new vehicular tunnel at the same point. That this traffic from a monetary standpoint is most important may be judged from the fact that it is estimated that 12,000,000 tourists in 3,700,000 motor cars left something over $300,000,000, in the Dominion during 1929. Another contribution that motorists make to the coffers of the country is seen in the revenue of the Ontario Department of Highways, the $17,000,000 received during the past year having been obtained almost entirely from gasoline tax and automobile licenses.

The extent to which the automobile industry — represented by those manufacturers who build cars in Canada—shares in the country's development may be judged from the fact that, while in 1918 there was $31,550,353 invested in the industry, the sum to be invested has now reached a total of $97,056,000. Employees have increased from 5,362 to 15,749. The value of the products, f.o.b. plant, which, ten years ago, aggregated $66,814,266, in 1928 reached the sum of $162,869,499. Keeping pace with the growth of the car manufacturing industry has been the business of supplying parts and accessories to the manufacturers. The capital employed in this corollary of the automotive trade is $16,343,956, with an average number of employees totalling $3,509. Another offshoot of the motor car is the network of dealers and service stations from coast to coast, conservatively estimated to number 3,300 establishments, with an average of at least two or three employees apiece. New premises are constantly being erected across the country to house these places of business. The modern garage is no longer the unsightly place it used to be but is a real contribution to the community in which it is located.

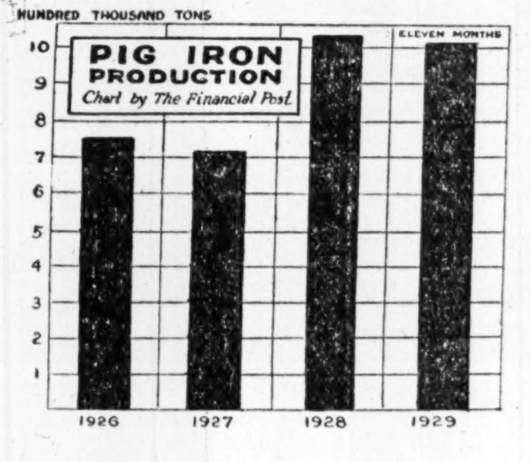
In view of the fact that some 150,000 Canadians are directly interested in the automobile industry—either as employees, dealers, salesmen, shareholders or their dependents—the prosperity of the industry is of great importance to the Dominion as a whole. It is consequently satisfactory to know that leaders in the craft are prophesying that even should production not be as large during 1930 as it was in 1929, the industry is reasonably sure to operate on a profitable basis. If car prices show an upward trend from the extremely low price of 1929, dealers will be enabled to sell more readily the used cars, now on hand in such great numbers, thus tending to stabilize conditions in the new car field. Replacements, too, are having a constantly increasing affect upon production. With over a million cars registered in Canada, replacements alone should in the near future ensure a domestic market for 150,000 automobiles a year, even if the proportion of car owners should not increase at all. Foreign markets are absorbing a constantly increasing number of vehicles from Canada, 91,419 having been exported in the first ten months of last year. Thus replacement and export ensure a fairly steady business for Canadian factories, and, except under unusually extreme conditons, fluctuations are not likely to be very extensive.

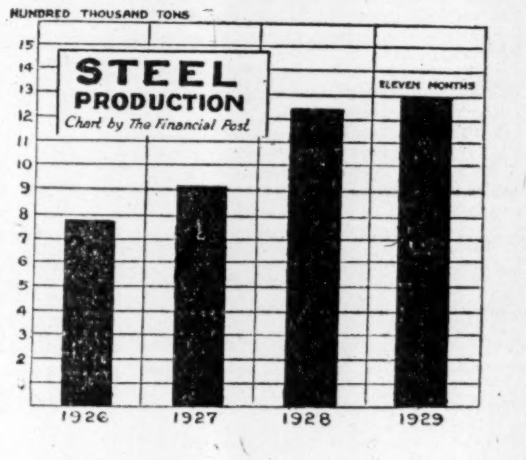
### Is Steel Workers' Masterpiece

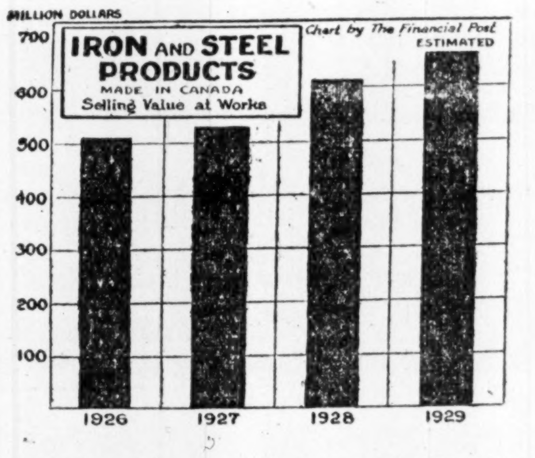


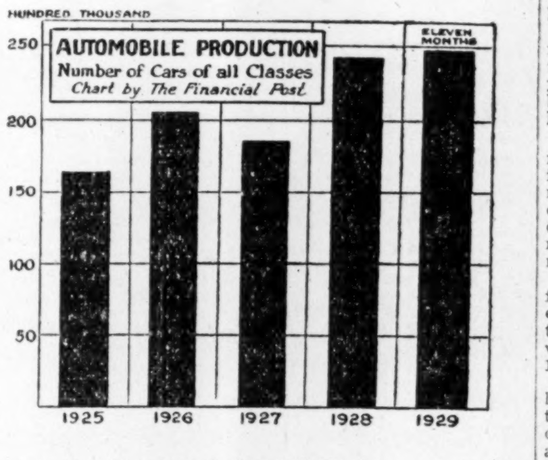
The new head office building of the Canadian Bank of Commerce in Toronto, showing structural steel frame. The steel is being fabricated by Hamilton Bridge Company.

## Iron and Steel Production in Canada at New High




Steel production was greater in eleven months of 1929 than for full year previous. Record for pig iron probably also was greater for full year and the same was true in the iron and steel products and in automobile production.

## Several Good Years In Construction Work Said to be in Prospect

### Another Record Was Made for Building During 1929

### UP 22.1 P.C. OVER 1928

### Business Buildings Likely to Increase — Residential and Industrials Doubtful

While 1929 was undoubtedly the greatest building year in the history of the Dominion, there are some indications that the volume of new construction will be still greater in 1930. Money has not been plentiful but all that was necessary was readily provided. Indications are that more funds will be available for this class of work in the immediate future, from which the construction industry will benefit further.

The prospects for the future appear to be comparatively unclouded. There are those who foresee difficulties arising from the late decline in the security markets, but as yet this has not induced any serious setback in an otherwise healthy building programme. Architects, engineers and municipal officials in every part of the country state that the offices in which there are not one or more proposed contracts in view are the exception. As this was not the case even two years ago the conclusion is irresistible that 1930 will provide another good year. In fact, several good successive construction years should be in prospect.

Building was general throughout Canada in 1929 from coast to coast, most of the contracts being completed within the valuation set and under conditions which scarcely could have been improved and certainly never have been bettered. The total estimated value of construction contracts awarded in the past year amounted to $576,651,800, an increase of 22.1 per cent over 1928, which was the previous high record year. MacLean Building Reports affords the following figures as to contracts let in this respect over the past eighteen years:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1912 | $463,083,000 |
| 1913 | 384,157,000 |
| 1914 | 241,952,000 |
| 1915 | 83,916,000 |
| 1916 | 99,311,000 |
| 1917 | 84,841,000 |
| 1918 | 99,842,000 |
| 1919 | 190,028,000 |
| 1920 | 255,605,000 |
| 1921 | 240,133,000 |
| 1922 | 331,843,000 |
| 1923 | 314,254,000 |
| 1924 | 276,261,000 |
| 1925 | 297,973,000 |
| 1926 | 372,947,000 |
| 1927 | 418,951,000 |
| 1928 | 472,032,600 |
| 1929 | 576,651,800 |

The money expended was pretty well spread over the various provinces in a ratio consistent with comparative wealth and population, and increases developed in practically all sections of the country. That only two of the provinces should show a decrease is surprising in view of the exceptionally large totals piled up in 1928, which it would be difficult to maintain year after year. Actual figures are as follows:

| | Total 1929 | Total 1928 | Total 1927 | Change from 1928 | Percentage of Dominion |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ontario | $215,773,100 | $188,351,700 | $196,159,000 | +14.5% | 37.4% |
| Quebec | 187,771,600 | 144,185,100 | 133,182,600 | +30.2% | 32.6% |
| British Columbia | 511,428,400 | 39,295,800 | 31,337,600 | +30.8% | 8.9% |
| Manitoba | 38,156,500 | 23,995,300 | 29,939,900 | +59.0% | 6.6% |
| Saskatchewan | 34,184,300 | 22,127,100 | 11,337,600 | +54.5% | 5.9% |
| Alberta | 29,159,600 | 17,909,700 | 7,507,300 | +62.8% | 5.1% |
| Nova Scotia | 12,744,300 | 27,783,700 | 5,469,200 | —54.1% | 2.2% |
| New Brunswick | 6,806,200 | 7,824,500 | 3,597,100 | —11.7% | 1.2% |
| Pr. Edward Island | 627,800 | 559,700 | 421,300 | +12.3% | .1% |

From the tradesman's point of view the past year has been practically ideal. No branch of industry or section of the country suffered from lack of employment, so general was the increase in construction. Inclement weather prevailed somewhat earlier in the autumn than usual but on the whole the attendant conditions in this respect were satisfactory. Even under the minor handicap indicated, a multiplicity of large contracts, still under way, provided much work.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics early in the year completed a revision of the building and construction materials calculations, putting the index number on the basis 1926=100, instead of 1913=100, as formerly, and making it more comprehensive by adding a number of commodities. The index number for 1913 is now 67. The change gives a more accurate indication of price fluctuations, and the basis year, 1926, was well chosen. Prices have been very steady and are likely to remain so. The yearly average index numbers on the basis 1926=100 follow:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1920 | 144 |
| 1924 | 106 |
| 1925 | 103 |
| 1926 (base year) | 100 |
| 1927 | 97 |
| 1928 | 98 |
| 1929 | 99 |

The wages index was again increased and brought to its highest point. In the past ten years the wages index, compiled by the Department of Labor at Ottawa has been shown to fall and then rise above its previous high. It is based upon the hourly rates paid to seven main trades in thirteen cities, and stands now at 197.5. Here are the figures:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1920 | 180.9 |
| 1921 | 170.5 |
| 1922 | 162.5 |
| 1923 | 166.4 |
| 1924 | 169.7 |
| 1925 | 170.4 |
| 1926 | 171.4 |
| 1927 | 179.3 |
| 1928 | 185.6 |
| 1929 | 197.5 |

The volume of new work in the line of construction in 1930, according to a survey just completed by McLean Building Reports, may be equal to, and may very reasonably be better than, the volume seen in 1929, but is not likely to be assisted by engineering contracts to the extent of $194,000,000, as was the case in the past year. The difference will be shown in the other classifications. Business buildings are likely to increase. Residential and industrial are doubtful. The swing may be to one or the other. These above conclusions apply to Canada as a whole. Certain centres may show losses, while others gain. All key centres across Canada report prospects for spring work to be very favorable. The following particulars are given regarding the outlook in several of the more important centres in the Dominion for the current year:

"In the Toronto district, there was a considerable hangover from last year. Several large residences and apartments are expected to proceed shortly. At least fifteen new factories and additions estimated to cost one and a half millions are in prospect. Three large hospitals, four office buildings and 35 other large structures in the business buildings classification are proposed for this year, so far. Several municipal projects will be undertaken.

"The Federal District Commission at Ottawa will expend about $300,000 this year on various improvements. Close to $2,000,000 worth of office buildings, 300 residences, a water purification scheme at $2,000,000 and several other things are already proposed.

"At London there is every indication that previous records for construction will be broken. The biggest year so far is the opinion of many who should know in Windsor and the Border Cities.

"Excellent prospects is the word from Moncton. Saint John looks ahead to a year which will excel any other year. The proposed new hospital will be the largest project. Halifax will likely equal 1929.

"The speculative builders in Montreal are mostly planning on constructing even more houses this year. Many millions will be spent on the erection of the new C.P.R. terminals and much other construction will result. Government and municipal proposals will cost millions.

"Speculative building may possibly fall off in Western Canada although each province looks for work equal to that of last year. Municipal and provincial work are expected to increase 10 per cent.

"Saskatoon has a programme of new building which provides a good foundation for this year. Edmonton is very optimistic although there are fewer actual projects talked of than a year ago. Vancouver expects construction to go well ahead of last year."

### Bounty Should Bring Ontario Ore to Fore

The promise of the Ontario government to pay a bounty of one cent per unit of iron on each long ton of merchantable iron ore produced and actually marketed from Ontario deposits is expected to develop the deposits in Northwestern Ontario. The ore now used in Canada, except that which serves British Empire Steel from Newfoundland, comes from the United States. The ore from the Mesabi range in Minnesota, which is used in blast furnaces without prior treatment, is dwindling rapidly. The approach to exhaustion of this source renders the Canadian deposits potentially of greater value, especially as there are hopes that new processes of roasting will prove cheaper and better than those formerly tried at Sault Ste. Marie.

Development of Ontario's iron ore resources is one of the principal hopes for greater prosperity of the Algoma Steel Corp., which owns vast resources, and eventually blast furnaces of other steel companies in Canada may be served from iron mines on the north shore of Lake Superior, while there may be future opportunities in the export market, since Ontario ore can be shipped by water as readily as that which now comes from Minnesota.

# Massey - Harris Co.

## Present Dividend Earned by Comfortable Margin, It is Said, Despite Increase in Number of Shares—Long Term Investment Outlook Promising

The report of the Massey-Harris Co. for the fiscal year ended November 30, 1929, is not yet available, but it is understood that earnings will be somewhat in excess of the dividend requirement of $3 per share on the 725,394 shares of common stock after the bond interest, dividends on the new 5 per cent preferred, depreciation, taxes, and all other prior charges.

If the report bears out this expectation it will be evidence of a very material growth in net profits in the last year because of the fact that the number of common shares outstanding now is approximately 50 per cent greater than the number outstanding a year ago.

In the last three years the capitalization of the Massey-Harris Co. has been completely changed. In March, 1927, the old common stock of $100 par value was split into four times the number of shares of common of no par value. In April, 1929, 241,798 additional common shares were offered to shareholders of record at $60 per share and the additional issue was underwritten. At the same time notice of redemption of the preferred stock, 7 per cent cumulative, was given and holders of the preferred were offered an exchange of the old 7 per cent preferred for a new 5 per cent preferred which is convertible into common on a share-for-share basis. This new issue of preferred also was underwritten.

### Working Capital $50,000,000

Previously, in October, 1927, there was an issue of $12,000,000 of 5 per cent, 20-year, sinking fund debentures, of which there were at the end of the 1928 fiscal year $11,400,000 outstanding. The purpose of this issue was to improve the working capital position of the company which at the end of 1928 stood at $50,000,000, compared with $37,400,000 at the end of the previous year.

Massey-Harris Co. is the most important manufacturer and distributor of farm implements of all kinds and of road and farm tractors in the British Empire and the company is ranked in importance by only one or two companies in the United States.

In the last two or three years the company has developed a reaper-thresher which has become popular with farmers operating on a large scale in Canada, as well as in Australia, the Argentine, and in other countries.

This is only one of the important developments in this great Canadian company. Among the others was the acquisition in 1928 of the J. I. Case Plow Works, Inc., of Racine, Wisconsin. This company was the manufacturer of the Wallis tractor which is a heavy duty tractor suitable for Canadian conditions and which also has been procuring a large sale in the Argentine, the United States and some other countries. A lighter model of this tractor now is being placed on the market.

### Factories in Europe

Changes in fiscal conditions made it expedient for the Massey-Harris Co. to begin manufacture of its implements in France and in Germany and the company now has a 25-acre plant at Marquette, France, and a 35-acre implement plant at Westhoven, Germany. Thus, at the present time, the company has, besides its main plant at Toronto, two plants at Brantford, Ont., one for binders and mowers and the other for plows, a wagon plant at Woodstock, Ont., and implement plants at Batavia, N.Y., Marquette, France, and Westhoven, Germany. The Racine, Wisconsin, plant manufactures tractors and plows.

Following the acquisition of the J. I. Case Plow Works, of Racine, Wisconsin, and the advantageous sale of the company's name to the J. I. Case Thrashing Machine Co. of the same city, the American operations of the Massey-Harris Co. were consolidated under a Maryland corporation called the Massey-Harris Co. The head office is Racine, and the plants are at Racine, Wisconsin, and Batavia, N.Y. The Batavia, N.Y., plant was acquired from the Johnston Harvester Co. in 1910.

More than 1,000 types of farm implements, machinery and tools, are manufactured and sold by this company. Distribution of its products is world-wide. The company has more than 3,500 sales agencies in Canada and 700 in Australia, Asia. Sub-branches and warehouses also are located in the United States, and in various countries of Europe, South Africa and South America.

### Dates Back 83 Years

The Massey-Harris Co. dates back to 1847 when a small factory was started at Newcastle, Ont. There have been various consolidations and purchases in the intervening period. The present company was incorporated under Dominion laws in 1891.

The present management of the company is considered as more than ordinarily competent and aggressive and the board of directors includes some men of outstanding ability in Canadian financial and industrial activities.

For the last three years the market history of the common stock of the company has been somewhat spectacular. It also has been distinctly disappointing in the last several months. The recession in the market value of the stock began when it became known generally that crop conditions in Western Canada were not particularly favorable. But there seems hardly a doubt that the market over-discounted the unfavorable factor of a small Canadian crop. No exact information is available, but it is understood that the Canadian business held up very well in the circumstances and that the earnings from the foreign business, particularly in the United States and in the Argentine, were gratifyingly large in the year just closed.

### Yield is Attractive

Assuming that the present dividend can be maintained, the stock at the moment is selling at a price which makes it attractive from the point of view of yield and stockbrokers who have interested themselves in the issue contend that the future, from the point of view of appreciation, is bright. There is no doubt that the diversity of market and of products, as well as the extraordinary ability of the management, tend for stability of earnings.

In the present régime there has been a marked improvement in the sales and manufacturing policies of the company. It is understood that further economies of importance are possible in re-organization of factory processes and in internal administration. These possible economies, when considered with the probable increase in profit with the expected growth in sales from year to year, make investment in the common stock of the company more than ordinarily attractive. At the moment, with the common stock selling to yield better than 6 per cent, there is little attraction in the preferred stock because of its convertibility although the factor of safety is one which the more conservative investors will not overlook. The bonds of the company are high grade in their class.

| Capitalization— | Authorized | Outstanding |
|---|---|---|
| Pref. 5% ........ Par $100. | $15,000,000 | *$12,089,900 |
| Common ........ No par value. | 1,000,000 sh. | †725,394 sh. |

* Offered in exchange for old 7% preferred shares which were called for redemption, May 15, 1929.
† Includes 241,798 additional common shares offered to shareholders of record April 2, 1929, at $60 per share.

**Funded Debt—**
Sinking fund gold debs., 5%, due 1947, outstanding $11,400,000.
Guaranteed Bonds—In addition to its own debentures, the company in 1928, assumed the outstanding issue of $1,029,000 of 5% bonds of the plant acquired at Racine, U.S.A. Of this amount, $195,800 has been purchased by the parent company and is held in the treasury, leaving outstanding as at Dec. 31, 1928, $833,200. The bonds are guaranteed by Massey-Harris Co., Ltd.

**Dividend Record—**
Preferred—Cumulative, convertible 5% per annum. Initial dividend of 1¼% paid Aug. 15, 1929. Payable quarterly, Feb., May, Aug. and Nov. 15.
Common—$3 per annum. Initial dividend of 75 cents paid Apr. 15, 1929. Payable quarterly, Jan., Apr., July and Oct. 15.

**Officers and Directors—**
Officers — Joseph N. Shenstone, pres.; Thomas Bradshaw, vice-pres. and gen. mgr.; C. L. Wisner, asst. gen. mgr., foreign sales; George Valentine, asst. gen. mgr., manufacturing; C. N. Appleton, sec.
Directors—Jos. N. Shenstone, T. Bradshaw, E. R. Wood, Geo. Valentine, C. S. Blackwell, C. L. Wisner, T. A. Russell, J. H. Gundy, A. S. Patterson, Toronto; W. J. Verity, Brantford, Ont.; Frank P. Jones, Montreal; G. W. McLaughlin, Oshawa.

CONSOLIDATED INCOME AND SURPLUS ACCOUNT

| | 1928 $ | 1927 $ | 1926* $ |
|---|---|---|---|
| Inc. from oper. | 4,072,915 | 3,866,601 | 3,005,220 |
| Less: Deprec. | 708,121 | 686,630 | 500,245 |
| Int. on borrow | 135,260 | 685,558 | 193,152 |
| Bond int. and expenses .. | 719,127 | ...... | ...... |
| Taxes ...... | 220,000 | 151,320 | 200,000 |
| Net profit ... | 2,290,407 | 2,343,093 | 2,111,823 |
| Less appropriations: | | | |
| Pref. divid. | 846,293 | 846,293 | 846,293 |
| Res. for bad debts ..... | 340,606 | 165,919 | ...... |
| Res. for conting. for exchange, etc. | 26,261 | ...... | 100,000 |
| Res. for pension fund . | 47,840 | 27,900 | 16,055 |
| Surp. for year | 1,029,407 | 1,302,981 | 1,149,475 |
| Add: | | | |
| Prev. surp. | 5,123,418 | 3,820,437 | 2,359,883 |
| Profit from sale of assets | 835,218 | ...... | ...... |
| Less: Adjust. | 5,945 | ...... | ...... |
| Bal. car. for'd. | 6,982,098 | 5,123,418 | 3,509,358 |

* Does not include subsidiary companies.

**Dividend Record and Earnings per Share—**

| | 1928 | 1927 | 1926 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Preferred: | | | |
| Earned .. | $18.94 | $19.38 | $17.47 |
| Paid .... | 7.00 | 7.00 | 7.00 |
| Common: | | | |
| Earned .. | 2.99 | 3.10 | 2.62 |
| Paid .... | none | none | none |

**Six Years' Earnings—**

| | Earnings | Dividends | Surplus |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1923 .... | $1,120,937 | $ ...... | $ 750,153 |
| 1924 .... | 1,065,180 | ...... | 818,710 |
| 1925 .... | 3,007,682 | ...... | 2,359,883 |
| 1926 .... | 3,005,220 | 846,293 | 3,509,358 |
| 1927 .... | 3,866,601 | 846,293 | 5,123,418 |
| 1928 .... | 4,072,915 | 846,293 | 6,982,098 |

**Market Record—**

| | 1929 H | 1929 L | 1928 H | 1928 L | 1927 H | 1927 L |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Com. | 99½ | 32½ | 97 | 36¾ | 43⅛ | 32 |
| Pref.* | 115 | 108½ | 114 | 107½ | 109⅞ | 102½ |

* To April 5.

# Can. Fairbanks-Morse

## Company Has Strengthened Position Materially Recently

Further progress was made by Canadian Fairbanks-Morse, Limited, during 1929 and it is understood that greater sales in eastern Canada have offset any losses which may have been sustained in the West. The company has made good headway in the past few years and has succeeded in eliminating all arrears on preferred shares, amounting to 18 per cent. Further, the common stock has been placed on an annual dividend basis of $2.00 a share.

The company acts as exclusive sales agent for Fairbanks-Morse and Company of Chicago and also represents in Canada various Canadian, United States and foreign manufacturers of a wide line of mechanical and automotive equipment. Through its subsidiary, E. T. Fairbanks and Company of Sherbrooke it manufactures scales and valves, while warehouses and sales offices are maintained in principal cities in Canada.

The company has improved its financial position materially, working capital at the end of 1928 totalled $2,883,000 with a ratio of current assets to current liabilities of nearly 6 to 1.

| Capitalization— | Authorized | Outstanding |
|---|---|---|
| Preferred ... Par $100. | $1,500,000 | $1,500,000 |
| Common .... No par value. | 125,000 shs. | 80,000 shs. |

**Funded Debt—**
None.

**Dividend Record—**
**Preferred**—6 per cent per annum payable 15 Jan., April, July and October.
Dividend passed for years 1924, 1925 and 1926. Resumed in 1927. Paid in arrears, 3% in 1927 and 15% in 1928.
**Common**—$2 per annum. No dividends paid from 1920 until April 15, 1929, when a dividend of 50 cents per share was paid. Further quarterly dividends of 50 cents per share were paid on June 15 and Sept. 16, 1929.

**Officers**—Thomas McMillan, pres.; C. J. Brittain, vice-pres. and sales mgr.; P. C. Brooks, vice-pres. and mfg. mgr.; H. F. Walker, vice-pres. and sec.-treas.; T. M. Cullen, asst.-treas.

**Directors**—Henry J. Fuller, chairman; Thos. McMillan, C. J. Brittain, H. F. Walker, Montreal; P. C. Brooks, New York; C. H. Morse, W. E. Miller, F. M. Boughey, R. H. Morse, Chicago.

INCOME AND SURPLUS ACCOUNT
Years Ended Dec. 31

| | 1928 $ | 1927 $ | 1926 $ |
|---|---|---|---|
| Net earnings from oper. .. | 754,735 | 461,263 | 324,702 |
| Less: | | | |
| Deprec. . | 60,166 | 44,663 | 24,058 |
| Interest . | 6,071 | 19,830 | 32,012 |
| Bad debts | 3,275 | 7,342 | 9,130 |
| Dom. tax | 53,000 | 30,000 | 22,000 |
| Net oper. prof. .. | 632,223 | 359,428 | 237,500 |
| Less approp.: | | | |
| Pref. div. | 315,000 | 135,000 | ...... |
| Pen. fund | 29,451 | 15,913 | 16,898 |
| Sur. for year | 287,772 | 208,515 | 220,602 |
| Add: | | | |
| Prev. sur. | 2,157,561 | 1,949,046 | 1,821,986 |
| Less: | | | |
| Adjst. .. | ...... | ...... | 93,542 |
| Bal. carr. fwd. ... | 2,445,333 | 2,157,561 | 1,949,046 |

**Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:**

| | 1928 | 1927 | 1926 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Preferred: | | | |
| Earned .. | $42.15 | $23.96 | $15.83 |
| Paid (reg.) . | 6.00 | 6.00 | .... |
| (arrears) | 15.00 | 3.00 | .... |
| Common: | | | |
| Earned† . | 6.78 | 3.37 | 1.84 |

†After full provision for regular preferred dividends whether paid or not but before deduction of arrears paid in 1928 and 1927 and without regard to arrears in prior years or preferred provisions restricting payment of dividends on common.

**Market Record—**

| | 1929 H | 1929 L | 1928 H | 1928 L | 1927 H | 1927 L |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Preferred ...... | 98 | 97 | 103 | 101 | 102 | 80 |

# Conduits Company

## With Well Organized Plant, Effective Results Are Being Secured

Conduits Company, during the final three months of 1929, which constituted the first quarter of its current fiscal year, is reported to have made an appreciable advance both in volume and output and earnings. The management is hopeful that these conditions will continue and that the three remaining quarters will show a still further improvement in both respects.

Not as much large constructional work was under way in Toronto in 1929 as in some other recent years, but the activity in other sections of the country was sufficient to make up any deficiency that occurred in the home city. With the easier money trend now in evidence, those associated in the company feel that the demand for its product will materially widen.

The earnings for the twelve-month period ended September 30 last were much in excess of those for the 1927-28 period, J. Herbert Hall, the president of the company, asserts, but as no balance sheet is put out it is impossible to afford the usual comparison.

The plant in Toronto, in which electrical conduits, elbows, couplings, etc., are manufactured, are said to be in fine operating condition and is kept thoroughly up-to-date at all times. The company has been in existence since 1900.

| Capitalization— | Authorized | Outstanding |
|---|---|---|
| Preferred (Par $100) | $250,000 | $209,700 |
| Common (n.p.v.) | 60,000 shs. | 60,000 shs. |

**Funded Debt**—None.

**Dividend Record—**
Preferred 7% per annum, payable quarterly Jan., Apr., July and Oct. 1.
Common—Initial dividend of 50 cents paid Dec. 1928; 25 cents paid Apr. 1929, and quarterly since.

**Officers and Directors—**
**Officers**—J. Herbert Hall, pres.; S. B. Condit, vice-pres.; H. D. Hall, treas.; G. M. Jarvis, sec.
**Directors**—J. H. Hall, H. D. Hall, G. M. Jarvis, Toronto; S. B. Condit, M. L. Condit, Boston.

INCOME AND SURPLUS ACCOUNT
(Years Ended Sept. 30)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Net profit ............ | 102,145 | $ 66,896 |
| Less appropriations: | | |
| Divs. pd. on pf. ..... | 12,618 | 4,375 |
| Divs. due on pf. ..... | 4,042 | ...... |
| Surplus for year ...... | 85,485 | 62,521 |
| Add: Surp. for prev. yr. | 129,430 | 66,099 |
| Carried forward ...... | 214,915 | 129,430 |

* After providing for income tax and depreciation.

**Earnings and Payments Per Share:**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Preferred: | | |
| Earned ........... | $48.71 | $31.90 |
| Paid ............. | 7.00 | 1.75 |
| Common: | | |
| Earned ........... | 1.42 | 1.04 |
| None paid. | | |

**Market Record—**

| | 1929 H | 1929 L | 1928 H | 1928 L | 1927 H | 1927 L |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Common | 24 | 13½ | *23½ | 13 | 32 | 23 |
| Pref. | 105½ | 101½ | 102 | 101 | 102 | 92 |

* New stock.

# Eastern Steel Products

## Sales in Past Year Showed Increase of Over 20 Per Cent

One of the outstanding developments in connection with Eastern Steel Products during the past year was that the management was enabled to declare a dividend of $1 per share for both 1928 and 1929, which made a total disbursement of $2 per share for the twenty-four months.

The common stock is of no par value and was originally offered as a bonus with the prior preference shares, which have a par value of $100.

The preliminary financial statement for the fiscal period ending November 30, 1929, indicated a net working capital of $1,160,000 and surplus earnings of $626,000, the increase during the year having been $287,000.

Total assets stood at $2,158,000 and fixed assets at $720,000, a ratio of 3 to 1. Current assets of $1,439,000 and current liabilities of $277,000 possessed a ratio of over 5 to 1. The ratio of current assets to fixed assets was on a basis of about 2 to 1.

Sales for the past year indicated an increase of more than 20 per cent, and were uniform not only over the whole range of products manufactured but also in respect of their disposition throughout the country.

| Capitalization— | Authorized | Outstanding |
|---|---|---|
| Prior Pf. (Par $100) | $750,000 | $580,000 |
| Common (n.p.v.) | 100,000 shs. | 58,000 shs. |

**Funded Debt**—None.

**Dividend Record—**
Prior preferred 7% per annum, cumulative, payable quarterly, Jan., Apr., July and Oct. 1.
Common—Dividends of $1.00 per share for each of the years 1928 and 1929, payable Jan. 15, 1930.

**Officers and Directors—**
**Officers**—Cyrus Dolph, pres.; A. K. Cameron, vice-pres. and gen. mgr.; E. G. McMillan, sec.
**Directors**—Cyrus Dolph, Preston, Ont.; A. K. Cameron, Frank M. Ross, Montreal; James Playfair, Midland, Ont.; Harold A. Greene, Toronto.

INCOME AND SURPLUS ACCOUNT
(Years Ended November 30)

| | 1928 $ | 1927 $ |
|---|---|---|
| Net earnings ......... | 355,824 | 194,544 |
| Less: Depreciation .... | 43,257 | 27,050 |
| Income tax ..... | 24,000 | 13,500 |
| Net profit ........... | 288,567 | 153,994 |
| Less appropriations: | | |
| Int. and divs. on prior pref. & sec. pref.... | ...... | 39,911 |
| Prior pref. divs...... | 39,497 | ...... |
| Sec. pref. divs. .... | 15,750 | ...... |
| Writ. off def. chgs... | 10,215 | ...... |
| Surplus for year ..... | 223,105 | 114,083 |
| Add: Disc. on stock red. | 749 | ...... |
| Prev. surplus ....... | 114,083 | ...... |
| Bal. car. fwd. ......... | 337,937 | 114,083 |
| **Div. Record & Earnings Per Share:** | | |
| Prior pref., earned... | 51.82 | 26.55 |
| Paid ........... | 7.00 | 3.50 |
| Sec. pref., earned .. | 83.02 | 40.77 |
| Paid ........... | †5.25 | 3.50 |
| Common, earned .... | 4.02 | 2.80 |
| None paid. | | |

† Stock converted to common after three quarterly payments for fiscal year ended Nov. 30, 1928.

**Market Record—**

| | 1929 H | 1929 L | 1928 H | 1928 L | 1927 H | 1927 L |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Com. | 53 | 32 | 38 | 22 | 30 | 23 |
| Pref. | 101 | 98 | 99½ | 94 | .. | .. |

# Durant Motors of Canada

## Cars Were Produced at High Level of Capacity in 1929 But Lower Values Generally Obtained

In the fiscal year ended December 31, 1929, Durant Motors of Canada is not expected to make quite as good a showing as was anticipated earlier in the season, but nevertheless, R. D. Kerby, the president of the company, is of the opinion that it will be found by the shareholders to have been quite satisfactory. During the first six months of the year approximately 91 per cent of the total cars produced and shipped during the entire year of 1928 were sold. Had it not been for the serious crop situation in the Canadian West, a record year would have been established.

The encouraging conditions present in the first half of the year were continued in the second half. Throughout the autumn its factory at Leaside was operated at a greater capacity than last year—that is to say, at better than 50 per cent. of plant capacity. Production in November, for example, was 61.5 per cent in excess of the same month last year. Mr. Kerby is of the opinion that there will be a continued good sale of cars in 1930. Motor cars will be in continuous demand and at higher prices than formerly. If production and sales are somewhat lower in the present year than they have been in the past year, better prices may be obtained to take care of the overhead.

The company's plant at Leaside, a suburb of Toronto, is located on an area of slightly more than fourteen acres and consists of eleven buildings with a floor space of 500,000 square feet. It is equipped to turn out over 175 cars per day. Originally incorporated in 1921, it is controlled by Durant Motors of Delaware, which provides most of the raw material and parts used in the production of the Canadian cars.

While the volume of business done by the company the past year was greater than formerly, the profits enjoyed were not so great, due to the fact that factory prices were reduced while there was virtually no change in the discounts made to dealers. The factory thus bore the brunt of the decline in values. It is altogether likely that the dividend of 40 cents per share will be maintained, but the earnings will not be up to the figure of $1.85 per share shown in the report for the 1928 period.

| Capitalization— | Authorized | Outstanding |
|---|---|---|
| Common ......... Par $10. | $3,000,000 | $2,847,220 |

About 60 per cent of the capital stock is owned by the Durant interests.

**Funded Debt—**
None.

**Dividend Record—**
Common—40 cents per annum, payable April and Oct. 1. Initial dividend paid Mar. 31, 1928.

**Officers and Directors—**
**Officers**—R. D. Kerby, pres. and gen. mgr.; R. A. Vail, vice-pres.; J. A. Nichols, Jr., sec.-treas., Detroit, Mich.; W. Zwiener, asst. sec.-treas., Detroit; James A. Brand, compt., Toronto; P. J. Duggan, sales mgr.; F. B. Averill, factory manager.
**Directors**—R. D. Kerby, Toronto; Fred J. Haynes, A. I. Philp, R. A. Vail, John A. Nichols, Jr., Detroit, Mich.

INCOME AND SURPLUS ACCOUNT
Years Ended

| | Dec. 31 1928 $ | Dec. 31 1927 $ | Dec. 31 1926 $ |
|---|---|---|---|
| Net earnings | 577,814 | 396,691 | 234,592 |
| Less: Tax res. | 51,860 | 39,155 | 24,000 |
| Net profits .. | 525,954 | 357,536 | 210,592 |
| Less: | | | |
| Com. divid.† | 113,889 | 113,889 | ....... |
| Surp. for year | 412,065 | 243,647 | 210,592 |
| Add: Prev. surp | 377,229 | 133,581 | *77,011 |
| Bal. carr. for'd | 789,294 | 377,228 | 133,581 |
| **Earnings per Share and Dividend Record—** | | | |
| Common, earned .. | $1.85 | $1.26 | $0.74 |
| Paid ........... | .40 | .... | .... |

* Less.
† Dividends are paid in year following, in each case.

**Market Record—**

| | 1929 H | 1929 L | 1928 H | 1928 L |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Common ........ | 28 | 7 | 16¼ | 16 |

# Pedlar People

Investment interest in the Pedlar People of Oshawa is confined to the 8 per cent first mortgage bonds which are high grade in their class. The amount outstanding is reduced by $25,000 annually. Meanwhile the assets of the company are reported to have grown rapidly.

The company dates back to 1861. The products are sheet metal, roofing materials, ceilings, storefronts, gasoline tanks and many other products including sheet metal parts used in the making of automobile bodies.

| Capitalization— | Authorized | Outstanding |
|---|---|---|
| Common | $400,000 | $400,000 |

Par $100. (Stock is closely held).

**Funded Debt—**
First mortgage 8 per cent bonds, due $25,000 annually, Jan. 1, 1930 to 1940, inclusive; and $50,000 Jan. 1, 1941; outstanding $325,000.

**Officers and Directors—**
W. R. Geikie, pres. and gen. mgr.; S. E. Pedlar, vice-pres.; F. L. Mason, M. H. Ludwig, E. B. Northwood.

# Amalgamated Electric

## Western Purchases Give Company National Organization

Amalgamated Electric Corporation, Limited, was formed in 1929 as a consolidation of W. H. Standfield and Sons, Benjamin Electric Manufacturing Company of Canada, and the Duncan Electrical Company, which were formerly engaged in the manufacture of competitive lines of electrical goods. In June, 1929, further expansion was undertaken in the acquisition of the Langley Electrical Manufacturing Company of Winnipeg, which, in turn, operates a plant in Vancouver.

The company has a widely diversified output of lighting fixtures, switches, outlet boxes and general illuminating equipment and wiring devices. Earnings of the company are said to be satisfactory and further progress should be made when the five component organizations are thoroughly coordinated.

The Northern Electric Company, Limited, owns a substantial block of the common shares.

| Capitalization— | Authorized | Outstanding |
|---|---|---|
| Preferred ........ Par $50. | $1,500,000 | $1,175,000 |
| Common ........ No par value. | *80,000 shs. | 50,000 shs. |

* 30,000 shares held in reserve against conversion of preferred shares.
The Northern Electric Company, has acquired a substantial block of common shares.

**Funded Debt—**
None.

**Dividend Record—**
Preferred—6% per annum, cumulative from March 15, 1929 and payable quarterly, Jan., April, July, Oct. 15. An initial dividend of $1 for four months paid July 15, 1929, and 32 cents on stock issued after Mar. 15, 1929.
Common—None paid.

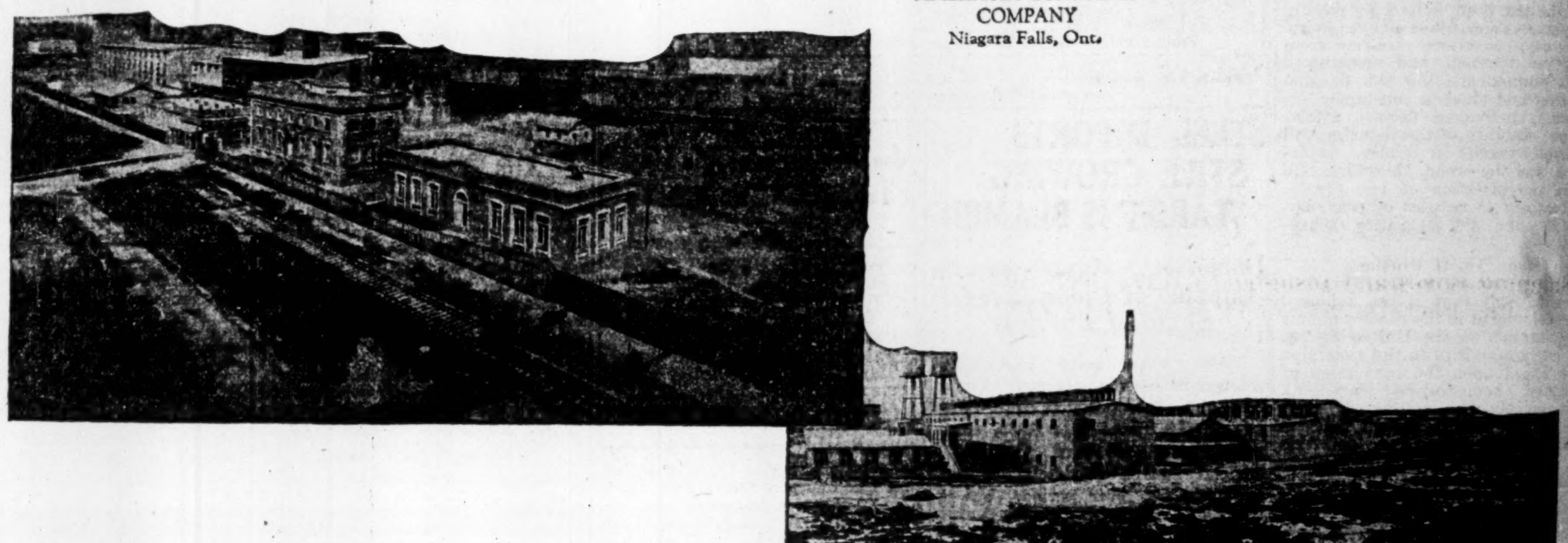
**Officers and Directors—**
**Officers** — W. I. Banfield, pres.; W. L. Bayer, vice-pres.
**Directors**—W. I. Banfield, Toronto; H. M. Jaquays, H. C. Flood, W. L. Bayer, R. O. Johnson, P. F. Sise, Montreal; C. H. Ferris, N. R. Sinclair, New York; W. D. Steele, Chicago.

**Combined Earnings—**
Consolidated net earnings of the three predecessor companies after providing for depreciation, making adjustment for non-recurring interest charges and allowing for income taxes at the present rate, as certified by the company's auditors, were as follows: 1926, $41,095; 1927, $93,245; 1928, $176,272.

**Market Record—**

| | 1929 High | 1929 Low |
|---|---|---|
| Common ................ | 39 | 17½ |
| Preferred .............. | 51½ | 40 |


# INDUSTRIAL CONSTRUCTION



AMERICAN CYANAMID COMPANY
Niagara Falls, Ont.

AETNA EXPLOSIVES COMPANY
Drummondville, Que.

FACTORIES—SHOPS—FOUNDRIES—STEEL MILLS
CHEMICAL PLANTS—CEMENT MILLS—
LUMBER MILLS—REFINERIES—POWER
PLANTS—STORAGE BUILDINGS . . .

FOR industrial construction or design—large or small—we offer the services of an organization with a background of 46 years experience.

Our service is flexible. If desired, we will take entire charge of a construction program, doing all design and construction with our own forces. Or we will build from the plans of architects or other engineers, acting as general contractors and sub-letting parts of the work if advantageous to the client's interest. Conditions determine the best method to pursue.

Where the client has his own engineering organization we will co-operate in every way, doing as much of the design as is desired. We can function as the client wishes—as a part of and directed by his organization—to do such work as is delegated to us.

We have built for many of the largest companies in the country, as well as for many small ones, and we are as much interested in the small operation as the large one.

Over 60% of our work has come from old clients.

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CANADIAN SALT COMPANY
Windsor, Ont.

UNITED ENGINEERS & CONSTRUCTORS (CANADA) LIMITED
DRUMMOND BUILDING
MONTREAL

UNITED ENGINEERS & CONSTRUCTORS (CANADA) LIMITED
Specialists in the design and construction of
INDUSTRIAL PLANTS
STEEL MILLS
POWER DEVELOPMENTS
RAILROAD WORK
GAS PLANTS
Construction of
APARTMENTS
HOTELS
OFFICE BUILDINGS

MAXIMUM RETURN TO CLIENTS PER DOLLAR INVESTED

# Cockshutt Plow Co.

## Shows Advance in Profits Despite Partial Failure of Western Crop — Closer Affiliation With Strong U.S. Company Probable

Cockshutt Plow ranks second in point of size among manufacturers of farm implements in Canada. The company has outstanding 288,600 shares of common stock of no par value, but a recent increase in the authorized number of shares to 500,000 is understood to be a prelude to a closer affiliation between Cockshutt Plow and the Allis-Chalmers Company of the United States. Cockshutt Plow has been selling the Allis-Chalmers tractor in Canada for about a year and a half. While no official information on this point is available at this time, it is believed that the Allis-Chalmers Company will develop the Cockshutt business in foreign countries where Allis-Chalmers has strong agencies and that Cockshutt Plow will sell Allis-Chalmers equipment in certain portions of the export market.

In common with the other agricultural implement companies, Cockshutt Plow had a most satisfactory first half of the year. The later months however, because of adverse crop conditions in Western Canada, were somewhat disappointing. Despite this, the company reports greater earnings per share for the eleven months ended November 30, 1929, than for the previous twelve months. Meanwhile the sound financial position of the company is maintained with working capital in excess of $6,400,000, the ratio of current assets to current liabilities being almost 10 to 1.

### Sells More Abroad

Cockshutt Plow has been developing the export market to a somewhat greater extent in the last two or three years and of course any success in this line builds for stability of profits, as small crop years are inevitably to be expected in Canada from time to time.

Cockshutt Plow as presently constituted was incorporated under Dominion laws in 1911 to acquire the business of the same name originally established in 1880. The company's works are at Brantford, Ont., and warehouses are owned at Brantford, Winnipeg, Calgary, Regina, Saskatoon, Edmonton and Brandon, while other warehouses and sales agencies are maintained at other distributing parts.

The company formerly owned the Adams Wagon Company but this was sold in 1929. The company continues to handle the products of its former subsidiary.

One of the advantages of Cockshutt Plow from the point of view of the common stock investors is that there are no bonds or preferred stock having a prior claim on earnings.

The present capitalization was established in 1928 when the preferred shareholders were given $10 in cash per share and four new common shares of no par value for each share of preferred. At the same time the holders of the common stock were given three new common shares for five old common. The old preferred stock was 7 per cent accumulative and was in arrears 60 per cent as of December 31, 1927. The scheme or arrangement eliminated the arrears of dividends.

Colonel Henry Cockshutt, former lieutenant-governor of Ontario, is the head of Cockshutt Plow. Colonel Cockshutt is a member of a number of the most important boards of directors in Canada, including that of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and the other directors and officials of Cockshutt Plow are considered aggressive and able.

**Capitalization—**

| | Authorized | Outstanding |
|---|---|---|
| Common (n.p.v.) | 500,000 shs. | 288,600 shs. |

**Funded Debt**—None.

**Dividend Record—**
Common—$1.50 per annum, payable quarterly, Feb., May, Aug. and Nov. 1. Initial dividend of 75 cents paid Feb. 1, 1929, for the two quarters ending Dec. 31, 1928.

**Officers and Directors—**
**Officers**—Col. H. Cockshutt, pres.; F. Perry, vice-pres.; A. K. Bunnell, vice-pres.; E. A. Mott, treas. and gen. mgr.; Edmund Sweet, sec.; W. J. Phillips, asst. sec.; Geo. K. Wedlake, works mgr.; W. B. Scace, pur. agt.
**Directors**—Col. H. Cockshutt, A. K. Bunnell, Brantford, Ont.; G. A. Baker, Toronto, Ont.: Frederick Perry, W. C. Pitfield, Montreal, Que.

**INCOME AND SURPLUS ACCOUNT YEARS ENDED***

| | †Nov. 30 1929 $ | Dec. 31 1928 $ | Dec. 31 1927 $ |
|---|---|---|---|
| Net earn.‡ | 875,860 | 827,451 | 448,690 |
| Add: Other profit | ...... | ...... | 48,074 |
| | 875,860 | 827,451 | 496,764 |
| Less: Prov. for taxes and other unadj. claims | 68,247 | 54,936 | 43,364 |
| Net profit | 807,613 | 772,515 | 453,410 |
| Less appropriations: Com. divid. | 324,675 | 216,450 | ...... |
| Surplus for year | 482,938 | 556,065 | 453,410 |
| Add: Prev. surplus | 479,917 | 570,352 | 116,942 |
| Surp. from sale of Adams Wagon Co. | 142,044 | ...... | ...... |
| Less: Pref. stock conv. pay. | ...... | 646,500 | ...... |
| Trans. to mdse. res. | 100,000 | ...... | ...... |
| | 1,004,899 | 479,917 | 570,352 |

*In 1929 the fiscal year was changed to end Nov. 30.
† 11 month period. ‡After depreciation and bad debts.

**Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Preferred: | | | |
| Earned* | ...... | ...... | $7.01 |
| Paid | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Common (new): | | | |
| Earned* | $2.80 | $2.68 | ...... |
| Paid | 1.12½ | 0.75 | ...... |

* After depreciation, accounts, written off and provision for taxes and unadjusted claims.

**Ten Years' Earnings—**

| Year | Earnings | Dividends | Surplus |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1920 | 660,921 | 484,875 | 574,434 |
| 1921 | 624,292 | 258,600 | 251,761 |
| 1922 | 5,657 | 258,600 | 3,193 |
| 1923 | 98,636 | 387,900 | 116,277 |
| 1924 | 64,346 | 64,650 | 54,302 |
| 1925 | 313,506 | ...... | 70,092 |
| 1926 | 305,450 | 258,600 | 116,942 |
| 1927 | 448,690 | ...... | 570,352 |
| 1928 | 827,451 | 216,450 | 479,917 |
| 1929* | 875,860 | 324,675 | 1,004,899 |

* For 11 months.

**Market Record—**

| | 1929 H | 1929 L | 1928 H | 1928 L |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Common | 53 | 16 | 41⅝ | 23 |

# Building Products

## Shipping Boxes and Insul-board Have Been Added to Its Other Output, Thus Affording Greater Diversification

Building Products slightly over a month ago increased its dividend rate from $1.60 per share to $2 per share, and the first quarterly distribution at the rate of 50 cents per share became payable on January 2. This followed upon a previous increase in October, 1928, from $1.20 per share to $1.60 per share. So that in scarcely more than a year the payments to the shareholders have been nearly doubled.

The action taken by the directors on these two occasions would seem to indicate that consistent progress is being made by the company and that the business done in the year ended December 31, 1929, was at least equal to that of the 1928 period. The opinion prevails in some quarters that the management, in view of the position of the earnings, might have been even more generous.

An important development in the past year has been the further diversification of the company's product, the manufacture of solid fibre shipping boxes and Insul-board having been added. The principal reliance, however, as formerly, is still upon its manufacture of asphalt shingles, roll roofing, roofiing felt, wall board and allied products.

The company continues under the control of the Bird and Ruberoid interests, who were instrumental in bringing about the original consolidation in 1925, but representation on the board, as an outcome of recent developments in the industry, now has been given to interests associated with the St. Maurice Valley Corporation. Membership on the board has been increased from seven to nine.

**Capitalization—**

| | Authorized | Issued |
|---|---|---|
| Com. "A" | 116,346 shs. | 116,346 shs. |
| Com. "B" | 4,500 shs. | 4,500 shs. |

No par value.

In December, 1928, the directors decided to call the outstanding preferred stock of the company, amounting to $700,000, at the holder's option on January 1, 1929, or April 1, 1929, at 105 per share.

Class A and B shareholders of record Jan. 9, 1929, were offered 10,986 new Class A no par value, non-voting shares and offer them to the class "A" and class "B" shareholders on the basis of one share for every ten held, at $35 per share.

**Funded Debt—**
None.

**Dividend Record—**
Common—Class "A" and "B," $2 per annum, payable quarterly, Jan., Apr., July and Oct. 1. Rate increased from $1.60 per annum, with the payment of 50 cents on Jan. 2, 1930 for the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1929.

**Officers and Directors—**
**Officers**—Philip R. Allen, pres.; Wm. R. McNeil, vice-pres. and man. dir.; R. C. Crooker, sec.-treas.
**Directors**—Philip R. Allen, East Walpole, Mass.; Wm. R. McNeil, Montreal; A. E. Ames, Toronto; C. P. Cowan, Montreal; D. P. Hatch, Montreal; H. R. Tudhope, Toronto, G. M. McKee, Montreal; C. B. McNaught, Montreal, G. H. Montgomery, Montreal.

**CONSOLIDATED INCOME AND SURPLUS ACCOUNT, YEARS ENDING DEC. 31**

| | 1928 $ | 1927 $ | 1926 $ |
|---|---|---|---|
| Net profit | *376,395 | *331,737 | 210,000 |
| Less Approp.: | | | |
| Res. for conting. in. tax | ...... | ...... | 43,466 |
| Prem. and exp. re redempt. of pref. stock | 56,972 | ...... | ...... |
| Pref. div. | 49,000 | 50,750 | 52,500 |
| Com. div. | 142,818 | 32,958 | ...... |
| Sur. for year | 127,605 | 248,029 | 114,034 |
| Add: Prev. sur. | 402,269 | 154,240 | 40,206 |
| Adjust. | 113,591 | ...... | ...... |
| Bal. carr. for. | 643,465 | 402,269 | 159,240 |

*After adding income from investments and deducting reserve for contingencies (a portion of which is available for income tax) and reserve for depreciation of $100,616 in 1928 and $85,105 in 1927.

**Dividend Record and Earnings per share—**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Preferred: | | | |
| Earned | $45.63 | $47.40 | $22.20 |
| Paid | 7.00 | 7.00 | 7.00 |
| Common "A" & "B": | | | |
| Earned | 2.46 | 2.55 | 10.37 |
| Paid | 1.30 | .30 | .... |

**Market Record—**

| | 1929 H | 1929 L | 1928 H | 1928 L | 1927 H | 1927 L |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Class "A" | 46 | 22 | 47 | 30 | 34½ | 23¼ |

# Brantford Roofing

The Brantford Roofing Company, which was originally incorporated in 1906, within the past two years has broadened the scope of its operations materially, having absorbed two subsidiaries specializing in allied lines. The parent company manufactures asphalt roll roofings, asphalt felts, asphalt shingles and other building and insulating materials.

In March 1928, the company purchased the plant and goodwill of the Carritte Company, of Colbrook N.B., tar saturators and jobbers of asphalt roofing, which is now being conducted under the name of the Brantford Carritte Company. Last year there was taken over the Superior Paper Mills, of Thorold, Ont., which is being operated under the name of the Brantford Felt and Paper Company.

The company in 1928 was refinanced by Charles M. Thompson, the managing-director, who purchased all of the outstanding stock at $125 per share. The capitalization of the old company consisted of $250,000 of common stock. The funded debt now consists of $80,275 6½ per cent bonds. When the $560,000 of 7 per cent preferred was placed, having a par value of $100, the old shareholders offered the right to purchase the preferred stock with a bonus of one share of no par value common for each share of preferred. The public were given a bonus of common with each two shares of preferred. There are now 20,000 shares of the common outstanding.

**Capitalization—**

| | Authorized | Outstanding |
|---|---|---|
| Preferred (Par $100) | $1,000,000 | $560,000 |
| Common (n.p.v.) | 22,500 shs. | 20,000 shs. |

**Funded Debt—**
First Mortgage 6½% Bonds, due 1943, outstanding $80,275.

**Dividend Record—**
Preferred—7% per annum, cumulative from July 1, 1928, payable quarterly, Jan., April, July and Oct. 1. Initial dividend paid Oct. 1, 1928, and regularly since.
Common—None paid to date.

**Officers and Directors—**
**Officers**—Wm. D. Schultz, pres.; Wm. F. Cockshutt, vice-pres.; Chas. M. Thompson, man. dir. and sec.; E. M. Cockshutt, mgr.; C. E. Disher, treas.; Chas. A. Fritch, gen. supt.
**Directors**—Wm. D. Schultz, Wm. F. Cockshutt, Chas. M. Thompson, Jas. Adams, F. Ryerson, Wm. T. Henderson, K.C., Brantford, J. E. McConnell, London, Wm. J. Aikens, Vineland.

**INCOME & SURPLUS ACCOUNT (for period from July 1, 1928 to Dec. 31, 1928)**

| | |
|---|---|
| Net earnings | $53,633 |
| Less: Bad debts written off | 539 |
| Res. for bad debts | 2,216 |
| Directors' fees | 2,400 |
| Depreciation | 10,048 |
| Net profit | 38,430 |
| Income tax & uncertain liabilities | 4,000 |
| Less dividends | 17,500 |
| Bal. carried forward | 16,930 |

**Earnings Per Share and Dividend Record—(6 Months' Period):**

| | |
|---|---|
| Preferred: | |
| Earned | 6.88 |
| Paid | 3.50 |
| Common: | |
| Earned | .84 |
| Paid | None |

# Dominion Glass

## Earnings Less in 1929 But Still Above Stock Needs

Dominion Glass Company, Limited, completed another satisfactory year of operations on September 30, 1929, and net earnings created a record in the history of the company. A wide diversification of glassware comprises the products of the company which has built up a strong financial position under able management.

Dominion Glass operates four plants located at Montreal, Hamilton, Wallaceburg and Redcliffe, Alberta, while sales offices are maintained in Toronto, Winnipeg, and Vancouver. The Redcliffe plant largely confines production to fruit jars and caters to a seasonal demand, operating for about six months each year.

The company has a good record and the present dividend of 7 per cent has been paid on the common stock since 1923. The shares have been pushed up to high levels at different times on rumors of share splits and mergers though neither occurrence is anticipated in the immediate future.

### Has Financial Strength

Dominion Glass is looked upon as one of the strongest companies in the industrial field. For many years it has been the leader in the glass industry, and though new concerns have sprung up, it has been able to hold its own. While the report for the past year shows an increase in earnings on the common stock—as revealed in the income statement—analysis of the balance sheet revealed the fact that the company had not done as well as in 1928. This was attributed in some quarters to increasing competition from Consumers' Glass and other organizations.

It may be that the company is securing a smaller percentage of the total business offering, but the financial strength of the company is undoubted. The management has always been conservative and has taken proper steps to build up reserves for contingencies, depreciation, etc., and has kept the physical property in good shape. Though earnings of the company may not show any marked advance in the next year or two, profits should be ample to take care of all requirements. As an investment, the common stock of Dominion Glass is highly regarded and though a poor trading stock—on account of its high price—it offers a good yield, together with the possibility of further appreciation.

**Capitalization—**

| | Authorized | Outstanding |
|---|---|---|
| Preferred | $3,000,000 | $2,600,000 |
| Common | 5,000,000 | 4,250,000 |

Par $100.

**Funded Debt—**
1st mortgage 6% bonds, due 1933, outstanding $743,000.

**Dividend Record—**
Preferred—$7 per annum, cumulative, payable quarterly, Jan., Apr., July and Oct. 1.
Common— $7 per annum, payable quarterly, Jan., Apr., July and Oct. 1.

**Officers and Directors—**
**Officers**—Sir Charles Gordon, G.B.E., pres.; Wm. McMaster, vice-pres.; J. W. King, gen. mgr.; Mervyn Offer, comptr. and sec.
**Directors**—Sir Charles Gordon, G.B.E., McMaster, J. W. King, F. G. Daniels, Abner Kingman, Ross H. McMaster, Walter Molson, N. M. Yuile, Hon. Donat Raymond, Montreal; Ralph King, Toronto; F. W. Ross, Quebec.

**INCOME AND SURPLUS ACCOUNT Years Ended Sept. 30**

| | 1929 | 1928 | 1927 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Net earns.† | 778,392 | 664,702 | 637,389 |
| Less: Bond int. | 49,179 | 55,790 | 61,975 |
| Writ. off patents, trademarks & goodwill | 125,000 | ...... | ...... |
| Net profit | 604,213 | 608,912 | 575,414 |
| Less approp.: | | | |
| Pref. divid. | 182,000 | 182,000 | 182,000 |
| Com. divid. | 297,500 | 297,500 | 297,500 |
| Surp. for year | 124,713 | 129,412 | 95,914 |
| Add: Prev. surp. | 1,303,668 | 1,174,256 | 1,078,342 |
| Bal. carr. for'd | 1,428,381 | 1,303,668 | 1,174,256 |

† After provision for bad debts, reserve for depreciation and, with the exception of 1929, the amount written off patents, trademarks and goodwill.

**Times Bond Interest Earned:**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| After deprec. and amount written off patents, etc. | 13.28 | 11.91 | 10.28 |

**Earnings Per Share and Dividend Record:**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Pref. earn. | $23.24 | $23.42 | $22.13 |
| Paid | 7.00 | 7.00 | 7.00 |
| Common, earn. | 9.93 | 10.05 | 9.26 |
| Paid | 7.00 | 7.00 | 7.00 |

**Market Record—**

| | 1929 H | 1929 L | 1928 H | 1928 L | 1927 H | 1927 L |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Com. | 220 | 120 | 163 | 122 | 144 | 103 |
| Pref. | 125 | 115 | 130 | 119 | 121 | 111⅞ |

# Disher Steel

It is only about six weeks ago that a block of 15,000 shares of Class "A" preference in Disher Steel Construction Company was offered to the public at $22.50 per share and accrued dividend to yield 6.66 per cent, when investors at large first became interested in the enterprise. The offering carried a bonus of three common shares for each ten shares of preference shares of preference stock purchased, fractional shares of common being adjusted at $20 per share.

The fiscal year of the company ended on December 31, 1929, and though figures for the complete period are not yet available, it is known that the increased profits indicated in the first eight months were continued for the remaining four. During the first eight months, earnings, which had totalled $56,855 for the whole of 1928, were running at a rate of more than $105,000, equivalent to over 4½ times dividend requirements.

In 1929 several additions were made to the plant, which is located on the waterfront in Toronto, shipping facilities being provided through its connections with the C.P.R. and the C.N.R. In one of the large additions the smaller miscellaneous and more highly fabricated type of work is now segregated, while in the other there has been a rearrangement and extension of various other important services. A garage building also was added.

The site upon which the company's buildings were erected comprises approximately four acres held under long term lease from the Toronto Harbor Commission. Operations are confined chiefly to the fabrication of structural steel frames for public and private buildings. The company in its present form is a continuance of one formerly known as the Toronto Steel Construction Company, which was taken over in 1923.

**Capitalization—**

| | Authorized | Outstanding |
|---|---|---|
| Class "A" pref. | 15,000 shs. | 15,000 shs. |
| Common | 31,500 shs. | 22,500 shs. |

No par value.
Class "A" preferred cumulative redeemable convertible.

**Officers—**
C. E. Disher, pres.

**Dividend Record—**
Class "A" preferred: $1.50 per share per annum, payable quarterly, Feb., May, Aug. and Nov. 1, accruing from Nov. 1, 1929. First regular quarterly dividend of 37½c. payable Feb. 1, 1930.

# Besco and Subsidiaries

## Component Companies Experience Improved Conditions During Past Year — Reorganization Plans Will Strengthen Position of Parent Company

Operating results and earnings of the various component parts of the British Empire Steel Corporation showed a marked improvement during 1929, which may lend added confidence to the plan of recapitalization, which is expected to be submitted to shareholders early this year. The reorganization plans have been bruited for a long time. Various stories have been circulated as to the possible form of the recapitalization, but today interests in control of this company have not given out any information.

Before the new plan is announced, it will be necessary to lift the receivership of Dominion Iron and Steel Company, which has been in effect during the past three years. This move could be accomplished without much trouble, but so far no action has been taken.

### First Preferred Favored

Of all the securities of the corporation itself — excluding the stocks and bonds of component companies—the first preferred shares are at the moment the only securities which seem to hold at least some promise. There is but $8,000,000 of first preferred outstanding, representing the senior charge against Besco's vast holdings. The shares are some years in arrears of dividends.

The corporation has outstanding close to $50,000,000 in second preferred and $21,000,000 in common. The large number of shares of these two classes of stock indicates clearly something of the speculative features surrounding these stocks. In addition their earning power is so limited that the owners of the common and the second preference will have to have their holdings materially scaled down in the forthcoming reorganization of the corporation.

So many speculative features surround these two junior stocks that it is impossible to obtain any real idea of their future course marketwise.

Besco is a holding company only, controlling three subsidiaries, the Dominion Steel Corporation, the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal, and the Halifax Shipyards. Besco owns all the common stock of these properties.

The tariff situation naturally has an important bearing on conditions surrounding the operations of Besco. The application of the corporation before the tariff board is under consideration; any improvement in the present regulations touching Besco's products would tend to strengthen the company's position.

Some of the Besco subsidiaries are weighed down with heavy capitalizations. As they stand today some of the companies' earning potentialities fade before the large interest requirements of their funded debts. In the event of a reorganization, these loads will have to be removed to enable the companies to carry on operations on a profitable basis. New capital will have to be injected into the concern. With a complete reorganization of its whole structure, Besco will be able to take better advantage of its large assets in the Maritimes. The reorganization will permit the management to improve Besco's position materially, as on a new capitalization it will be possible to carry out much needed further financing.

### Nova Scotia Steel

The common of the Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Company is entirely owned by Besco. The company in turn controls four subsidiaries. The only subsidiary in which there is any investment interest is the Eastern Car Company, which has bonds in the hands of the public. This company manufactures railway rolling stock, and has a good volume of business on hand, at the present time. During the last few years, earnings of the Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Company have not been up to interest requirements. The company owns and operates three or four collieries, but its output is no real factor in Besco's total coal production. The coal output, in addition to the output of its subsidiary, Acadia Coal Company, accounts for about 25 per cent of Besco's total output. The company's steel plants have a wide range of steel products, and at the present time are doing a better business.

Nova Scotia Steel & Coal owns about half of Besco's iron ore deposits in Newfoundland. The company has assets of a book value far in excess of its securities outstanding. However, the earning potentialities of the company alone, will not bring cash profits to the company. In the forthcoming reorganization of Besco, the capitalization of Nova Scotia Steel may be scaled down to a form whereby the company can place its valuable assets on a profitable basis.

### Dominion Steel

The Dominion Steel Corporation is a holding company controlling six subsidiaries. Of these subsidiaries, three have securities outstanding in the hands of the public. These three companies are the Dominion Iron & Steel Company, the Dominion Coal Company, and the Cumberland Railway & Coal Company. Dominion Steel Corporation owns all of the common stock of these three concerns. The six companies from which comes the entire revenue of the Dominion Steel Corporation represents about half of Besco's total investments.

There is a public investment interest in Dominion Steel Corporation through its $7,000,000 preference stock, which is largely held in England. No dividends have been paid since 1924 on these shares. The Dominion Iron and Steel Company is in the hands of the receiver, through failure to pay interest on its first mortgage bonds. Of the consolidated mortgage bonds, $4,639,000 are guaranteed by the parent company. The fact that these bonds are held by interests identical with those controlling the British Empire Steel Corporation has prevented the liquidation of the guarantor—Dominion Steel Corporation.

The company has large assets and potential earning power through its holdings in the Dominion Coal Company and the Cumberland Railway & Coal Company. However, the possibility of profits is eliminated by the great burden incurred by the company's guarantee of the consolidated mortgage bonds of its subsidiary, Dominion Iron and Steel. This company is obviously over-capitalized, and it is doubtful if it could ever earn sufficient to meet the interest on its mortgage bond issue and at the same time plough back enough into property account to permit the plants to operate on as low cost basis as possible.

The other subsidiaries of Dominion Steel Corporation are Dominion Shipping Company, James Pender & Company and the Sydney Lumber Company. These companies have no securities in the hands of the public.

### Dominion Iron

Dominion Iron and Steel Company has been operated in receivership since 1926 by the National Trust Company. Its bonds, including $3,500,000 income bonds make a tremendous load for the company to carry, with its present or potential earning power. However, the ingot production of the company constituted a new high record for 1929. The total output was 407,000 tons—an increase of over 171,000 tons over 1928. Ingot production of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company is the yardstick whereby the volume of general operations in the plant are measured.

The company owns and operates a large portion of the corporation's valuable iron ore properties in Newfoundland, in addition to the iron and steel plants at Sydney, N. S. Though the company's operations were improved in 1929, Dominion Iron & Steel will always be handicapped by its physical location. The lengthy rail haul to the steel consuming centres of Canada makes it the more difficult for the plant to operate on a competitive basis. With its tremendous funded debt, there seems to be no chance of the company bettering its financial position, unless its capital structure is reorganized.

### Dominion Coal

Dominion Coal Co. is one of the few companies in the Besco group which in past years has been able to show good profits. The company has bonds and preferred stock in the hands of the public. It owns and operates sixteen mines in Cape Breton County, N. S., having a combined capacity of 3,000 tons daily.

The Sydney & Louisburg Railway is a subsidiary, which operates some 123 miles of railway and sidings in Cape Breton Island. The Dominion Coal Co. is the dominant and fundamental producer in the whole chain of Besco subsidiaries. The operations of the Dominion Iron and Steel are entirely dependent on the production of coal by the Dominion Coal Co. Again, several of Besco's other industries, such as Nova Scotia Steel & Coal, and smaller companies as James Pender & Co., are dependent for their raw material on the production of iron and steel from the plants of the Dominion Iron & Steel at Sydney. The operations at Sydney both steel and coal, are the basis of the industrial structure of the British Empire Steel Corp.

The funded debt of Dominion Coal consists of $4,125,500, first mortgage bonds held by the public and $3,500,000, income bonds, all held by Dominion Steel Corporation. Preferred stock amounts to $3,000,000, of which Besco holds $200,600; all the $15,000,000 common stock is held by the parent company, Dominion Steel Corporation. Although the company is not paying dividends on its preferred, at present prices the shares are a hold. In the event of a reorganization of Besco, it seems that those investors holding the securities of Dominion Coal will fare well.

### Eastern Car

Eastern Car Company, a subsidiary of Nova Scotia Steel and Coal, which is in turn controlled by the British Empire Steel Corporation, is operating its plant near capacity. The company has received orders from the Canadian National Railways, delivery to be made this year.

The outlook for the company is distinctly improved, with orders in hand sufficient to enable it to operate for the next six months at least.

Eastern Car Company operates plants for the manufacture of steel railway cars at Trenton, N. S., adjoining the works of the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company. In addition to the main car plants, the properties include a car wheel foundry with a capacity of 200 wheels a day, a power house, dry kiln and locomotive house.

**Capitalization—**

| | Authorized | Outstanding |
|---|---|---|
| First Pf. "A" | $60,000,000 | .......... |
| First Pf. "B" | $40,000,000 | $8,032,100 |
| Second Pf. | $75,000,000 | $57,350,000 |
| Common | $75,000,000 | $24,450,000 |

(Par $100)

**Funded Debt**—None.

**Dividend Record—**
First Preference Series "B"—7% per annum cumulative payable 1 Feb., May, Aug., and Nov. Initial dividend paid on Nov. 1, 1921 and quarterly to Feb. 1, 1924. None since.
Second Preference—None paid.
Common—None paid.

**Officers and Directors—**
**Officers**—C. B. McNaught, pres.; C. S. Cameron, sec.
**Directors**—C. B. McNaught, Hon. C. P. Beaubien, Hon. J. P. B. Casgrain, Hon. L. C. Webster, Montreal; Sir N. J. Moore, K.C.M.G., M.P., London; C. S. Cameron, G. H. Duggan, Sir Herbert S. Holt, Geo. H. Montgomery, K.C., Montreal; C. J. Burchell, K.C., Halifax; J. H. Gundy, Toronto; J. E. McLurg, Montreal; Lord Invernairn, Glasgow; F. W. Ross., Que.; Geo. F. Downs, Richard F. Hoyt, New York.

**CONSOLIDATED INCOME & SURPLUS ACCOUNT (Years Ended December 31)**

| | 1928 $ | 1927 $ | 1926 $ |
|---|---|---|---|
| Net earn.† | 4,187,403 | 5,513,761 | 4,424,118 |
| Less: | | | |
| Deprec. & depletion | 1,487,017 | 1,476,013 | 1,461,625 |
| Bond int. | 1,777,562 | 1,826,191 | 1,748,498 |
| Bond disc. | 75,886 | 75,826 | 75,526 |
| Net profits | 855,938 | 2,135,731 | 1,138,469 |
| Less appropriations: | | | |
| Pref divs. | 6,468 | 330 | ...... |
| Distrib. to coal employees | 125,018 | ...... | ...... |
| Surp. for yr. | 724,452 | 2,135,401 | 1,138,469 |
| Add prev. surplus | *2,464,149 | *4,599,550 | *5,738,019 |
| Bal. car. fwd. | *1,739,699 | *2,464,149 | *4,599,550 |

† After deducting all manufacturing, selling and administrative expenses.
* Deficit.

**Earnings on Capital Stock—**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| First Preferred: | | | |
| Earned | $10.66 | $26.59 | $14.00 |
| Paid | ... | ... | ... |
| Second Preferred: | | | |
| Earned | ... | ... | ... |

No Second Preferred paid.
Common—Nothing has as yet been earned or paid on the common.

**Seven Years' Earnings—**

| Year | Earnings | Dividends | Surplus |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1922 | $2,917,275 | $1,344,299 | $1,024,198 |
| 1923 | 4,444,346 | 1,346,524 | 1,031,031 |
| 1924 | 923,775 | 145,033 | *1,326,588 |
| 1925 | *1,133,443 | ...... | *5,738,019 |
| 1926 | 4,424,118 | ...... | *4,599,550 |
| 1927 | 5,513,761 | 330 | *2,464,149 |
| 1928 | 4,187,403 | 6,468 | *1,739,697 |

*Deficit.

**Market Record—**

| | 1929 H | 1929 L | 1928 H | 1928 L | 1926 H | 1926 L |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Com. | 6½ | 1 | 8½ | 1 | 3 | ¼ |
| 1st Pf. "B" | 42 | 26 | 48¼ | 22 | 35½ | 10 |
| 2nd. Pf. | 14 | 3¾ | 11¼ | 3½ | 6½ | 1 |

**DOMINION STEEL CORPORATION**
**(Controlled by British Empire Steel)**

**Capitalization—**

| | Authorized | Outstanding |
|---|---|---|
| Preferred | $50,000,000 | $7,000,000 |
| Common | | 43,000,000 |

(Par $100)

**Funded Debt—**
Serial equipment bonds, 6%, $754,000.

**Dividends—**
Preferred—6% per annum. Paid regularly to and including Nov. 1924. None since.
Common—None paid.

**CONSOLIDATED INCOME & SURPLUS ACCOUNT (Years Ended Dec. 31) (Including Dominion Iron & Steel Co., Ltd.)**

| | 1928 $ | 1927 $ | 1926 $ |
|---|---|---|---|
| Net earn.* | 3,187,516 | 4,358,114 | 3,833,274 |
| Less: | | | |
| S. F. deprec. & deplet. | 1,049,464 | 1,038,917 | 1,089,625 |
| Int. on bonds | 1,182,821 | 1,227,648 | 1,159,659 |
| Bonds dis. | 75,886 | 75,826 | 75,526 |
| Net profits | 879,345 | 2,015,723 | 1,508,464 |
| Add: Prev. surp. | 5,626,661 | †3,610,938 | 12,012,115 |
| | 6,506,006 | 5,626,661 | 13,520,579 |
| Less: Distrib. to coal employees | 91,692 | ...... | ...... |
| Add. adj. Wabana ore | ...... | ...... | 90,359 |
| Bal. car. fwd. | 6,414,314 | 5,626,661 | 13,610,938 |

* After deducting manufacturing, selling and administration expenses.
† After deducting $10,000,000 General Reserve.

**Times Bond Interest Earned:**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| After depr. | 1.81 | 2.70 | 2.37 |

**Earnings on Capital Stock (per sh.):**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Preferred: Earned | $12.56 | $28.80 | $21.55 |

(No preferred dividends paid).

**Market Record—**

| | 1929 H | 1929 L | 1928 H | 1928 L | 1927 H | 1927 L |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pref. | 48½ | 34 | 76⅜ | 40 | 44 | 20 |

**DOMINION IRON AND STEEL**
**(Controlled by Dominion Steel Corp.)**

**Capitalization—**

| | Authorized | Outstanding |
|---|---|---|
| Preferred | $5,000,000 | $5,000,000 |
| Common | 37,000,000 | 37,000,000 |

(Par $100)

**Funded Debt—**
Consolidated S. F. funds, 5%, due 1939, $11,674,253.
Of the bonds outstanding, $7,035,254 are in sterling, and $4,639,000 are in the form of stamped currency bonds which bear the guarantee, (principal and interest) by endorsement, of Dominion Steel Corp.
Cumulative Income Bonds, 6%, $3,500,000.
Issued in February, 1912, in exchange $3,500,000 preferred stock of the Dominion Steel Corp.

**Dividend Record—**
Preferred—7% per annum, payable Jan., April, July and Oct. 1. Paid regularly to April 1, 1924. None since.
Common—Under amalgamation plan, 4% in quarterly payments beginning July 1, 1910. None since.
(Prepared from preliminary statements furnished by National Trust Company, Receiver and Manager).

**INCOME AND SURPLUS ACCOUNT (Years Ended Dec. 31)**

| | 1928 | 1927 |
|---|---|---|
| Net earnings† | 1,843,328 | 1,859,216 |
| Less: | | |
| Sink. fund deprec. etc. | 189,400 | 189,400 |
| Bond interest | 805,296 | 841,662 |
| Bond discount | 56,061 | 56,061 |
| Net profit | 792,571 | 772,093 |
| Add: | | |
| Int. on int. co. acc. | 187,001 | 73,026 |
| Surplus prev. year | 935,184 | 90,065 |
| Bal. car. fwd. | 1,914,756 | 935,184 |

† After deducting manufacturing, selling and administration expenses.

**Times Interest Earned:**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| After depreciation | 2.05 | 1.98 |

**Earnings on Capital (Per Share):**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Preferred: Earned | 15.85 | 15.44 |

(No dividends paid).

**Market Record—**

| | 1929 H | 1929 L | 1928 H | 1928 L | 1927 H | 1927 L |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pref | 30 | 10 | 12 | 5 | 5 | 1½ |

**DOMINION COAL**
**(Controlled by Dominion Steel Corp.)**

**Capitalization—**

| | Authorized | Outstanding |
|---|---|---|
| Pref. 7% cum. | $3,000,000 | $3,000,000 |
| Common | 15,000,000 | 15,000,000 |

(Par $100).
The common stock of the company is all held by the Dominion Steel Corp.
Of the preferred stock, $200,600 is held by B.E.S. Corp.

**Funded Debt—**
First mortgage 5% bonds, due 1940, outstanding $4,125,500.
Cumulative Income Bonds, 6%—These bonds were issued in February, 1912, in exchange for $3,500,000 preference stock of Dominion Steel Corporation.

**Dividend Record—**
Preferred 7% per annum. Paid regularly to Nov. 1923. None since.
**Officers and Directors**—Same as Besco, with addition of W. S. Hodgens, Toronto.

**INCOME AND SURPLUS ACCOUNT (Years Ended December 31)**

| | 1928 $ | 1927 $ |
|---|---|---|
| Net earnings | 1,181,813 | 2,297,832 |
| Less: S. F. and deprec. | 730,000 | 730,000 |
| Interest | 339,862 | 352,233 |
| Bond discount | 17,344 | 17,344 |
| Net profit | 94,607 | 1,198,255 |
| Add: Prev. surplus | 1,322,003 | 333,748 |
| Less: Loss on half profit Cumberland Ry. | 96,098 | ...... |
| Int. on inc. bonds | 210,000 | 210,000 |
| Distrib. to coal employees | 91,693 | ...... |
| Bal. car. fwd. | 1,018,819 | 1,322,003 |

* Deficit.

**Times Interest Earned:**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| After deprec. | 1.33 | 4.45 |

**Earnings on Capital Stock (Per Share)—**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Preferred: Earned | 3.15 | 39.94 |

**Market Record—**

| | 1929 H | 1929 L | 1928 H | 1928 L | 1927 H | 1927 L |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pref. | 90 | 75 | 98 | 75 | 85 | 67 |

**NOVA SCOTIA STEEL & COAL**
**(Controlled by British Empire Steel Corp.)**

**Capitalization—**

| | Authorized | Outstanding |
|---|---|---|
| Preferred | $1,030,000 | $1,000,000 |
| Common | 15,000,000 | 15,000,000 |

(Par $100)
Common all held by Besco.

**Funded Debt—**
First Mortgage 5% Bonds, due 1959, outstanding, $4,935,672.
Perpetual debenture stock 6% outstanding, $4,978,500.

**Dividend Record—**
Preferred—8% per annum payable 15 Jan. April, July and October. Dividends paid regularly to Jan. 15, 1924, none since.
Common—None paid since 1921.
Officers and Directors—Same as for Besco with addition of Col. Thos. Cantley, New Glasgow.

**CONSOLIDATED INCOME AND SURPLUS ACCOUNT (Years Ended December 31)**

| | 1928 $ | 1927 $ | 1926 $ |
|---|---|---|---|
| Net earn. from oper. | 228,598 | 520,237 | 346,381 |
| Add: Int. on bal. affil. cos. | 38,333 | 33,850 | 55,851 |
| Less: | | | |
| Bank int. | ...... | ...... | 15,891 |
| Bond int. | 594,740 | †612,038 | 605,201 |
| Net oper. profits | *327,809 | *57,951 | *218,864 |
| Less appropriations: | | | |
| Pref. divs. | x45,042 | z330 | ...... |
| Reserve ‡ | ...... | ...... | 300,000 |
| Strike, etc. expense. | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Surp for yr. | *372,851 | *58,281 | *518,864 |
| Add: Prev. surp. | 671,823 | 730,104 | 1,339,327 |
| Less: | | | |
| Loss Wabana Ore | ...... | ...... | 90,359 |
| Distrib. to coal employ. | 33,325 | ...... | ...... |
| Bal. car. fwd. | 265,647 | 671,823 | 730,104 |

* Deficit.
† Includes bank interest.
‡ Includes provision for S.F. and depreciation.
x Dividend on Acadia Coal Stock and Eastern Car Stock.
z Dividend on Acadia Coal stock.

**Times Interest Earned:**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | .38 | .85 | .57 |

**Market Record—**

| | 1929 H | 1929 L | 1928 H | 1928 L | 1927 H | 1927 L |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pref. | 30 | 30 | 30 | 25 | 30 | 30 |

**ACADIA COAL CO.**
**(Controlled by N. Steel & Coal Co.)**

**Capitalization—**

| | Authorized | Outstanding |
|---|---|---|
| 1st Pref. 6% | $2,000,000 | $1,900,000 |
| 2nd Pf. 6% | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 |
| Common | 2,000,000 | 1,846,100 |

(Par $100)

**Funded Debt**—None.

**Dividend Record—**
First preferred paid in full until 1920; none since.

**EASTERN CAR**
**(Controlled by Nova Scotia Steel Co.)**

**Capitalization—**

| | Authorized | Outstanding |
|---|---|---|
| Preferred | $1,000,000 | $750,000 |
| Common | 1,000,000 | 800,000 |

(Par $100)
Preferred—6% per annum, cumulative, preferred as to assets and dividends. $107,100 of this stock is publicly held, the remainder being held by Besco.
Common—All held by Besco.

**Funded Debt—**
First Mortgage 6% Bonds, due 1952, outstanding, $767,400.

**Dividend Record—**
Preferred—Accrued dividends paid until Jan. 15, 1921, later payments (if any) not reported. On March 31, 1924, dividends were deferred.
Common—None paid.

# Hamilton Bridge

## Material Expansion Noted During Past Twelve Months

Material expansion has been carried out by Hamilton Bridge Company during the past year, and earnings have shown an improvement. The company has received a good volume of business, while contract for the new Canadian Bank of Commerce Building in Toronto, has enabled it to operate the structural steel plant at capacity.

Early in 1929 the company purchased the False Creek plant of James Coughlan and Sons, Vancouver. This unit is now operated by a subsidiary known as the Western Canada Structural Steel and Bridge Company. Purchase of the plant was financed through the issuance of rights to purchase common stock at $50 a share on the basis of 1 new share for 5 held.

### Buy Toronto Property

Towards the end of July, Hamilton Bridge purchased about 6 acres of waterfront property in Toronto on which was located a plant of the Canada Metal Company. New equipment has been installed and the new unit will further add to the productive capacity of Hamilton Bridge.

During the past year the number of common shares outstanding has been further increased by the conversion of second preferred into common on the basis of four shares of common for one second preferred.

**Capitalization—**

| | Authorized | Outstanding |
|---|---|---|
| 1st Pref. | $5,000,000 | $2,260,000 |
| 2nd Pref. | 800,000 | 100,000 |
| Common | x100,000 shs. | 96,000 shs. |

Par $100.
No par value.
x32,000 shares are reserved for the conversion of the 2nd preferred.
Holders of the second preferred have been steadily converting their holdings into common shares on the basis of four shares of common for one share of preferred.

**Funded Debt—**
None.

**Dividend Record—**
**First Preferred**—6½ per cent per annum, cumulative, payable quarterly, Feb., May, Aug. and Nov. 1. Initial dividend paid May 1, 1928.
**Second Preferred**—7½ per cent per annum, cumulative convertible, payable quarterly, Feb., May, Aug., Nov. 1. Initial dividend paid May 1, 1928.
**Common**—None paid.

**Officers and Directors—**
**Officers**—W. I. S. Hendrie, pres.; Frank M. Ross, vice-pres.; W. B. Champ, vice-pres., and man. dir.; A. E. Martin, treas.; F. G. Wilson, sec.
**Directors** — James Playfair, chairman, Midland, Ont.; W. I. S. Hendrie, W. B. Champ, W. E. Phin, Major-General the Hon. S. C. Mewburn, K.C., C.M.G., Hamilton; Frank M. Ross, V. M. Drury, George Barr, Montreal, Jas. A. Richardson, Winnipeg; George Cottrelle, Toronto, J. C. Newman, Montreal.

**INCOME AND SURPLUS ACCOUNT YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1928**

| | |
|---|---|
| Net profit after deprec. and income tax | $408,699 |
| Less appropriations: | |
| First preferred dividend | 146,250 |
| Second preferred dividend | 55,125 |
| Balance carried forward | $207,324 |

**Dividend Record and Earnings per Share:**

| | |
|---|---|
| First preferred: | |
| Earned | 18.16 |
| Paid | 6.50 |
| Second preferred: | |
| Earned | 39.17 |
| Paid | 7.50 |
| Common: | |
| Earned | 3.76 |
| Paid | .... |

**Market Record—**

| | 1929 H | 1929 L | 1928 H | 1928 L |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Common | 79 | 21½ | 49½ | 23 |
| 1st Preferred | 95 | 86 | 92 | 88 |

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**BRANDRAM-HENDERSON LIMITED**
MONTREAL HALIFAX ST. JOHN TORONTO WINNIPEG MEDICINE HAT CALGARY EDMONTON VANCOUVER

# NEWFOUNDLAND

*Ample Resources of Primary Products Suggest Newfoundland As a Logical Steel Centre*

*Proximity to Consuming Markets A Strategic Factor In Newfoundland's Bid For New Industries*

# Iron and Coal

## Make Possible a Great Steel Development

### The Estimated value of Iron Ore shipped from Newfoundland up to 1924 totals $46,490,000

### Exhaustless Iron Ores of High Grade Available at Tidewater

NEWFOUNDLAND has in the Wabana iron deposits of Bell Island, Conception Bay, one of the greatest known deposits of high-grade iron ore in the world. For some years past this great mine has been producing at the rate of 1,500,000 tons a year without more than touching the available supply. At present there are four distinct operating mines. The fourth mine is a relatively new development that will when work is completed be capable of producing some 2,000 tons a day. The ore in the various workings is all a reddish brown hematite. The ore basin is mostly submarine with a length along its major seam of from 15 to 20 miles and in width from eight to nine miles. The ore has a content of better than 52 per cent. iron.

At the present time all the ore from this mine is loaded direct on steamers for transport to Great Britain, United States and Germany and to the steel furnaces of Cape Breton. The resources of this deposit alone are conservatively estimated at some four billion tons.

Next in importance to the Wabana deposits are the titaniferous magnetite deposits of St. George's Bay. This outcropping is known as Steel Mountain and the outcroppings alone show some 500,000 tons of ore averaging 50 per cent. iron. The presence of titanium dioxide in this ore and the consequent difficulty in reducing the ore has been the main reason for the lack of development of an area that in extent is second only to the overwhelming deposits of Bell Island.

At Stephenville there are important deposits of titaniferous magnetite and altered hematite. The latter are very high in iron and contain very little sulphur and no titanium dioxide. Assays have shown from 60 to 66 per cent. of metallic iron. The extent of these deposits has not yet been determined.

At Portland Canal, north of Bonne Bay, limonite occurs, and at Tilt Cove there is a promising body of titanium-free magnetite that is very promising.

High-grade deposits of sulphur ores are widely distributed throughout the Island.

***Iron is Found at***

Bell Island
St. George's Bay
Stephenville
Portland Canal
Tilt Cove

***Pyrite at***

Baie Vert
Green Bay

***Chrome Ore at***

Port Au Port Bay
Bay of Islands

***Coal is Found at***

St. George's
Grand Lake
South Branch

***Limestone at***

Port Au Port Bay
Humber River

Chrome ores occur in promising quantities at Port Au Port Bay and Bay of Islands. The chrome deposits of Port Au Port are now about to be developed by a well-known corporation.

### Coal in Large Quantities

There are substantial deposits of coal in the St. George's area. Up to the present the development of a steel and iron industry in the Island has been hampered by the lack of coal. It has been found more economic to ship Newfoundland ores to the coal sections there to be fabricated into steel and iron, rather than to bring coal to the Island.

It is estimated, however, that the present known deposits of this area alone should represent well over 147,000,000 tons of bituminous coal. With the probable development of this great resource, there seems every indication that it should be economically possible and advisable to create a great steel and iron industry within the Island itself, and there is comparatively little doubt that the steadily growing mineral development of the Island will ultimately result in creating such an industry.

As well as iron and coal, the Island is bountifully supplied with limestone that is mainly shipped to the steel plants at Sydney, Cape Breton.

### Few Localities Combine Available Raw Materials With Outstanding Shipping Facilities

One of the largest factors undoubtedly in the ultimate creation of a great smelting industry in Newfoundland, is found in its unparalleled transportation facilities and its strategic location. Almost all its mineral deposits are at or adjacent to deep water, and can be brought together at a minimum of cost, while Newfoundland's location as the nearest point on the North American continent to the great markets of the old land give it an overwhelming advantage over other steel and iron sections.

Newfoundland, too, is strategically placed for reaching the great consuming markets of Eastern United States and Canada.

All these facts combine to assure the ultimate development of a great iron industry within the Island.

*For further information apply to the*

**Government Offices St. John's, Nfld.**

# Steel Co. of Canada

## Company Earnings Reflect Greater Industrial Activity Throughout Dominion—Spending Large Sums of Money in Improvements and Additions

Sales, tonnage, and profits of Steel Company of Canada, for 1929, are expected to show an increase over those of the previous twelve months' period. The company is a strong factor in Canadian industry and its improved operations are a reflection of general industrial conditions obtaining in Canada during 1929. Though there was a seasonal dropping off in sales volume during the latter months of the year, during the first half the company experienced a good volume of business.

A strong feature of this company's policy, and one which is working to the benefit of the shareholders, is the replacement and additions carried out in respect to physical properties. The company has always been a firm believer in keeping buildings and equipment up to date, in order to keep costs at a low point and provide sufficient capacity to take up any sudden expansion in demand. Toward this end it has, from year to year, spent large sums of money. Consequently the equity back of the common stock has been increasing, as also has earning power.

### Plant Programme Extensive

Back in 1913 Steel of Canada constructed at Hamilton the wire rod mill and a blooming and billet mill. Five years later coke ovens were installed, and, in addition to supplying coke for the large furnaces, surplus production is sold for domestic use. During the same year the company went into the manufacture of black and blue annealed sheets up to 42 inches wide and two years ago it doubled capacity and added galvanized and pickled sheets, and is now making sheets up to 50 inches in width.

Recent development work has been largely concentrated in Hamilton. Two new open hearth furnaces of 170 tons capacity each, a ten and twelve inch merchant mill, a cleaning and distributing system for blast furnace gas and a separate pumping station for plant water system supply are some of the works that have been carried out.

### Builds Large Dock

Work is steadily proceeding on the ore dock. The structure will be 3,000 feet long and will involve the expenditure of over a million dollars. Completion is expected early next summer. Further expansion has been undertaken in Hamilton and Montreal.

### Split Capital Stock

In November, 1928, Steel Company of Canada split its common and preferred shares on a four for one basis. A dividend of 7 per cent is paid on both classes of stock pending the settlement of an appeal against the judgment which called upon the company to pay arrears of dividends to the common shareholders before making an increased distribution to the preferred holders.

The common shareholders instituted legal proceedings to secure arrears of dividends on the common, so that that stock would receive seven per cent per annum since the inception of the company, before further profits would be distributed to the preferred shareholders. Judgment was awarded in their favor at the first hearing, but this was appealed by the company. A short time ago the appeal was heard but no decision has been rendered to date.

### Operates Twelve Plants

Steel Company of Canada operates twelve plants in all of which three are at Hamilton, three at Montreal, two at Gananoque and one each at Toronto, Brantford, London, and Lachine.

Outlook for new business during 1930 is considered as favorable. Though the slow movement of the grain crop will probably affect business of this company, as well as that of many other companies which cater in part or in whole to the Western territory, conditions are such that no marked change in demand is expected.

| Capitalization— | Authorized | Outstanding |
|---|---|---|
| Preferred (Par $25) | 400,000 shs. | 259,852 shs. |
| Common (n.p.v.) | 600,000 shs. | 460,000 shs. |

**Funded Debt—**
First Mortgage 6% Bonds, due 1940, outstanding $5,350,525.

**Dividend Record—**
Preferred (new)—$1.75 per annum, payable quarterly, Feb., May, Aug. and Nov. 1. Initial dividend of 50 cents with bonus of 18¾ cents paid Feb. 1929.
Common (new)—$1.75 per annum, payable same as preferred. Initial dividend of 50 cents with bonus of 18¾ cents paid Feb., 1929.

**Officers and Directors—**
Officers—Ross H. McMaster, pres.; H. H. Champ, vice-pres. and treas.; R. G. Wells, H. M. Jaquays, H. T. Diplock, Vice-presidents; S. E. LeBrocq, comptr.; H. S. Alexander, sec.
Directors—Charles S. Wilcox, chairman of board; H. H. Champ, Hamilton; Ross H. McMaster, H. H. Jaquays, A. J. Brown, G. H. Duggan, Hon. Smeaton White, Montreal; Sir Thomas White, F. G. Osler, Toronto; H. G. Dalton, Cleveland, Ohio.

**INCOME AND SURPLUS ACCOUNT**
Years ended December 31

| | 1928 $ | 1927 $ | 1926 $ |
|---|---|---|---|
| Net. earn. | 4,051,706 | 3,166,280 | 3,247,606 |
| Other income | 454,776 | 395,514 | 396,685 |
| Total income | 4,506,482 | 3,561,794 | 3,644,291 |
| Less: Deprec. | 1,079,240 | 816,989 | 760,208 |
| Bond int. | 329,528 | 346,290 | 362,601 |
| Net profits | 3,097,714 | 2,398,515 | 2,521,482 |
| Less appropriations: | | | |
| Pref. div. | 519,704 | 454,741 | 454,741 |
| Com. div. | 920,000 | 805,000 | 805,000 |
| S. F. res. | 314,319 | 303,143 | 292,270 |
| Pens. f. res. | 100,000 | 100,000 | ...... |
| Empl. ben. fd. | 100,000 | ...... | 100,000 |
| Surp. for yr. | 1,143,691 | 735,630 | 869,471 |
| Add pr. surp. | 10,898,685 | 10,163,055 | 9,293,584 |
| Cal. car. for. | 12,042,376 | 10,898,685 | 10,163,055 |
| Times Int. Earn. After depreciation. | 10.40 | 7.93 | 7.95 |

**Div. Record and Earn. on Cap. Stock, (per Share)—**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Old preferred: | | | |
| Earned | $49.22 | $36.92 | $38.81 |
| Paid | 8.00 | 7.00 | 7.00 |
| Old common: | | | |
| Earned | 22.41 | 16.90 | 17.97 |
| Paid | 8.00 | 7.00 | 7.00 |
| New Preferred: | | | |
| Earned** | 11.92 | ... | ... |
| New common: | | | |
| Earned** | 5.60 | ... | ... |

** Earnings on new shares after split of four to one of old stock.

**Ten Years' Earnings—**

| Year | Earnings | Dividends | Surplus |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1919 | $4,000,940 | $1,259,741 | $8,195,302 |
| 1920 | 3,924,041 | 1,259,741 | 8,740,965 |
| 1921 | 1,778,661 | 1,259,741 | 8,298,516 |
| 1922 | 1,962,169 | 1,259,741 | 7,942,373 |
| 1923 | 2,996,580 | 1,259,741 | 8,570,248 |
| 1924 | 2,510,827 | 1,259,741 | 8,835,015 |
| 1925 | 2,825,607 | 1,259,741 | 9,293,584 |
| 1926 | 3,247,606 | 1,259,741 | 10,163,055 |
| 1927 | 3,166,280 | 1,259,741 | 10,898,685 |
| 1928 | 4,051,706 | 1,439,704 | 12,042,376 |

**Market Record—**

| | 1929 H | 1929 L | 1928 H | 1928 L | 1927 H | 1927 L |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Com. | 69¼ | 34 | *58 | 53½ | 222 | 117 |
| Pref. | 60¾ | 37½ | *55 | 52 | 205 | 127 |

* New stock.

# Page-Hersey Tubes

## Reticence of Management as to Affairs of Company is Only Unsatisfactory Feature of This Investment—Outlook for Patient Shareholders Considered Highly Promising

One of the strongest of companies in the steel industry in Canada is Page-Hersey Tubes Ltd. The present company was incorporated under Dominion laws in 1926 to acquire the predecessor business which had been established originally in 1902. The original plant was at Guelph where the mill has a capacity of 30,000 tons yearly of butt welded steel pipes up to three inches in diameter. The main plant now is at Welland, Ont., which has a capacity of 40,000 tons of lap welded pipes from four inch to 10 inch and a second plant at Welland has a capacity of 25,000 tons yearly of butt welded pipes one-quarter inch to three inches in diameter.

Subsidiary companies are the Cohoes Rolling Mill Co. of Cohoes, N.Y., which supplies the parent company with wrought iron skelp and wrought iron pipes. The Cohoes business was originally established in 1854 and was purchased by Page-Hersey Tubes in 1917. The Mohawk Conduit Co. Inc. of Cohoes, N.Y., was established in 1925 to manufacture conduits for electrical wiring. The National Tube Co., another subsidiary, formerly manufactured pipes at Fort William, Ont., but the plant is now inoperative. Sales subsidiaries of Page-Hersey Tubes are the Page-Hersey Export Co. and the Page-Hersey Trading Co.

### Expect Gain in Earnings

This company is under exceptionally competent management, is the dominant factor in its line in Canada and except in circumstances of severe industrial depression it is reasonable to expect continued rapid advance in earnings and improvement in the balance sheet position of the company.

Earnings for 1927 were 2½ times the earnings for the six months ended December 31, 1926. Earnings for 1928 were about 70 per cent in excess of earnings for 1927. The management of this company gives out absolutely no information as to progress during the year, but it is believed that 1929 will show a similar gain over 1928.

The $2,000,000 of 6 per cent first mortgage sinking fund bonds which were issued in the middle of 1926 were called for redemption as of Decemer 1, 1928. At the time of the notice of redemption there was outstanding only a comparatively small amount of these bonds, the balance of the issue having been repurchased by the company in the open market in the preceding two years and a half. These bond redemptions were accomplished by the company while at the same time the working capital position was being improved rapidly.

The preferred stock of the company which was issued in 1926 to the amount of $2,000,000 virtually all has been converted into common shares on the basis of two shares of common for one of preferred. This step became profitable in 1929 when the dividend rate on the common was increased to $4 per annum. The dividend rate on the preferred was 7 per cent on the par value of $100.

There have been reports of an intention eventually to split the shares of this company, but so far there is no official information on this point. In the last year the shares have fluctuated rather widely and at the present time, in company with the rest of the market are selling considerably below the high of last year. The shares are listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange and the Montreal curb and while it is impossible to forecast the immediate trend in this issue it may be considered one of the most promising of Canadian industrial stocks.

| Capitalization— | Authorized | Outstanding |
|---|---|---|
| Preferred Par $100. | $3,000,000 | $1,705,900 |
| Common No par value. | 175,000 shs. | 140,502 shs. |

**Funded Debt—**
None.

**Dividend Record—**
Preferred 7 per cent per annum, cumulative, payable quarterly, Jan., Apr., July and Oct. 1.
Common—$4 per annum, payable quarterly, same as preferred.

**Officers and Directors—**
Officers—W. W. Near, pres. and man. dir.; H. C. Scholfield, D. H. Freidman, vice-presidents; H. Rooke, sec.-treas.
Directors—W. W. Near, H. C. Scholfield, Sir Henry M. Pellatt, A. W. Holmstead, A. E. Ames, Toronto; D. H. Freidman, G. F. Perry, Albany, N.Y.; C. L. Dunbar, Guelph, Ont.; H. J. Fuller, New York.

**INCOME AND SURPLUS ACCOUNT**
Years Ended December 31

| | 1928 $ | 1927 $ | 6 months to Dec. 31, 1926 $ |
|---|---|---|---|
| Oper. prof. | 1,616,152 | ...... | ...... |
| Int. on invest. | 104,579 | ...... | ...... |
| Net prof. | 1,720,731 | 1,021,600 | 382,174 |
| Less appropriations: | | | |
| Pref. divs. | 133,327 | 200,909 | 105,000 |
| Com. divs. | 406,955 | 341,152 | 166,680 |
| Surp. for yr. | 1,180,449 | 479,539 | †110,494 |

†Surplus for 1926 carried to Capital Stock Account, and the value of the common stock was increased by this amount.

**Earnings on Capital Stock:**

| | 1928 | 1927 | 6 months to Dec. 31, 1926 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Preferred: | | | |
| Earned ... | 100.87% | 37.63% | 12.73% |
| Paid ..... | 7% | 7% | 1¾% |
| Common: | | | |
| Earned ... | $11.30 | $7.02 | $2.49 |
| Paid ..... | 3.00 | 3.00 | 75c |

**Market Record—**

| | 1928 H | 1928 L | 1928 H | 1928 L | 1927 H | 1927 L |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Com. | 141 | 75 | 134⅞ | 85½ | 90 | 56 |
| Pref. | 264 | 250 | 240 | 171 | 178 | 116 |

# Bowler Valve

Bowler Valves Ltd. is a western company organized in March, 1929. The company does not plan at present to manufacture the patented valve, but expects to license manufacturers under Canadian and United States patents.

The valve is stated to be superior to other valves in use, especially when used on steam lines and otherwise where there is a wearing of the valve seat. It is claimed that the valve has been satisfactorily demonstrated to numerous engineers. The valve seat is flexible and it is claimed it will adapt itself to any variation through wear.

| Capitalization— | Authorized | Par Value |
|---|---|---|
| Ordinary .......... | $500,000 | $1 |

**Directors—**
S. P. Miller, T. Bowler, M. P. Miller, North Vancouver; H. D. Campbell, A. E. Mills, Vancouver.

# Ontario Steel Products

## Earnings Fluctuate With Motor Industry, But Company Has Other Lines

One of the important companies in the manufacture of automobile parts and of shovels, spades and similar tools, is the Ontario Steel Products Co. of Gananoque.

The operating subsidiaries of this company are Gananoque Spring & Axle Co., D. F. Jones Manufacturing Co. of Gananoque, Canadian Malleable Range Co. of Chatham, The Dowsley Spring & Axle Co. of Chatham and the Central Spring Co. of Oshawa.

The present company was incorporated in 1913 to take over two Gananoque businesses which had been formed in 1852 and 1860. The company thus ranks as one of the long-established businesses in Canada.

The Canadian Malleable Range Co. became a part of the organization in 1909 as also did the Dowsley Co. The Central Spring Co. was formed in 1920, taking over the Oshawa spring factory which had been built by Ontario Steel Products in the previous year.

### Management is Competent

The company is under capable management. There is a fairly constant demand for products of the Gananoque factory and in the last year there has been a considerable extension to the Dowsley factory at Chatham. The operations of the subsidiaries concerned primarily with the manufacture of parts for automobiles naturally will fluctuate with the automobile business in general, but it is reasonable to expect that the general trend will be upward.

Investors in this company have had a very satisfactory experience. The common shares of the company were split four-for-one two years ago and the preferred shareholders had the privilege prior to June 30, 1928, of converting their holdings into four times the number of common shares. The result of this was to reduce the outstanding preferred by 3,897 shares and increase the outstanding common stock by 15,588 shares. At the same time employees subscribed to 3,215 shares of common stock.

The present dividend of $1.60 on the common stock is equivalent to $6.40 on the old common. The highest previous dividend was $5 in any one year.

| Capitalization— | Authorized | Outstanding |
|---|---|---|
| Preferred (Par $100) | $360,300 | $360,300 |
| Common (n.p.v.) | 95,588 shs. | *58,588 shs. |

* Of which 45,588 are fully paid and 6,000 are part paid.

**Funded Debt—**
First Mortgage 6% Bonds, due 1943, outstanding $325,000.

**Dividend Record—**
Preferred—7% per annum, cumulative, payable quarterly, Feb., May, Aug. and Nov. 15.
Common—$1.60 per annum, payable quarterly, Feb., May, Aug. and Nov. 15.

**Officers and Directors—**
Officers—W. W. Jones, pres.; W. T. Sampson, vice-pres. and gen. mgr.; G. G. Hood, sec.; F. Petch, treas.
Directors—W. W. Jones, J. T. Richardson, Toronto; W. T. Sampson, Dr. C. H. Bird, D. Ford Jones, Gananoque; Kenneth Molson, Frank P. Jones, H. M. Jaquays, Dr. N. C. Jones.

**INCOME AND SURPLUS ACCOUNT**
(Years Ended June 30)

| | 1929 $ | 1928 $ | 1927 $ |
|---|---|---|---|
| Net earn. from oper. | 237,980 | 201,0[illegible] | 224,144 |
| Less: | | | |
| Deprec. | 83,848 | 76,251 | 65,654 |
| Bond int. | 21,030 | 22,500 | 23,910 |
| Sink. fund | 26,970 | 25,500 | 24,090 |
| Net profits from oper. | 106,132 | 76,841 | 110,490 |
| Less appropriations: | | | |
| Pf. divs... | 25,221 | 44,952 | 52,500 |
| Com. divs. & bonus.. | 83,680 | 58,970 | 37,500 |
| Surp. for yr... | *2,769 | *27,081 | 20,490 |
| Add: | | | |
| Prev. surp. | 464,063 | 491,143 | 470,653 |
| Prof. on sale of invest. | 2,921 | ...... | ...... |
| Bal. car. fwd... | 464,206 | 464,063 | 491,143 |

* Deficit.

**Times Bond Int. Earned:**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Before deprec. | 11.32 | 8.94 | 9.37 |
| After deprec. | 7.33 | 5.55 | 6.63 |

**Earnings Per Share & Dividend Record—**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Preferred: | | | |
| Earned | $29.46 | $21.33 | $14.73 |
| Paid ... | 7.00 | 7.00 | 7.00 |
| Common: | | | |
| Earned | †1.77 | .70 | 7.73 |
| Paid .... | 1.60 | x | 4+1 |

x Two quarterly payments of $1.00 were made and a bonus of $1.00 on old stock and two quarterly payments of 37½c. on new no par value stock.
† Earnings based on 45,588 fully paid up common shares only. There were, in addition, 6,000 common shares partly paid up.

**Ten Year Earnings—**

| Year | Earnings | Dividends | Surplus |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1920 | $315,900 | $ 67,500 | $528,409 |
| 1921 | 223,446 | 112,500 | 564,087 |
| 1922 | 141,084 | 90,000 | 413,101 |
| 1923 | 189,888 | 52,500 | 442,022 |
| 1924 | 179,838 | 90,000 | 415,516 |
| 1925 | 219,956 | 82,500 | 443,003 |
| 1926 | 227,619 | 82,500 | 470,653 |
| 1927 | 224,144 | 82,500 | 491,143 |
| 1928 | 201,092 | 103,922 | 464,062 |
| 1929 | 237,980 | 108,901 | 464,206 |

**Market Record—**

| | 1929 H | 1929 L | 1928 H | 1928 L | 1927 H | 1927 L |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Com. | 32 | 24½ | *40 | 30 | 119 | 73 |
| Pref. | 108 | 105 | 120 | 118½ | 120 | 100 |

* New stock.

# Dodge Manufacturing

The Dodge Manufacturing Company, Limited, has been awarded a contract to provide for all the machinery which will be needed to equip the Dominion grain elevator at Preston. It is said that installation will involve approximately $300,000.

Dodge Manufacturing is engaged in the manufacture of conveying and transmission machinery. The company owns a factory site in Toronto and warehouses are maintained in Toronto, Montreal and Winnipeg.

The company was originally established in 1886, but it was not until February, 1929, that an offering of its securities was made publicly.

| Capitalization— | Authorized | Outstanding |
|---|---|---|
| Pref. "A" | 30,000 shs | 18,000 shs. |
| Com. (n.p.v.) | *60,000 shs. | 24,000 shs. |

* Includes 30,000 shares reserved for conversion of preferred shares.

**Funded Debt**—None.

**Dividend Record—**
Preferred "A"—$2 per share, cumulative, payable Feb., May, Aug., Nov. 1. Initial dividend of 50 cents per share was paid May 1, 1929. Shares were cumulative as from February 1, 1929.
Common—None paid.

**Officers and Directors—**
Officers—T. A. McAuley, pres.; S. J. Cragg, vice-pres.; H. C. Anderson, gen. mgr. and sec.-treas.; H. L. McQuigg, asst. sec.-treas.
Directors—T. A. McAuley, S. J. Cragg, W. G. Harris, Toronto; James Young, W. Gordon Hanson, Montreal; Wm. Hartz, Kingston.

# Ford of Canada

## Earnings for 1929 Are Believed to Have Been Almost $4 Per Share — Dividend of $2 Annually Expected — Operates Profitably at One-Third Capacity

Ford Motor Company of Canada is the largest automobile manufacturer in the Dominion. The company is more nearly self contained than is any other automobile manufacturer in the country and the Ford car as manufactured in Canada contains a higher percentage of Canadian material than does any other automobile. In 1928 the company produced more than 75,000 cars and trucks and it is believed that the 1929 output will have equalled if not have exceeded this figure.

Earnings for the last year will not be known probably until March, but it is understood that the net has been close to $4 per share on the present stock and it is understood that quarterly dividend payments will be inaugurated in the first quarter of 1930. The rate is expected to be $2 per year.

### Say Outlook Excellent

In common with other automobile manufacturers, Ford of Canada began 1929 under highly favorable circumstances. In April, however, a distinct slowing down in sales was noticeable and the management immediately reduced operations to about one-third of capacity. In former times operation at one-third of capacity would have meant operation at a loss, but the efficiency of the plant at East Windsor, and the assembly plants elsewhere, have been bettered to so great an extent that operations continue to show a profit, though not a large profit. Thus the earnings which will be reported for the full year 1929 will have accrued largely in the first quarter of the year.

The outlook for 1930 is considered by most analysts of the motor industry to be fairly promising for the Ford company, whatever may happen to other companies in this industry. Ford prices have been reduced, the bodies of the car refined and the popularity at low cost of the product is expected to give to the Ford company a large percentage of the automobile business in Canada and elsewhere. In the circumstances the stock of Ford Motor Company of Canada is considered about the most promising of any in the motor group.

Ford Motor of Canada is the most important of the Ford companies other than the United States company. Ford of Canada is therefore the most important Ford enterprise in which there is public investment interest, since all of the stock of the parent company in the United States is privately owned.

### Cash Position Good

Ford of Canada does an important export business through subsidiaries in South Africa, Australia, India and Malaya. The Canadian company has the exclusive manufacturing and selling rights for Ford cars and other Ford products in all parts of the British Empire except Great Britain and Ireland. Thus there are several important markets besides the markets in which Ford of Canada operates subsidiary companies and assembly plants. The main plant of the company is at East Windsor (formerly Ford City) and assembly plants in Canada are at Toronto, Montreal and Winnipeg. The principal sales branches are at Saint John, Montreal, Toronto, London, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary and Vancouver.

Public investment interest in Ford Motor of Canada broadened materially in 1929 when 100,000 shares of Class A stock were offered to the public at $30 per share. This followed a split of the cold stock of 20 for 1, one share being Class B voting stock and 19 shares being Class A non-voting stock. Except as to voting rights, Class A and Class B stocks have equal rights.

Despite the fact that 1928 showed a loss of $3,400,000 owing to the shut-down during the change of models, the company still exhibited a strong balance sheet and it is understood that the report for 1929 will show working capital to be at a higher point than ever before.

| Capitalization— | Authorized | Outstanding |
|---|---|---|
| Class "A," n.p.v. | 1,900,000 sh. | 1,588,956 sh. |
| Class "B," n.p.v. | 100,000 sh. | 70,000 sh. |

Class "B" holds sole voting rights unless the number of Class "B" shares outstanding fall below 20,000, when both will have equal voting powers. Classes "A" and "B" are alike in all other respects. Class "B" shares may be exchanged at any time, at the holder's option, for one share of Class "A"; for this purpose 100,000 Class "A" shares are reserved.

**Changes in Capital Stock—**
In March, 1929, the capital stock was reorganized. The old authorized capital of 100,000 shares, $100 par, was split 20 for 1, 19 being Class "A" non-voting) and 1 Class "B" stock. At the same time shareholders were given the right to purchase 2 new Class "A" shares, at $20 per share, for each share of old stock held.

**Funded Debt—**
None.

**Dividend Record—**
No dividends have been paid on new stock. Distribution on old stock was usually made annually, no fixed amount or dates of payment given. In 1927, 15 per cent was paid; in 1926, 10 per cent; in 1925, 20 per cent; dividends were paid each year from 1908.

**Officers and Directors—**
Officers—W. R. Campbell, pres. and treas.; Geo. E. Dickert, vice-pres.; P. E. Martin, 2nd vice-pres.; D. B. Greig, sec. and asst. treas.; G. G. Kew, asst. sec.
Directors—Edsel B. Ford, chairman; Henry Ford, P. E. Martin, Detroit; George Dickert, Ford, Ont.; W. R. Campbell, Walkerville, Ont.

**INCOME AND SURPLUS ACCOUNT**

| | Year end. Dec. 31 1928 $ | Year end. Dec. 31 1927 $ | 17 m. end. Dec. 31 1926 $ |
|---|---|---|---|
| Net earn.† | x3,400,652 | 171,221 | 5,341,177 |
| Less approp.: | | | |
| Dividends | ...... | 1,050,000 | 700,000 |
| Cont. res. | ...... | ...... | 500,000 |
| Surp. for per. | ‡3,400,652 | ‡878,779 | 4,141,177 |
| Add: | | | |
| Prev. surp. | 27,855,336 | 28,552,579 | *24,275,530 |
| Tax adjust. | ...... | 181,537 | 135,872 |
| Bal. for. | 24,454,684 | 27,855,336 | 28,552,579 |

xDeficit on operations after deduction of dividends received from affiliated companies amounting to $1,182,836.
†After deduction of all charges for manufacturing, selling and general expenses including depreciation and taxes.
‡Deficit. *As of Dec. 31, 1925.

**Div. Record and Earn. per share:**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Earned | ... | 2.45 | §76.30 |
| Paid | ... | 15.00 | 10.00 |

§ 17 months.

**Market Record—**

| | 1929 H | 1929 L |
|---|---|---|
| Class "A" ................ | 70 | 15 |
| Class "B" ................ | 172 | 31¼ |

# Dom. Foundries & Steel

## Operation of Universal Plate Mill Helps While Other Business is Good

Payment of a dividend of $1.50 on the preferred shares of Dominion Foundries & Steel Ltd. in December, 1929, is concrete evidence of the improvement in the position of this company, the last previous payment on the preferred having been on June 1, 1921. The annual report for 1929 will not appear until March. The last available figures, for 1928, show net earnings of $214,006 before depreciation of $190,000, interest of $16,862 and taxes of $500.

In 1916 this company paid 38 per cent in cash dividends on its common stock and in the following year 31 per cent. There were payments of 18 per cent and 15 per cent in 1918 and 1919 respectively. These high earnings were due to war activities.

### Operates Plate Mill

There has been a gradual improvement of the company under its present management for the last several years, and the outlook became distinctly better toward the end of 1928 when the company began to operate for the first time its universal plate mill. In 1929 this mill was operated intermittently and is understood to have contributed materially to the net profits of the company. The foundry business of the company was excellent in the last year.

In view of competitive conditions, especially in relation to imports, it cannot be said that this company's major problems all have been solved, but the outlook for the shareholders at the present time appears to be much improved.

| Capitalization— | Authorized | Outstanding |
|---|---|---|
| Preferred .......... | $1,000,000 | $719,900 |
| Common .......... Par $100. | 5,000,000 | 2,998,100 |

**Funded Debt—**
First mortgage 7% bonds, outstanding $1,849,500.
Of the amount of bonds outstanding $1,750,000 have been deposited by the company with the bank as collateral security for direct advances, and $21,000 was held by the company as at Dec. 31, 1928.

**Dividend Record—**
Preferred—8% per annum cumulative, payable Mar., June, Sept. and Dec. 1. Passed Sept., 1921. Resumed with payment of $1.50 per share Dec. 12, 1929.
Common—None since 1921.

**Officers and Directors—**
Officers—C. W. Sherman, pres.; W. J. Verity, vice-pres.; F. A. Sherman, gen. mgr.; A. G. Wright, sec.
Directors—C. W. Sherman, Hamilton; W. J. Verity, Brantford, Ont.; G. H. Levy, Hamilton; Jos. Ruddy, Brantford, Ont.; S. A. Crone, New York; Frank A. Sherman, A. G. Wright, G. H. Gordon, Hamilton; S. Burrows, Belleville.

**INCOME AND SURPLUS ACCOUNT**
Years Ended December 31

| | 1928 $ | 1927 $ | 1926 $ |
|---|---|---|---|
| Net earnings | 214,006 | 208,561 | 151,512 |
| Less: Deprec. | 190,000 | 175,000 | 107,647 |
| Interest ... | 16,862 | 28,724 | 40,728 |
| Taxes ..... | 500 | 450 | ....... |
| Net profit ... | 6,644 | 4,387 | 3,137 |
| Less approp.: | | | |
| Employees' insurance | ....... | 530 | ....... |
| Disct. & bond exp. writ. off | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| Surp. for year | 4,644 | 1,857 | 1,137 |
| Add: Prev. surp. | 494,984 | 493,126 | 491,898 |
| Bal. carr. for'd | 499,628 | 494,983 | 493,126 |

**Times Bond and Bank Interest Earned—**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| After deprec. | 1.42 | 1.17 | 1.08 |

**Market Record—**

| | 1929 H | 1929 L | 1928 H | 1928 L |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Common ........ | 29 | 16 | 20 | 5 |
| Preferred ........ | 54 | 54 | 42 | 42 |

# Brandram - Henderson

## Betterment of Position Seen in Payment of Dividend

Constructional activity during the past year has resulted in a wide sale for the products of Brandram-Henderson Company, Limited, and improved earnings have been reflected in the recent declaration of a dividend on the common shares.

The company is one of the largest producers in the paint and varnish industry in Canada and has built up a good market for its products through distributing stations from Halifax to Vancouver.

### New Line Acquired

An agreement between the company and Samuel Cabot, Inc., of Boston, for the manufacture and sale in Canada of Cabot creosote shingle stain, was made early in the year, and this additional product should be a profitable source of income for Brandram-Henderson.

The company operates plants in Halifax, Montreal, and Toronto, while it controls the Alberta Linseed Oil Company, at Medicine Hat, and the Pacific White Lead Company, in Vancouver.

| Capitalization— | Authorized | Outstanding |
|---|---|---|
| Pf. 7% cum. ($100 par) | $500,000 | $500,000 |
| Common ($100 par) | 1,250,000 | 1,179,900 |

**Funded Debt—**
6% First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds, due 1936. Outstanding, $224,500.
6% Consolidated Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds, due 1939. Outstanding, $854,000.

**Dividend Record—**
Preferred—7% per annum, cumulative, payable quarterly, 1st Jan., Apr., July and Oct. Paid regularly.
Common—One-half of one per cent. declared payable Feb. 1, 1930, for quarter ended Dec. 31, 1929, the first dividend declared on the common stock since 1924.

**Officers and Directors—**
Officers—Geo. Henderson, pres., Montreal; Chas. Archibald, vice-pres., Halifax, N.S.; J. M. C. Muir, sec. and treas., Montreal.
Directors—Geo. Henderson, Montreal; I. C. Stewart, Hector McInnes, Chas. Archibald, H. B. Stairs, W. A. Black, G. MacGregor Mitchell, Halifax, N.S.; Victor M. Drury, G. H. Montgomery, Montreal; Col. Thos. Cantley, New Glasgow N.S.; H. H. Champ, Hamilton, Ont.

**INCOME AND SURPLUS ACCOUNT**
(Years Ended Dec. ..)

| | 1928 $ | 1927 $ | 1926 $ |
|---|---|---|---|
| Net earn.... | 216,135 | 192,648 | 155,766 |
| Less: | | | |
| Bond int.. | 64,642 | 67,453 | 68,723 |
| Bond disc. | 12,494 | 12,494 | 12,494 |
| Deprec. ... | 15,000 | 20,000 | 10,000 |
| Net profits.. | 123,999 | 92,701 | 64,649 |
| Less appropriations: | | | |
| Pref. div.. | 35,000 | 35,000 | 35,000 |
| Pensions..... | 2,500 | 3,102 | 3,500 |
| Surplus .... | 86,499 | 54,599 | 26,149 |
| Add: | | | |
| Prev. surp. | 813,306 | 758,707 | 732,658 |
| Bal. fwd. .. | 899,805 | 813,306 | 758,707 |

* Deficit.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Times Int. Earned: | 3.34 | 2.87 | 2.26 |

**Earnings Per Share and Dividend Record:**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Preferred: | | | |
| Earned | $24.79 | 18.54% | 12.92% |
| Paid .... | 7.00 | 7.00 | 7.00 |
| Common: | | | |
| Earned.... | 7.54 | 4.88 | 2.51 |
| Paid... | ... | ... | ... |


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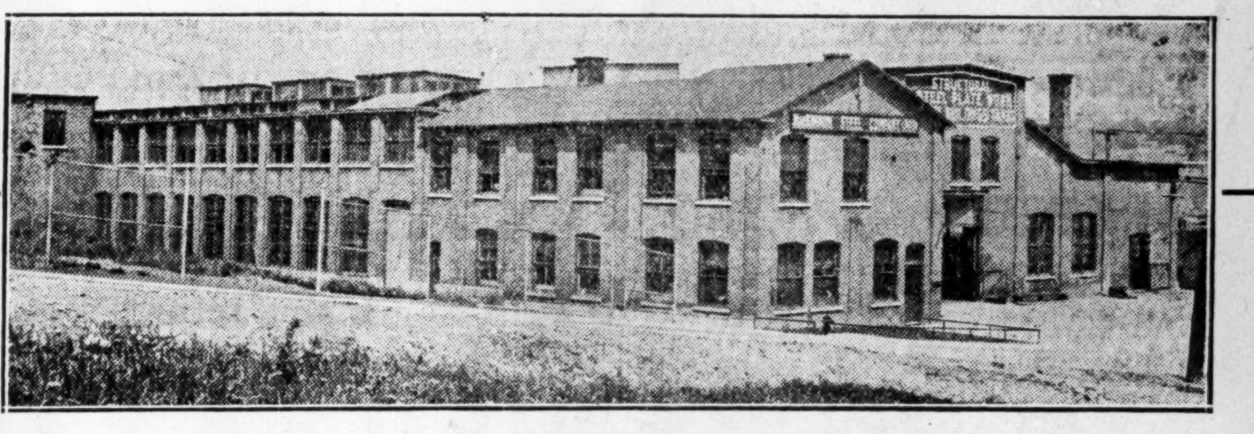

Plant of the MacKinnon Steel Corporation Limited at Sherbrooke, P.Q.

Serving the Structural Steel Needs of a Growing Industrial Area—

Board of Directors

Mr. D. H. McDOUGALL
President, McDougall Engineering Company, Limited.
Director, English Electric Company of Canada, Limited.

Mr. J. B. WOODYATT
President, Southern Canada Power Co., Limited.
Vice-President, Power Corporation of Canada, Limited.

Mr. J. T. McCALL
President, Drummond, McCall & Company, Limited.
Director, Canada Iron Foundries, Limited.

The Hon. WALTER G. MITCHELL, K.C.
Laflamme, Mitchell & Kearney.

Mr. JOHN IRWIN
President, McColl Frontenac Oil Company, Limited.
President, McArthur, Irwin, Limited.

Mr. J. L. McSWEENEY
President, The Equitable Securities Corporation, Limited.
Director, Consolidated Pipe Company, Limited.

Mr. H. W. WELSH
Managing Director.

MACKINNON STEEL CORPORATION LIMITED is strategically located in the heart of the prosperous Eastern Townships Industrial area.

The business of the Company has been chiefly the fabrication and erection of steel frames for buildings, steel bridges and plate work. The MacKinnon Steel Corporation has successfully carried out contracts for bridge and structural steel work for the Quebec Government, Canadian National Railways, Canadian Pacific Railway, Fraser Co.'s Limited, Brompton Pulp and Paper Company, Limited, Asbestos Corporation, Limited, Shawinigan Chemicals, Limited, Johnsons Company, Thetford Mines, etc.

The plant is capable of increased capacity and as a result of the recent financing, alterations are under way and will be completed shortly for a capacity twice that of previous years.

—MacKinnon Steel Corporation—
LIMITED
Sherbrooke, P.Q.

## "Besco" Products

Iron Ore
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Furnace and Domestic Coke
Coke Oven By-Products
Basic and Foundry Pig Iron
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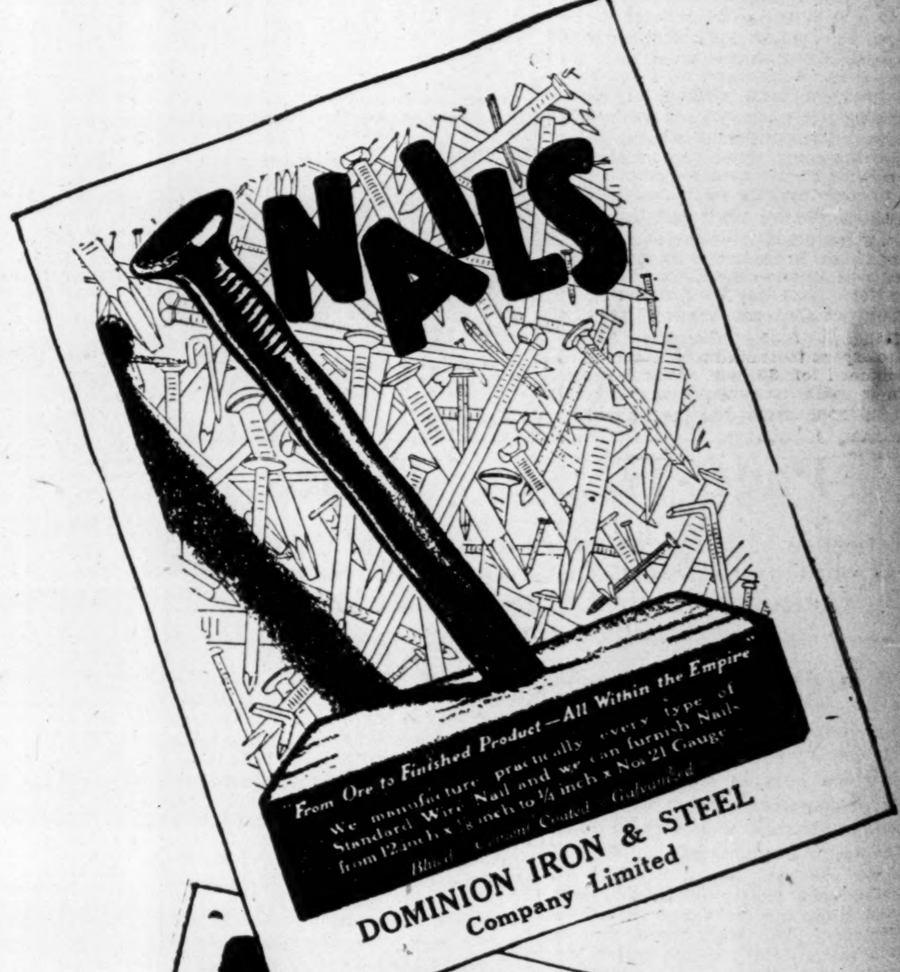
Ingots, Blooms, Billets, Slabs
Plates for Ships, Tanks, Bridges, Boilers and Cars
Steel Rails
Rail Fastenings

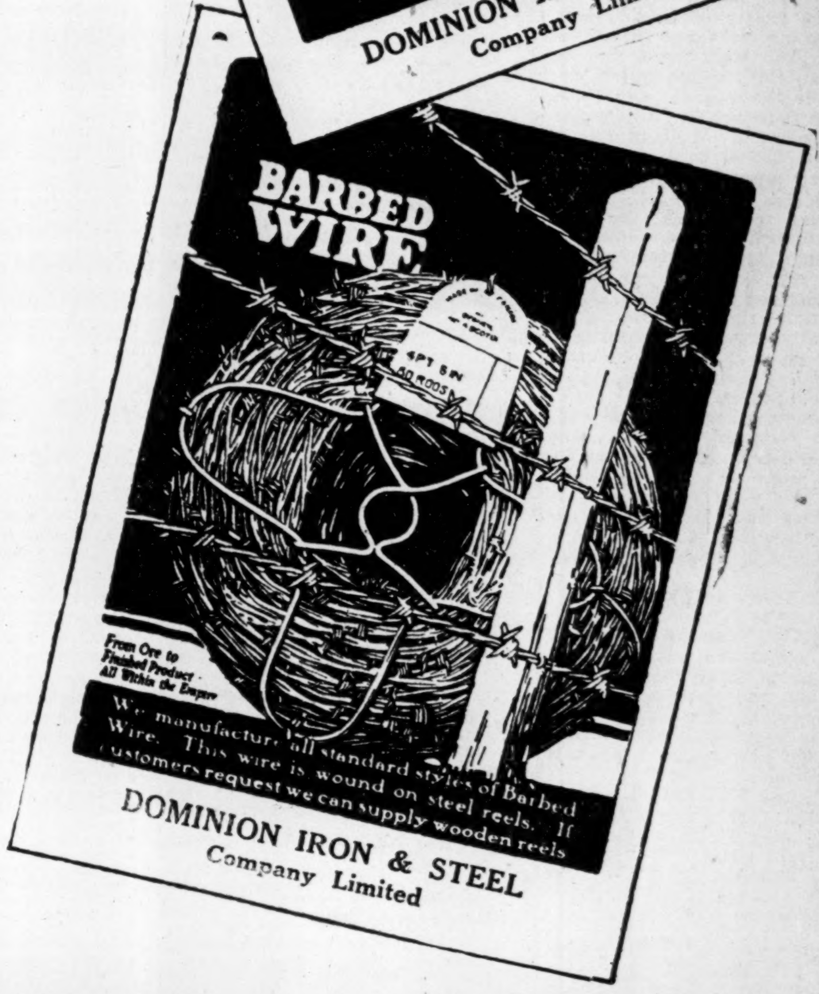
Rolled Structural Shapes
Steel Mine Timbers
Bar Mill Products
Concrete Reinforcement Bars
Agricultural Shapes
Wire Rods
Miscellaneous and Special Merchant Bars
Wire
Wire Nails
Wire Products
Forgings

Rivets, Bolts, Railway Spikes, Tie Rods
Machinery Steel
Cold Drawn Polished Steel Shafting
Standard Forged and Heat Treated Axles
Crank Shafts
Connecting Rods
Miscellaneous Heavy Forgings
Steel Ships, Ship Repairs
Freight Cars (Cargo Wagons)

# STEEL COAL COKE SHIPS

The British Empire Steel Corporation Limited mines its own ore, mines its own coal, produces its own steel, cuts its own timber, operates its own railways and steamships. The tremendous production schedule of this all-Canadian industry provides steady employment for many thousand Canadian citizens. The vast scope of these activities necessitates the maintenance of the highest possible standards of efficiency and economy. Our customers quite naturally reap the benefits of their exacting methods of the company's manufacture.

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**JAMES PENDER & COMPANY** Limited
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**ACADIA COAL COMPANY** Limited
'Acadia", "Dominion", "Old Sydney' and "Springhill" Steam Coals

**EASTERN CAR COMPANY** Limited
Makers of Freight Cars and Accessories

**HALIFAX SHIPYARDS** Limited
Shipbuilding, Ship Repairing, Drydocking, Salvage

**SYDNEY & LOUISBURG RAILWAY** Company

**DOMINION SHIPPING** Company Limited
The "Black Diamond" Fleet of Ore and Freight Steamships

# BRITISH EMPIRE STEEL
CORPORATION LIMITED
CANADA CEMENT BUILDING MONTREAL, CANADA

# Russell Motor Car Co.

## Output of Automobiles Has Been Well Maintained and Subsidiaries Have Experienced Extensive Business

The Russell Motor Car Company, during the fiscal period ending December 31, 1929, enjoyed earnings somewhat in excess of 1928, though these were reduced to some extent by not only the disappointing results of the harvest in the Canadian West but by the crash recently experienced in the security markets.

The level of earnings, however, were sufficient to enable the directors to maintain regular dividends on the common at the rate of 5 per cent for the year and to pay an extra bonus of 1 per cent as was the case at the end of 1928. The usual disbursement of 7 per cent per annum has been paid regularly on the preferred continuously over the past decade.

Russell Motor Car's operations are carried out through the medium of three subsidiaries — Willys-Overland, which manufactures several well-known makes of motor cars; Canadian Acme Screw and Gear, which manufactures motor car parts, phonograph motors and a range of screws and nuts; and the Canada Cycle and Motor Company, which manufactures bicycles, skates and accessories.

Willys-Overland, during the past year, experienced a production slightly in excess of 1928, despite the drawbacks already mentioned; it is not expected, however, that the output in 1930 will be up to that of 1929, though those in charge of the company's operations are confident that an improvement will be shown during the second quarter of the present year. Both of the other subsidiaries showed a steady betterment in the volume of business done and further gains, it is said, are likely to develop throughout 1930.

Russell Motor owns all of the capital stock of Canada Cycle, has joint ownership with the National Acme Company, of Cleveland, O., in the stock of Canadian Acme and owns approximately one-third of the authorized and outstanding stock of Willys-Overland, which is a subsidiary of Willys-Overland Company, of Cleveland, Ohio.

| Capitalization— | Authorized | Outstanding |
|---|---|---|
| Preferred ........ | $1,200,000 | $1,200,000 |
| Common .......... | 800,000 | 800,000 |

Par $100.

**Funded Debt—**
None.

**Dividend Record—**
Preferred—7% per annum, cumulative, payable quarterly, Feb., May, Aug. and Nov. 1.
Common—5% per annum, payable quarterly. Rate increased from 4% to 5% in 1929. A bonus declared payable Feb. 1, 1930.

**Officers and Directors—**
Officers—T. A. Russell, pres.; A. E. Ames, vice-pres.; G. W. Suggitt, sec.
Directors—T. A. Russell, A. E. Ames, Hon. E. B. Ryckman, J. N. Shenstone, H. D. Scully, J. W. Gibson, Toronto, Ont.; J. W. Widdup, Brantford, Ont.

**INCOME AND SURPLUS ACCOUNT**
Year Ended

| | Dec. 31, 1928 $ | Dec. 31, 1927 $ | July 31, 1926 $ |
|---|---|---|---|
| Net profits ...... | 139,054 | 123,247 | 118,701 |
| Less appropriations: | | | |
| Pref. dividends | 84,000 | 84,000 | 84,000 |
| Com. dividends | 40,000 | 32,000 | 24,000 |
| Surplus for period | 15,054 | 7,247 | 10,701 |
| Add: Prev. surplus | 549,463 | 542,189 | 520,038 |
| Bal. carr. forward | 564,517 | 549,436 | 530,739 |

**Dividend Record and Earnings per Share—**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Preferred: | | | |
| Earned ...... | 11.58 | 10.27 | 9.89 |
| Paid ........ | 7.00 | 7.00 | 7.00 |
| Common: | | | |
| Earned ...... | 6.88 | 4.91 | 4.34 |
| Paid ........ | 4+1 | 4.00 | 3.00 |

**Market Record—**

| | 1929 H | 1929 L | 1928 H | 1928 L | 1927 H | 1927 L |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Common .. | 100 | 82 | 75 | 56½ | 60 | 52 |
| Preferred .. | 116 | 100 | 106 | 97½ | 99 | 90⅛ |

# English Electric Company

## Progress Being Made Toward Payment of Dividend on Class "B" Shares — Past Year Reported as Profitable One

The English Electric Company of Canada is an important industrial concern in its line, and is reported to have made good progress in the past fiscal year which was brought to a close on December 31, 1929. Figures for the year have not yet been made public, but are expected to show some improvement over those of the previous year.

The company started its past year with a good volume of unfilled orders and these were materially augmented as the months wore on.

After its incorporation in 1921, the company secured a plant through the acquisition of the Canadian Crocker Wheeler Company. There was likewise an established organization with which to commence operations.

Possessing the exclusive rights for Canada of the English Electric Company of Great Britain, the company acts as the exclusive agents for the former for all selling, engineering and construction work done in the Dominion. It also possesses the right to export to the United States.

A dividend of $3 per share per annum is paid on the class "A" shares but none as yet has been paid on the class "B" shares.

| Capitalization— | Authorized | Outstanding |
|---|---|---|
| Class "A" Com. .. | 50,000 shs. | 40,000 shs. |
| Class "B" Com. .. | 50,000 shs. | 40,000 shs. |

No par value.

**Funded Debt—**
None.

**Dividend Record—**
Class "A"—$3 per share per annum, payable quarterly, Jan., Apr., July and Oct. 15. Initial payment of $1.50 Jan. 15, 1929. Regular quarterly payments thereafter.
Class "B"—None paid.

**Officers and Directors—**
Officers—R. A. Stinson, pres. and gen. mgr.; Gordon F. Perry, chairman of the board.
Directors—Gordon F. Perry, Toronto, Ont.; R. A. Stinson, St. Catharines, Ont.; Hon. F. H. Phippen, K.C., R. Heme Smith, T. H. Watson, Col. Norman D. Perry, Toronto, Ont.; D. H. McDougall, Stellarton, N.S.; P. A. Thomson, Montreal; Lord Meston, K.C.S.I., P. J. Pybus, C.B.E., London, England.

**INCOME AND SURPLUS ACCOUNT**
Years Ended Dec. 31,

| | 1928 $ | 1927 $ | 1926 $ |
|---|---|---|---|
| Net earnings | 243,104 | 218,577 | 203,157 |
| Less: Deprec. | 40,000 | 40,000 | 40,000 |
| Prov. for inc. tax ...... | 8,353 | 13,134 | 2,694 |
| Net profit .... | 194,751 | 165,443 | 160,463 |
| Less approp.: | | | |
| Pref. divid. | ...... | 80,000 | 70,000 |
| Class "A" stock divid. | 60,000 | ...... | ...... |
| Surp. for year | *134,751 | 85,443 | 90,463 |
| Add: Prev. surp. | *2,619,754 | 284,311 | 293,848 |
| Less: Writ. off patent rts. & goodwill .... | 350,000 | ...... | ...... |
| Bal. carr. for'd | 2,404,505 | 469,754 | 384,311 |

* Previous capital and surplus.

**Earnings Per Share & Dividend Record—**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Preferred: | | | |
| Earned .... | ... | 8.27 | 8.02 |
| Paid ...... | ... | 4.00 | 3.50 |
| Class "A" | | | |
| Earned .... | 4.86 | ... | ... |
| Paid ...... | 1.50 | ... | ... |
| Class "B" | | | |
| Earned .... | 3.36 | ... | ... |

None paid.
Note—No dividends paid on old common stock.

**Market Record—**

| | 1929 High | 1929 Low |
|---|---|---|
| Class "A" ................ | 46 | 25 |
| Class "B" ................ | 38 | 23 |

# Robert Mitchell Co.

## Additions to Plant, Etc., Expected to Increase Production and Lower Operating Costs — Has Been Handling Substantial Volume of Business

Additions to plant and reorganization of equipment in the foundry of Robert Mitchell Company, Limited, should find a reflection in speedier production and lower operating costs in 1930. A new foundry has been constructed at St Laurent which will be an important factor in future operations.

Manufacture of bronze will be segregated in the new plant. Two old electric bronze furnaces will be moved into the new foundry and three additional units will be added giving the plant an electric furnace capacity of 3,750 pounds an hour. Improvement of metal and metal alloys, greater operating efficiency and speed, and reduction of operating costs are among the advantages claimed for the new installation. Further, the equipment will tend to diversify more widely the operating activities of the company.

### Makes Good Progress

Robert Mitchell Company has made good progress since its inception in March, 1928. The company together with four subsidiary plants, designs, manufactures and sells architectural bronze iron works together with power line fittings and metal fixtures for railway passenger and sleeping cars. The company has shared in the general activity in the railroad equipment business and earnings for 1929 are expected to exceed those of the previous year when the sum of $3.32 a share was earned on the common stock.

Progress has been reflected in changes in the company's capital structure. The first preferred stock has been redeemed, while an issue of second preferred shares has been converted into common stock, with the result that the company's capital structure now consists of 70,000 common shares of no par value. This includes 20,000 shares which were offered as rights to shareholders in July, 1929, on the basis of two for five held. The common stock was subsequently placed on an annual dividend basis of $1 a share.

| Capitalization— | Authorized | Outstanding |
|---|---|---|
| Common | 100,000 shs. | 70,000 shs. |

No par value.
An additional 50,000 shares were authorized of which 20,000 shares were issued in the form of rights to shareholders of record July 4 at $37 per share, on the basis of two new shares for each five shares held.

**Funded Debt—**
None.

**Dividend Record—**
Common—An initial dividend of 25 cents per share was paid Oct. 15, 1929, 25 cents paid Jan. 15, 1930.

**Officers and Directors—**
Officers—Allan M. Mitchell, pres., man.-dir. and treas.; S. C. Holland, vice-pres.; H. M. Kennedy, vice-pres.; A. Broomer, sec. and compt.
Directors—Allan M. Mitchell, S. C. Holland, A. J. Charlton, H. M. Kennedy, F. Hay, F. B. Common, Gordon W. Scott, D. I. McLeod, J. P. Linton, H. J. Roast, Howard Murray.

**INCOME AND SURPLUS ACCOUNT**
Years ended December 31

| | *1928 $ | 1927 $ | 1926 $ |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sales | 2,982,587 | 1,720,845 | 2,151,139 |
| Less: Cost of goods, overhead, etc. | 2,765,788 | 1,581,109 | 1,981,155 |
| Earn. from op. | 216,799 | 139,737 | 169,984 |
| Other income | 6,089 | ...... | ...... |
| Net earn. | 222,888 | 139,737 | 169,984 |
| Less: | | | |
| Special res. | 4,776 | ...... | ...... |
| Bad debt res. | 2,754 | ...... | ...... |
| Depreciation | 42,060 | 31,868 | 31,868 |
| Income tax res. | 8,,356 | ...... | ...... |
| | 164,942 | 107,868 | 138,115 |
| Less: Pref. div. | 27,829 | ...... | ...... |
| Prof. for year | 137,113 | | |
| Prev. surp. | 85,454 | | |
| Car. forward | 222,567 | | |

* Consolidated.

**Market Record—**

| | 1929 H | 1929 L | 1928 H | 1928 L |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Common ....... | 66½ | 24 | 45 | 26 |

# Sawyer-Massey

## Company Under Its Present Management Said to be Making Progress

Sawyer-Massey Ltd. is the successor to one of the oldest companies in Canada engaged in the manufacture of agricultural implements, particularly threshing machines, road machinery, boilers, sawmill equipment, cement-mixers, automobile bodies and trailers.

The present company dates from 1927 when it acquired the assets and liabilities of the old concern by issuing to the shareholders of the old company 16,500 shares of common stock of the total capitalization of 50,000 shares. The new interests put $600,000 into the business in the form of a 6 per cent first mortgage bond.

| Capitalization— | Authorized | Outstanding |
|---|---|---|
| Common | 50,000 shs. | 50,000 shs. |

No par value.

**Funded Debt—**
First mortgage bonds, 6%, due 1942, outstanding ............ $600,000

**Officers and Directors—**
Officers—T. A. Russell, pres.; G. R. Cottrelle, vice-pres.; H. R. Malley, vice-pres. and gen. mgr.; H. R. Gillard, sec.-treas.
Directors—T. A. Russell, G. R. Cottrelle, C. J. Harris, J. F. Lash, J. B. Warnock, Toronto; H. R. Malley, H. H. Champ, Hamilton, Ont.

# Can. Iron Foundries

## Control of Company Passes to New Group

Control of Canada Iron Foundries passed to new hands during the past few months. Toward the end of November Lazard Brothers and Company announced that they and others directly associated with them had disposed of their holdings to a company in Canada which has for some time had a large interest in Canada Iron. To date no statement has been made as to the new owners.

The purchaser has undertaken that within six months a circular letter will be sent to the remaining registered shareholders whose addresses are in England or Europe offering to purchase their holdings at the same price as that accepted by Lazard Brothers and Company, namely, $100 for the preference and the same price for the common stock.

This understanding only applies to English or European shareholders registered as such on November 1, 1929, and does not cover fractional shares unless they are converted into integral shares before the date on which the offer is made.

Canada Iron has been sharing in the increased prosperity general throughout the country, though its report for 1928, did not reveal any marked change in the financial position. Operating profits during the year amounted to $341,992. Other income amounted to $122,290, bringing the total up to $464,212. After the payment of all charges there remained a surplus of $2,896, which was carried forward to the profit and loss account.

| Capitalization— | Authorized | Outstanding |
|---|---|---|
| Preferred ........ | $4,500,000 | $3,877,800 |
| Common .......... | 1,800,000 | 1,598,900 |

**Funded Debt—**
First mortgage 6% debentures, due 1939, outstanding $533,000.

**Dividend Record—**
Preferred—Entitled to 6 per cent per annum, non-cumulative. Last payment (5 per cent) made April 15, 1929.
Common—None paid.

**Officers and Directors—**
Officers—F. Perry, chairman of board; C. L. Jobb, pres.; W. J. Langston, vice-pres.; B. V. Atkinson, sec.-treas.
Directors—F. Perry, J. T. McCall, C. L. Jobb, T. McC. Hutchinson, Montreal; F. B. Richards, Cleveland.

**INCOME AND SURPLUS ACCOUNT**
Years Ending

| | Dec. 31 1928 $ | Dec. 31† 1927 $ | Sept. 30, 1926 $ |
|---|---|---|---|
| Net earn. from oper. .... | 341,923 | 454,820 | 320,027 |
| Add: Int. and exchange.. | 122,290 | 52,744 | 82,705 |
| | 464,213 | 507,564 | 402,732 |
| Less: Main. of non-oper. plants ..... | 4,689 | 6,530 | 8,950 |
| Total net earn. | 459,524 | 501,034 | 393,782 |
| Less: Deprec. | 195,059 | 243,824 | 195,059 |
| Deb. int. & sink. fund | 31,980 | 72,754 | 59,899 |
| Net profits .. | 232,485 | 184,456 | 138,824 |
| Less approp.: | | | |
| Pref. divid. | 193,890 | 155,112 | 155,112 |
| Surp. for year | 38,595 | 29,344 | *16,288 |
| Add: Previous surplus .... | 34,199 | 4,854 | 21,142 |
| Less: Transfer to reserve .. | 36,698 | ...... | ...... |
| Bal. carr. for'd | 37,095 | 34,198 | 4,854 |

* Deficit.
† Fiscal year changed. 15 months period Sept. 30, 1926, to Dec. 31, 1927.

**Times Deb. Interest and Sink. Fund Earned**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| After deprec. | 8.27 | 3.54 | 3.32 |

**Dividend Record and Earnings per Share—**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Preferred: | | | |
| Earned .. | 6.00 | 4.76 | 3.58 |
| Payable* | 5.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 |
| Common: | | | |
| Earned .. | 2.41 | ... | ... |
| Paid ...... | ... | ... | ... |

* Appropriated but not paid until next fiscal year.

**Market Record—**

| | 1929 H | 1929 L | 1928 H | 1928 L | 1927 H | 1927 L |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Common | 65 | 28 | 32 | 27 | 28 | 15 |
| Preferred | 90 | 78¼ | 80 | 60½ | 60 | 42 |

# Kelvinator

## Canadian Company and British Subsidiary Now Operating With Profits

The figures covering the operations of Kelvinator of Canada for the fiscal year ended September 30, 1929, are not yet available, but in view of the substantial progress made by the American company in the past twelve months, it may be assumed that a further recovery in the way of earnings has been made by the Canadian subsidiary.

A satisfactory feature for the Canadian investors in the securities of the company is that the preferred stock is unconditionally guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States company, which, to all appearances, has now thoroughly established itself in its own field.

Kelvinator of Canada owns Kelvinator of England, which, like the parent company in the Dominion, is reported to be now operating at a profit.

| Capitalization— | Authorized | Outstanding |
|---|---|---|
| Preferred ....... | $800,000 | $768,000 |
| Par $100. | | |
| Common ........ | 100,000 shs. | 100,000 shs. |

No par value.

**Funded Debt—**
None.

**Dividend Record—**
Preferred — 7% per annum, cumulative guaranteed, payable quarterly Feb., May, Aug. and Nov. 15.
Entire dividend in 1928 and 1¾% for last quarter of 1927, paid under guarantee of Electric Refrigeration Corporation, now Kelvinator Corp. (new company).
Common — None paid.

**Officers and Directors—**
Officers—George W. Mason, pres.; H. A. Lewis, vice-pres. and man. dir.; Merlin Wiley, sec., Detroit; D. E. Williams, asst. sec.; Howard Gray., asst. treas.
Directors—A. E. Ames, C. B. McNaught, Toronto; A. T. Little, London; D. O. Bull, Brampton; A. H. Goss, Howard A. Lewis, George W. Mason, Merlin Wiley, Detroit.

**INCOME AND SURPLUS ACCOUNT**
Years Ending September 30

| | 1927 | 1926 |
|---|---|---|
| Rec. from Electric Refrigeration Corp. in respect of export bus., less cost of establish. and operating Can. business for nine months ......... | $ 21,643 | $ 14,372 |
| Received from Kelvinator Corp., Detroit (old company) .............. | ...... | 60,000 |
| Net loss on Canadian business .................. | 175,609 | ...... |
| Loss for year ............ | 153,966 | ‡74,372 |
| Less: Preferred dividend | 40,995 | 28,000 |
| Profit or deficit for year | *194,961 | 46,372 |
| Add: Profit on purchase of pref. share for S.F. | 3,340 | ...... |
| Previous surplus | 46,372 | ...... |
| Deficit carried forward .. | 145,249 | ‡46,372 |

*Deficit. ‡Profit or surplus.

The company issued no income and surplus account for 1928, but made the following statement in the annual report:

"The net result of the year is a profit of $6,156, which compares with a loss of $153,966 for the preceding year. All expenses incident to the operation of the business, and also provision for all necessary reserves have been absorbed during the current year. Net sales were 44 per cent in excess of the previous year."

**Market Record—**

| | 1929 H | 1929 L | 1928 H | 1928 L | 1927 H | 1927 L |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Common .. | 12¾ | 5 | 14 | 5 | 15 | 4 |
| Preferred . | 85 | 70 | 88 | 65 | 95 | 50 |

# Canada Cement Company

## Sales During 1929 Best Recorded in Many Years — Spending Large Sums on Improving Plant Facilities — Developing Eastern Distribution Centres

Canada Cement Company, Limited, has shared in the continued activity in building trade and sales during the fiscal year ended November 30, 1929, were higher in practically all districts. Earnings showed a marked improvement, enabling the company to strengthen its financial position.

During the past year, the reconstruction of the Hull plant was completed and the unit was put into operation in June. Further expansion in distributing facilities was undertaken and properties were acquired at Saint John, Halifax and Quebec. Storage bins and packing plants were completed at Halifax and Quebec, while similar equipment will be installed at Saint John this year.

Earnings per share on the common stock are still relatively small. Canada Cement is ploughing back large sums into the property and setting up substantial reserves. The company is a dominant factor in the cement industry of Canada and should make steady progress in the future.

| Capitalization— | Authorized | Outstanding |
|---|---|---|
| Common ......... | 750,000 sh. | 600,000 sh. |
| No par value. | | |
| Preference ...... | *$25,000,000 | $20,998,000 |

Par value $100 and $5.

* Of which $13,000,000 in $100 par value shares were offered in Canada and United States, and $8,000,000 in $5 par value shares were issued in London, England.

**Funded Debt—**
First mortgage 5½% bonds, series "A," due 1947, outstanding $20,000,000.

**Dividend Record—**
Preferred—6½% cumulative from Dec. 1, 1927, payable quarterly March 31, June 30, Sept. 30, and Dec. 31.
Common—None paid on new shares.

**Officers and Directors—**
Officers—A. C. Tagge, pres.; J. D. Johnson, vice-pres. and gen. mgr.; H. L. Doble, vice-pres. and comptroller.
Directors—F. P. Jones, A. C. Tagge, Montreal; H. J. Fuller, New York; R. E. Webster, Maitland, Ont.; Angus McLean, Bathurst, N.B.; D. M. Butchart, Owen Sound; Hon. C. C. Ballantyne, G. W. Allan, K.C., Winnipeg; H. L. Doble, Montreal; Gordon C. Edwards, Ottawa; E. M. Young, Allentown, Pa.; T. A. Russell, J. H. Gundy, Toronto; Hon. J. P B. Casgrain, Hon. J. L. Perron, Sir Herbert S. Holt, J. D. Johnson, Montreal.

**INCOME AND SURPLUS ACCOUNT**

| | Year Ended Nov. 30 1929 $ | 11 Mos. Ended Nov. 30 1928 $ | *Year Ended Dec. 31 1926 $ |
|---|---|---|---|
| Net earnings | 5,209,833 | 4,673,773 | 3,924,891 |
| Less: Deprec. | 2,038,717 | 1,598,873 | 1,650,884 |
| Bond int. .. | 1,100,000 | 1,100,000 | 287,898 |
| | 2,071,116 | 1,974,900 | 1,987,109 |
| Less reserves: | | | |
| Fire insur. . | 154,519 | 152,950 | 149,462 |
| Extra. repairs & renewals | 25,000 | 25,000 | 40,000 |
| Cloth sacks outstand. | ...... | 150,000 | ...... |
| Indus. accid. | 24,500 | 20,000 | 16,500 |
| Conting. res. | 250,000 | 230,000 | 200,000 |
| Pref. stock sink. fund | 16,395 | 2,077 | ...... |
| Net profit .... | 1,600,702 | 1,394,874 | 1,581,147 |
| Less appropriations: | | | |
| Pref. divds. | 1,364,870 | 1,365,000 | 735,000 |
| Com. divds. | ...... | ...... | 810,000 |
| Surp. for period | 235,832 | 29,874 | 36,147 |
| Add: Prev. surplus | 6,433,778 | 6,403,904 | 1,356,426 |
| Bal. car. for'd | 6,669,610 | 6,433,778 | 1,392,573 |

NOTE—No profit and loss statement was issued for the year ended Dec. 31, 1927. Company reorganized in October, 1927.
* Statement of former company Dec. 31, 1926.

**Times Bond Interest Earned—**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| After deprec. | 2.88 | 2.80 | 7.90 |

**Earnings per Share and Dividend Record—**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Pref. ($100 par value): | | | |
| Earned .. | $7.62 | $6.64 | $15.06 |
| Paid .... | 6.50 | 6.50 | 7.00 |
| Common: | | | |
| Earned .. | 0.39 | 0.05 | 6.12 |
| Paid .... | ... | ... | 6.00 |

**Market Record—**

| | 1929 H | 1929 L | 1928 H | 1928 L |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Common ........ | 36 | 14 | 34⅞ | 26 |
| Preferred ........ | 99¾ | 90 | 100 | 97 |

### Buy More Pulp

Shortage of ground pulp in the New England States due to low water conditions, which affect the work of the turbines, is reflected in an increased demand for the New Brunswick product.

# Canada Wire & Cable

## Earnings of Consolidated Companies Reported Higher

Canada Wire and Cable Company became of investment interest early in 1929, when the securities of the company were put on the market by a Montreal investment banking house. Prior to that time the component parts of the company had been operated separately. The Standard Underground Cable Company of Canada was owned by the General Cable Corporation of New York. Canada Wire and Cable Company, old company, commenced business in 1911 under the aegis of Canadian capital.

When the two companies amalgamated, General Cable Corporation did not withdraw all its stake in the Canadian company, but took part payment in shares of the new company.

### Strong Concern Affected

Between the two companies, a large percentage of the cable and wire business in Canada is handled. The strong affiliation of the Standard Underground Company is of value to the new enterprise, while the old Canada Wire and Cable had built up a number of valuable connections during the many years it was in operation.

Furthermore, Canada Wire and Cable has at its disposal the findings of the research and investigating laboratories of the American company. The Canadian company also has the right to all of General Cable Corporation's patents, leases and rights on terms as favorable as those granted elsewhere.

Current operations of the consolidated company have been satisfactory. Judging by results in the early months of the year, earnings on the "B" stock may run as high as $6 a share, after meeting all charges and allowing write-offs for depreciation and so forth. This compares with earnings of $4.35 on the "B" stock during the previous fiscal year.

| Capitalization— | Authorized | Outstanding |
|---|---|---|
| Preferred ........ | $5,000,000 | $3,000,000 |
| Par $100. | | |
| Common "A" .... | 75,000 sh. | 45,000 sh. |
| Common "B" .... | *350,000 sh. | 90,000 sh. |

No par value.

* 120,000 shares held in reserve to provide for exercising warrants and conversion of class "A" common shares.

**Funded Debt—**
None.

**Dividend Record—**
Preferred—6½% per annum (cumulative) payable March, June Sept. and Dec. 15. Initial dividend for the period Apr. 15 to May 31, 1929, paid June 15.
Class "A" Common—$4 per share per annum. Initial dividend for the period Apr. 15 to May 31, 1929, paid June 15.
Class "B" Common—No dividends may be paid until class "A" shares have received $4 in any year.

**Officers and Directors—**
Officers—H. Horsfall, pres. and man. dir.; W. H. Marsh, vice-pres.; T. A. Gass, gen. mgr.; H. J. Boggis, sec.-treas.
Directors—H. Horsfall, T. A. Gass, Alfred Bicknell, Toronto; W. H. Marsh, F. A. Magee, Hamilton; P. A. Thomson, J. S. Aird, Montreal; W. Robbins, H. T. Dyettt, D. R. G. Palmer, New York.

**Market Record—**

| | 1929 High | 1929 Low |
|---|---|---|
| Class "A" .................. | 95 | 70¼ |
| Class "B" .................. | 47 | 24½ |

# Consolidated Oka Sand

Building operations in Montreal have been conducted at a high rate in 1929 and operations of Consolidated Oka Sand and Gravel Company have reflected this activity. The company is a strong factor in the sand business in the territory it serves and owns valuable leases in regard to its sources of supply of washed river sand.

The company owns a fleet of scows, which enables it to haul large supplies of sand and gravel to meet the increasing demand; sales have shown wide gains over the previous year.

| Capitalization— | Authorized | Outstanding |
|---|---|---|
| Preferred ........ | $1,000,000 | $701,700 |
| Par $100. | | |
| Common ........ | †50,000 shs. | 21,000 shs. |

No par value.
†Of the balance of the authorized common shares 14,034 shares are reserved for the conversion of the preferred stock.

**Funded Debt—**
First mortgage 6½% bonds, due 1948, outstanding $700,000.

**Dividend Record—**
Preferred—7% per annum, cumulative payable Jan., April, July and Oct. 1. Initial dividend of 1¾% paid Oct. 1, 1928 and regularly since.
Common—None paid to date.

**Officers and Directors—**
Officers—James Playfair, pres.; Donat Raymond, vice-pres.; Frank M. Ross, managing dir.; A. Turnbull, mgr., Frank C. Wilson, sec.-treas.
Directors—James Playfair, Midland, Donat Raymond, F. M. Ross, A. A. Larocque, T. C. Simpson, Gordon W. Scott, John C. Newman, R. F. Dykes, J. McL. Stephen, V. G. R. Vickers, J. Arthur Mathewson, V. M. Drury, all of Montreal.

**Earnings**

The combined net earnings of the Consolidated Sand Co., and the Oka Sand and Gravel Co., after giving effect to the consolidation and the refinancing, available for bond interest, depreciation and income tax, are as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1927 .......................... | $143,184 |
| 1928 (10 mos. from Jan. 1—Oct. 31) .................... | 190,338 |

# National Radiator

## Funds on Hand to Meet Next Interest Payment on Debentures

The National Radiator Corporation almost since its inception in its present form encountered numerous difficulties which militated against the success of the merger. Previously the six constituent companies had proven a success over a long period of years. A price war, however, finally cut down earnings and brought about a discontinuance of payments of dividends on the preferred stock. No dividend has been declared on the common.

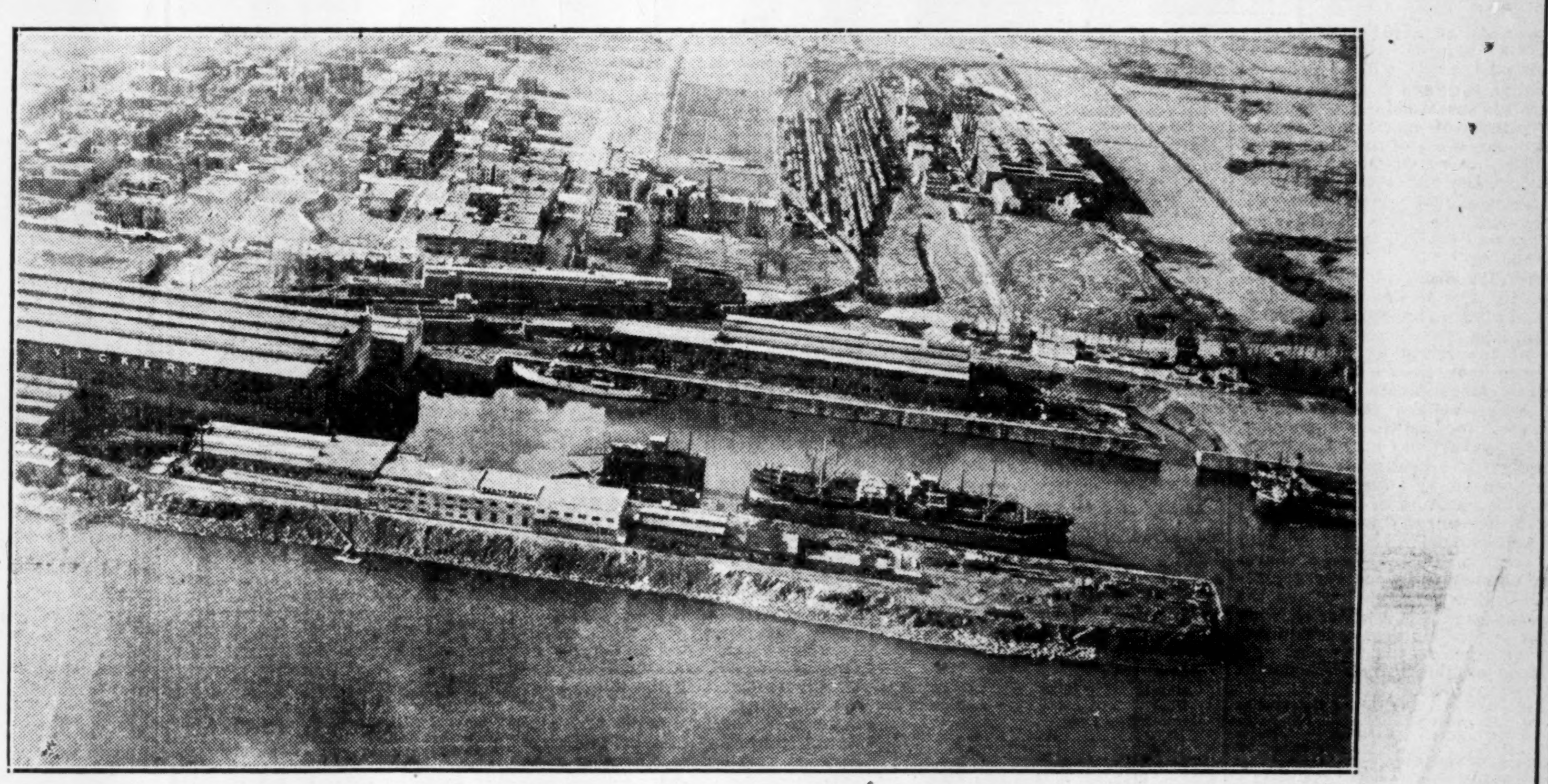
The next coupon on the company's 6½ per cent debentures comes due on February 1 next, and it is understood that the cash already is in hand to meet this obligation.

| Capitalization— | Authorized | Outstanding |
|---|---|---|
| Pref. 7% Cum. | 90,000 shs. | 60,000 shs. |
| Common (n.p.v.) | *500,000 shs. | 270,000 shs. |

* Includes 180,000 shares reserved for conversion of preferred. Preferred is convertible at any time into two shares of common.

**Funded Debt—**
Sinking fund gold debentures, 6½%, due 1947, outstanding, $11,848,000.

**Dividend Record—**
Preferred—$7 per annum, cumulative, payable Feb, May, Aug. and Nov. 1.
Common—Initial dividend of 75c paid Dec., 1927 and March, 1928. None since.
Officers—Edward Norris, pres.; J. H. Waters, E. C. Andrews.

General Air View of the Works of Canadian Vickers Limited

# Industrial Achievement

CONSISTENT Progress has been the by-word of Canadian Vickers since the organization of the company in 1911. A company owned and operated by Canadians, and conceived to serve Canadian industry. Successive extensions to plant and service are witness to the advancement and development of every department we operate.

**Structural Steelwork**
Fabricated and Erected for Bridges, Industrial Plants and Buildings of all Descriptions

**Aircraft**
Landplanes Seaplanes
Flying Boats
Amphibians
Skiis - Floats - Repairs

**General Engineering**
Pulp and Paper Mill Equipment
Digesters, etc.
Hydro Electric Equipment
Travelling Car Gate Hoists
Stationary Gate Hoists
Stop Log Hoists
Penstocks
Boiler and Combustion Equipment
Kidwell Bent - Tube Boilers —
H. R. T. Boilers
Steam Accumulators — Stacks
Mining Machinery: —
Electric Hoists — Tube Mills
Skips — Cages
Mine Cars — Screens
General: —
Oil Stills — Tanks — Steel Buoys

**Shipbuilding**
Design Building
Repairs
Government Patrol Boats
Ice Breakers Tugs Barges
Logging Craft
25,000-Ton Capacity
Floating Dock

# CANADIAN VICKERS
LIMITED
MONTREAL - CANADA

# Hayes Wheels and Forgings

## Earnings During 1929 Expected to Show Improvement Over Those of Previous Year — Company's Plant Extended

Hayes Wheels and Forgings is the largest manufacturer of automobile wheels in Canada, and, in addition, puts out a wide range of accessories used in this industry such as hubs, rims and axles. The range of its output also includes carriage and wagon wheels, poles, shafts, automobile top bows and miscellaneous bent goods. The plants where the foregoing products are prepared are at Chatham and Merritton, Ont., and are equipped to produce 4,000 wheels, 250 rear axles and 350 front axles per day.

The company in its present shape was formed in 1927 and was a consolidation of a number of companies formerly operating in the same line of business. A subsidiary for the manufacture of automobile motors has been established at Stockport, Eng., but up to the present, it is understood, no great headway has been secured. The Canadian General Rubber Company, of Galt, Ont., was established in 1928 to manufacture a line of rubber goods, such as bathing caps, aprons, gloves, etc., but while the concern is controlled by the parent company it is not considered in the light of a subsidiary. Earnings during 1928 were equal to $4.33 per share on the 50,000 shares of common stock outstanding; the figures for 1929 are not yet available but it is believed that the results will be considerably in excess of those of the previous year. In the course of the past summer an addition was made to the plant at Chatham at a cost of $325,000, which is designed to enlarge the scope of the company's activities and will ultimately be reflected in substantially increased earnings.

| Capitalization— | Authorized | Outstanding |
|---|---|---|
| Preferred .......... | $1,500,000 | $625,000 |
| Par $100. | | |
| Common ........... | 100,000 sh. | 50,000 sh. |
| No par value. | | |

**Funded Debt—**
First Mortgage 6% bonds, Series 'A' due 1942, outstanding $573,500.

**Dividend Record—**
Preferred 7% per annum cumulative payable quarterly, Jan., Apr., July and Oct. 1. Regular quarterly dividend of 1¾% paid Apr. 1, 1929.
Common—Initial quarterly dividend of 50 cents paid Apr. 1, 1929. Payable Jan., Apr., July and Oct. 1.

**Officers and Directors—**
Officers—Hon. J. D. Chaplin, pres.; C. G. McGhie, vice-pres.; Wm. Kistler, gen. mgr.; A. D. Chaplin, treas.; W. R. Peck, sec.
Directors—Hon. J. D. Chaplin, C. C. McGhie, F. N. Hara, E. E. H. Wright, St. Catharines, Ont.; Wm. Kistler, W. A. Wecker, A. D. Chaplin, H. W. Taylor, Chatham, Ont.; Oscar Henne, Gananoque, Ont.; D. J. McLean, Lindsay, Ont.; J. H. Ratcliffe, Toronto.

**CONSOLIDATED INCOME AND SURLUS ACCOUNT, YEARS ENDING DEC. 31**

| | 1928 | 1927 |
|---|---|---|
| Net earnings ......... | $ 460,381 | $ 346,923 |
| Less: Depreciation . | 121,253 | 121,917 |
| Bond interest | 34,856 | 38,111 |
| Income tax .. | 43,912 | ...... |
| Net profits ........... | 260,360 | 186,895 |
| Less: Preferred div... | 43,750 | 33,541 |
| Surplus for year ...... | 216,610 | 153,354 |
| Add: Previous surplus | 798,209 | 644,855 |
| Balance carried forward | 1,014,819 | 789,209 |
| Times Bond Interest Earned: | | |
| After depreciation .. | 9.73 | 5.94 |
| Dividend Record and Earnings on Capital Stock— | | |
| Preferred: | | |
| Earned (per share) | $41.66 | $29.90 |
| Paid .............. | 7.00 | 7.00 |
| Common: | | |
| Earned (per share) | 4.33 | 3.07 |
| (None paid). | | |

**Market Record—**

| | 1929 H | 1929 L | 1928 H | 1928 L | 1927 H | 1927 L |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Common .. | 65 | 28 | 49½ | 21 | 34¾ | 26 |
| Preferred . | 105 | 100 | 102 | 93 | 101 | 91 |

# Can. Foundries & Forgings

## Big Volume of Business Handled by Company During 1929 Should be Reflected in Higher Earnings on "A" and "B" Stock

A year of exceptional activity in the plant of Canada Foundries and Forgings, Limited, will be reflected in higher earnings for 1929. It is understood that earnings for the first nine months of operations were almost double those of the same period in 1928. After dividend requirements on the "A" stock have been met there should remain an appreciable sum applicable to the class "B" shares of which there are 9,600 outstanding.

While the Brockville plant, manufacturing a wide line of miscellaneous hardware, has been a consistent revenue producer, the main portion of the recent gain in profits has come from the operations of the Welland forge plant. This section has been engaged on substantial contracts for railroad equipment, and further activity may be expected in light of recent contracts which have been let by both railroads.

In July, 1928, the capital structure of the company was revised and the accumulated dividends of 42½ per cent on the preferred shares were eliminated in the reorganization. Under its new structure the company has made a better showing and it is possible that consideration may be given to the payment of a dividend on the "B" shares during the current year.

| Capitalization— | Authorized | Outstanding |
|---|---|---|
| Class "A" (n.p.v.) | 80,000 sh. | 38,400 sh. |
| Class "B" (n.p.v.) | 40,000 sh. | 9,600 sh. |

Class "A" has preference as to non-cumulative dividends of $1.50 per share, when declared payable, and to $35 per share in the event of voluntary liquidation. Participates equally with Class "B" for dividends after $1.50 per share has been paid on Class "B."

**Funded Debt—**
6% First Mortgage Bonds, due 1942. Outstanding $229,498 (including accrued interest).

**Dividend Record—**
Class "A": $1.50 per annum, non-cumulative, preferred, payable quarterly, 15 Jan., Apr., July and Oct. Class "B": $1.50 per annum, after which "A" and "B" participate equally.

**Officers and Directors—**
Officers—W. M. Weir, pres.; Rt. Hon. Geo. P. Graham, vice-pres.; E. S Day, sec.-treas., Brockville, Ont.
Directors—W. M. Weir, Jas. Arnold, Chas. W. MacLean, C. N. Monsarrat, C.E., W. D. Robb, H. J. Trihey, Montreal; Gordon C. Edwards, John Gleeson, Ottawa; Rt. Hon. Geo. P. Graham, Brockville, Ont.; H. B. Housser, Toronto.

**INCOME AND SURPLUS ACCOUNT (Years Ended Dec. 31)**

| | 1928 $ | 1927 $ | 1926 $ |
|---|---|---|---|
| Net earn. from oper.§ | 161,889 | 125,819 | 140,554 |
| Less: | | | |
| Admin. exp. | 27,349 | 27,048 | 25,310 |
| Int. on loans | 9,886 | 11,794 | 12,479 |
| Int., bonds | 13,434 | 13,434 | 13,434 |
| Net oper. profits ... | 111,220 | 73,543 | 89,331 |
| Less: | | | |
| Div. paid.. | 57,600 | 48,000 | ...... |
| Surp for yr...... | 53,620 | 25,543 | 89,331 |
| Add: | | | |
| Prev. surp. | 1,103,429 | 1,077,886 | 988,519 |
| Adjust. ... | ...... | ...... | 36 |
| Less: | | | |
| Adjust. .. | 754,000* | ...... | ...... |
| Bal. car.fwd.... | 403,049 | 1,103,429 | 1,077,886 |

§ After providing for repairs, bad and doubtful debts, and depreciation yearly.
* Consisting of: $414,000, adjustment of preferred stock and writing down good-will; $340,000, allowance for further depreciation by Income Tax Department.

**Dividend Record and Earnings on Capital Stock (Per Share)—**

| | 1928 | 1927 | 1926 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Preferred: | | | |
| Earned | **11.58 | 7.66 | 9.31 |
| Paid | 3.00 | 5.00 | ... |
| Common: | | | |
| Earned | ... | ... | ... |
| Paid | ... | ... | ... |
| Class "A": | | | |
| Earned | †2.90 | ... | ... |
| Paid | 75c | ... | ... |

** Earnings on basis of old preferred shares (9,600 shs.).
† Earnings on basis of new shares of no par value (38,400 shs.)

**Market Record—**

| | 1929 H | 1929 L | 1928 H | 1928 L |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Class "A" ...... | 31 | 12 | 24 | 20 |
| Class "B" ...... | 32 | 20 | 20 | 20 |

# Canadian Westinghouse

## Stock in This Company is One of the Most Attractive of Unlisted Securities—Generous Dividend Policy Prevails—Stock Split Last Year Advantageous

A high-grade investment stock which is, however, difficult to obtain, is that of Canadian Westinghouse Company. The stock is not listed on any exchange, but occasionally can be purchased through dealers in unlisted securities. In May, 1929, application was made to the Dominion secretary of state for an increase in the authorized capital from $10,000,000 to $15,000,000. On receipt of the supplementary letters patent, the holders of the old $100 par value shares were invited to exchange these for six times the number of common shares of no par value. Previously there were 90,000 shares of $100 par value outstanding.

The Canadian Westinghouse Company manufactures air brakes, all kinds of electric apparatus including generators, transformers, switchboards, electric ranges, toasters and other household equipment as well as radios.

The company was organized under Dominion laws in 1903 with an authorized capital of $2,500,000 and took over the various interests in Canada of the Westinghonse Air Brake Company and the Westinghouse Electric Manufacturing Company and affiliated organizations.

Dividends have been consistent, and there have been frequent payments in stock. The company has no funded debt or preferred stock. Earnings have been growing rapidly and the balance sheet indicates great financial strength with the rapid increase in the working capital.

| Capitalization— | Authorized | Outstanding |
|---|---|---|
| Common .......... | 10,000,000 | $9,000,000 |
| Par $100. | | |

Application has been made to the federal goernment for an increase in the capital stock from $10,000,000 to $15,000,000.
The directors authorized a proposal to give to each shareholder six no par value shares for each $100 share held.

**Funded Debt—**
None.

**Dividend Record—**
Common—8% per annum, payable quarterly, Jan., Apr., July and Oct. 1. In addition the company has paid a bonus for many years. A special bonus of 30% was paid in June 1927. In 1928 a bonus of 4% was paid.

**Officers and Directors—**
Officers—H. H. Westinghouse, chairman; Paul J. Myler, pres.; L. A. Osborne, vice-pres.; F. A. Merrick, vice-pres.; N. S. Braden, vice-pres.; H. U. Hart, vice-pres. and chief eng.; W. E. Sprague, sec.; G. R. Kerr, vice-pres. and treas.; C. H. O. Pook, mgr. of works; H. M. Bostwick, mgr. of sales.
Directors—J. F. Miller, F. A. Merrick, Pittsburgh; L. A. Osborne, C. A. Terry, H. H. Westinghouse, A. L. Humphrey, New York; Thos. Ahearn, Ottawa; Paul J. Myler, N. S. Braden, Hamilton.

**INCOME AND SURPLUS ACCOUNT, Years Ended Dec. 31**

| | 1928 $ | 1927 $ | 1926 $ |
|---|---|---|---|
| Net earnings | *3,748,503 | *2,551,189 | 1,796,742 |
| Less: Deprec. | 245,000 | 240,000 | 250,000 |
| Taxes ..... | 280,000 | 187,000 | 140,000 |
| Pen. fund . | 100,000 | 50,000 | 40,000 |
| Patent rts., licenses . | ...... | 499,999 | ...... |
| Res. for depr. | 150,000 | ...... | ...... |
| | 775,000 | 976,999 | 430,000 |
| Net profits .. | 2,973,503 | 1,574,190 | 1,366,742 |
| Less appropriation: | | | |
| For divid's | 1,080,000 | 838,116 | 743,290 |
| Surp. for year | 1,893,503 | 736,074 | 623,452 |
| Add | | | |
| Prev. surp. | 2,739,197 | 4,244,993 | 3,621,541 |
| | 4,632,700 | 4,981,067 | 4,244,993 |
| Less: | | | |
| Special divid. | ...... | 2,241,870 | ...... |
| Bal. car. for'd | 4,632,700 | 2,739,197 | 4,244,993 |
| Dividend Record and Earn. on Cap. Stock— | | | |
| Common: | | | |
| Earned .. | $33.03 | $17.49 | $18.38 |
| Paid .... | 8+4 | 8+2 | 8+2 |

* Including royalties and investments.

# Canadian Vickers

## Current Operations on Better Basis Than Year Ago

An improvement in the operations of Canadian Vickers, Limited, has been witnessed during the current fiscal year, which ends February 28, 1930. All departments have been busy; the structural steel plant was working at capacity for some months on substantial contracts, the aircraft factory made delivery of several orders for Vickers aeroplanes, the shipbuilding yards completed a large ice breaker and two patrol cruisers for the government, while the industrial engineering department also has shown increased activity.

Earnings are thought to exceed those of last year when the preferred dividend was earned, though the per share earnings on the common stock amounted to but 12 cents a share. This drop in earnings was chiefly incurred by the reduced volume of shipbuilding work received, which amounted to only 63 per cent of the average volume of work received in five preceding years. Unfinished orders from the company's books totalling $2,500,000 were brought forward into the current year while other orders increased this figure appreciably.

Several changes made in the company's subsidiaries should have a beneficial effect on operations in the future. Formerly Canadian Vickers owned and operated Canadian Wright, Limited, and Bristol Aircraft Engines of Canada, and A. D. C. Aircraft, Limited. In May, 1929, the company disposed of these holdings to a company known as Aero Engines of Canada for a cash sum and 25 per cent of the issued common stock of the purchasing company. It is, however, concentrating now on the production of seaplanes.

Vickers also acquired in 1928 the entire capital stock of Montreal Dry Docks, and in return guaranteed the principal and interest of a $675,000 bond issue of the Dry Dock company. Other changes effected in personnel and operating equipment are working out to advantage of Canadian Vickers and the outlook for the future is more encouraging.

| Capitalization— | Authorized | Outstanding |
|---|---|---|
| Preferred . | $5,000,000 | $1,700,000 |
| Par $100. | | |
| Common . | 100,000 shs. | 50,000 shs. |
| No par value. | | |

**Funded Debt—**
First mortgage bonds Series "A," 6%, due 1947, outstanding $2,750,000.

**Dividend Record—**
Preferred—7% per annum, payable Feb., May, Aug., and Nov. 1. Initial dividend paid Nov. 1, 1927, and quarterly since.
Common—None paid.

**Officers and Directors—**
Officers—James Playfair, pres.; Frank M. Ross, vice-pres.; D. B. Carswell; gen. mgr.; J. W. Savidant, treas.; F. G. Wilson, sec.
Directors—Jas. Playfair, Midland; F. M. Ross, N. A. Timmins, J. McL. Stephen, V. M. Drury, John C. Newman, Geo. Barr, Montreal; Jas. A. Richardson, Winnipeg; G. R. Cottrelle, T. A. Russell, D. B. Carswell, Toronto.

**INCOME AND SURPLUS ACCOUNT, Years Ended:**

| | Feb. 28 1929 $ | Feb. 29 1928 $ |
|---|---|---|
| Net earnings† ........ | 437,311 | 568,844 |
| Less: Depreciation .. | 175,000 | 170,922 |
| Bond interest ...... | 165,000 | 95,835 |
| Other interest ..... | ...... | 113,178 |
| | 97,311 | 188,949 |
| Add: Profit from other sources ............ | 27,974 | ...... |
| | 125,285 | 188,949 |
| Less: Pfd. divds. ... | 119,000 | 59,500 |
| | 6,285 | 129,449 |
| Add: Prev. surplus .. | 129,449 | ...... |
| Less: Adjustments . | 11,678 | ...... |
| Balance Forward ..... | 124,056 | 129,449 |

†After providing for income-tax.

| | 1929 | 1928 |
|---|---|---|
| Times Bond Interest Earned** ........... | 1.59 | 4.15 |

**After depreciation and income tax.

| Earn. per share and Div. Record: | 1929 | 1928 |
|---|---|---|
| Preferred, earned ... | $7.37 | $11.11 |
| Paid ............. | 7.00 | 3.50 |
| Common, earned ... | 0.12 | 2.59 |
| None paid. | | |

**Market Record—**

| | 1929 H | 1929 L | 1928 H | 1928 L |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Common ............ | 45 | 9 | 49⅛ | 25 |
| Preferred ............ | 93⅞ | 70 | 96½ | 90 |

# Pressed Metals

## New Products by Extrusion Process Added to Diversity of Market

Pressed Metals of America, Inc., is the successor to companies which operated during the war as a result of the invention of a process whereby shrapnel tubes could be extruded out of brass instead of turned out. After the war this process was adapted to the manufacture of bushings and in recent years considerable progress has been made in the development of a tube business. These tubes, which now can be extruded to lengths of three to four feet, are expected materially to diversify the market for the company's products. The raw material is entirely scrap and continued improvements in manufacture not only reduce operating costs but enable the company to find new markets in competition with tubes and bushings produced under other processes.

While the present company is a Delaware incorporation and the only plant in operation is at Marysville, Mich., there is a very substantial Canadian interest in the enterprise and the only stock exchange on which the stock is listed is the Toronto Stock Exchange.

The company has a competent and aggressive management (the same as that which developed the original process during the war) and has a strong board of directors.

It has been officially announced that profits for the first four months of 1929 were 15½ per cent. over the profits for the corresponding period of 1928 while sales for the same period increased 7.6 per cent.

It is probable that earnings for the last half of the year, owing to the slowing down of the automobile industry, were not growing as rapidly as for the first four months, but it is believed that the report for the year ended December 31, 1929, will show a material increase in earnings over the previous year. The outlook for 1930 is considered promising.

| Capitalization— | Authorized | Outstanding |
|---|---|---|
| Common | 120,000 shs. | 97,376 shs. |
| No par value. | | |

Preferred stocks was redeemed in Dec., 1929, at 105.

**Funded Debt—**
None.

**Dividend Record—**
Common—$1 per share per annum, payable quarterly, Jan., Apr., July and Oct. 1.

**Officers and Directors—**
Officers—J. W. Leighton, pres.; C. C. Peck, vice-pres.; W. P. Carson, sec.; H. L. Nussbaum, asst. sec.; C. C. Peck, treas.
Directors—Avern Pardoe, chairman of the board, Toronto; C. C. Peck, J. W. Leighton, Port Huron, Mich.; H. L. Nussbaum, A. Holden, Toronto; S. Goldsmith, M. Rosenberg, New York.

**INCOME AND SURPLUS ACCOUNT YEARS ENDING DEC. 31**

| | 1928 | 1927 | 1926 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Net earnings .... | $202,615 | $166,178 | $127,587 |
| Add: Profit on sale of metal ...... | 1,797 | ...... | ...... |
| Total income .... | 204,412 | 166,178 | 127,587 |
| Less: Deprec. .. | 45,027 | 43,495 | 44,396 |
| Tax paid ...... | ...... | 1,952 | ...... |
| Res. for taxes . | 15,000 | 15,304 | ...... |
| Net profits ...... | 144,385 | 105,427 | 83,191 |
| Less approp.: | | | |
| Pref. dividends | 22,365 | 16,774 | ...... |
| Com. dividends | 77,458 | 33,196 | ...... |
| Writ. off organization ....... | 8,025 | 9,321 | ...... |
| Wr. of experimental ...... | 7,933 | ...... | ...... |
| Surplus for year | 28,604 | 46,136 | 83,191 |
| Add: Prev. surp. | 184,940 | 145,757 | †62,566 |
| Adjustments .. | 627 | ...... | ...... |
| Less: Adjustments | .... | 6,953 | ...... |
| Bal. car. forw. .. | 214,171 | 184,940 | 145,657 |

†After deducting dividends paid by Pressed Metals of Canada.

**Dividend Record and Earnings per Share—**

| | 1928 | 1927 | 1926 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Preferred: | | | |
| Earned ....... | 45.19 | 33.00 | 26.04 |
| Paid ......... | 7.00 | 5.25 | ... |
| Common: | | | |
| Earned ....... | 1.38 | 4.91 | 2.60 |
| Paid ......... | * | 3.00 | ... |

*2.50 on old and 0.25 on new.

**Market Record—**

| | 1929 H | 1929 L | 1928 H | 1928 L | 1927 H | 1927 L |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Com. | 43 | 19 | *21 | 17½ | 61 | 34 |
| Pref. | 125 | 100 | 97 | 87 | 97 | 85 |

*New

# P. Lyall Company

## Future Dependent Upon Outcome of Present Contracts

It is too early to estimate how shareholders of P. Lyall Construction Company will fare under the aegis of a liquidator until further progress has been made with contracts on hand. An approximate statement of the company's affairs at September 18, 1929, revealed a nominal equity of about $10.50 a share on the common stock but there are various factors which cannot be accurately judged at present.

For one thing, owing to the issues involved, it was impossible to pacify creditors, secured or unsecured, while the liquidator in his report, reminded shareholders that the amount realizable on holdbacks and deposits depended entirely on completion of contracts in progress. These, in turn, were dependent on keeping intact the field organization and the cooperation of the donors of the contracts.

### Claim Against Government

However, to date, no adverse situation has arisen. Lyall completed its contract for the Montreal Island Power Company on the Back River in specified time and gained a bonus of $250,000 as a result. Work is going ahead on other jobs and it is likely that the liquidation will be a long drawn out affair. Claims against the government totalling nearly $1,000,000, are an important factor in the ultimate outlook of the company. If these claims are paid by the government the liquid position of Lyall would be much improved, but at present there is no immediate prospect of a settlement.

The contract which hastened the fall of P. Lyall Construction was the Back River contract. Adverse weather conditions in 1929 affected this work seriously with the result that a loss was sustained on the season's operations, for the year ended March 31, 1929. In May, the company declared a two per cent stock dividend instead of the regular 75 cents quarterly dividend.

### Trading is Suspended

These efforts to conserve cash resources proved unavailing and the shares were finally suspended from trading on the Montreal Stock Exchange on September 19, 1929, following an official announcement that the company had gone into liquidation.

| Capitalization— | Authorized | Outstanding |
|---|---|---|
| Common ....... | 100,000 shs. | 73,172 shs. |
| No par value. | | |
| Preferred ........ | $1,500,000 | 4,084 shs. |
| Par $100. | | |

**Funded Debt—**
None.

**Dividend Record—**
Dividends—Preferred: 7 per cent per annum, cumulative, payable half-yearly, Feb. and Aug. 1. Common—$3 per annum, payable quarterly, Sept., Dec., March and June 1. Initial dividend Sept. 1, 1928. Stock dividends of two per cent each of the number of common shares outstanding were paid June 5 and Sept. 5, 1929, instead of the regular 75 cents previously paid.

**Officers and Directors—**
Officers—William Lyall, chairman of board; C. R. Redfern, pres. and man. dir.; H. Johnson, treas.; H. W. Beauclerk, vice-pres. and gen. mgr.; Robert Whyte, sec.
Directors—William Lyall, Hugh Mackay, K.C., James W. Pyke, E. C. Pratt, H. W. Beauclerk, C. R. Redfern, James Ballantyne, all of Montreal.

**INCOME AND SURPLUS ACCOUNT Years Ending Mar. 31**

| | 1929 | 1928 | 1927 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Earnings ........ | 293,630 | 318,292 | 234,428 |
| Bond int. ........ | 7,517 | 24,416 | 29,410 |
| Sink. fund .... | .... | 84,700 | 80,000 |
| Deprec. ............ | 82,452 | ...... | ...... |
| Balance ......... | 203,661 | 209,176 | 125,018 |
| Pfd. divd. ......... | 59,229 | 91,000 | 91,000 |
| Com. divs. ........ | 134,655 | ...... | ...... |
| Surplus .......... | 9,777 | 118,176 | 34,018 |
| Prev. surplus .... | 546,920 | 513,651 | 479,633 |
| Total ............ | 556,697 | 631,827 | 513,651 |
| *Extra exp. ...... | 62,685 | ...... | ...... |
| †Bad debts ....... | ...... | 84,907 | ...... |
| P. & L. balance .. | 494,012 | 546,920 | 513,651 |

* Expenses in connection with redemption of all outstanding bonds and changes in the capital stock.
† Written off during year.

**Market Record—**

| | *1929 H | *1929 L | 1928 H | 1928 L | 1927 H | 1927 L |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Common | 65 | 10 | †78 | 50 | 63 | 25 |

* Trading suspended Sept. 19. †New stock.

# Western Steel Products

## Sheet Metal Company Has Had Successful History — Dividend on Common

Western Steel Products manufactures a varied line of steel products for use in agriculture, road building, grain elevator and general construction work. It also distributes a complete line of sheet metal for the trade.

Plants are owned and operated at Calgary, Edmonton, Vancouver, Victoria, Regina and Fort William. A subsidiary company, the Metallic Roofing Co., is located in Toronto. A new plant at St. Boniface, Man., recently went into operation. Turnover, which totalled $5,000,000 in 1928, is believed to have been materially higher in 1929. Fixed assets total about $2,000,000 and working capital is in excess of $1,200,000.

The bonds, preferred stock and common are considered good investments in their respective classes. A dividend of 50 cents per share is to be paid on the common stock this month and a regular rate, it is intimated, will be established at the annual meeting.

| Capitalization— | Authorized | Outstanding |
|---|---|---|
| Preferred (Par $100) | $1,100,000 | $1,100,000 |
| Common (n.p.v.) | 100,000 shs. | 100,000 shs. |

**Funded Debt—**
First Mortgage Bonds, Series A, 6%, due 1948, outstanding, $1,150,000.

**Dividend Record—**
Preferred 6½% per annum, cumulative, payable Feb., May, Aug. Nov. 1.
Common—Initial dividend of 50 cents per share payable Jan. 15, 1930.

**Officers and Directors—**
Officers—R. R. Symington, pres.; H. Ormond, vice-pres.; Wm. S. Sparrow, sec. and treas.
Directors—R. R. Symington, H. Ormond, and F. O. Woodman, all of Winnipeg.

**INCOME AND SURPLUS ACCOUNT (For Year Ended Dec. 31, 1928)**

| | |
|---|---|
| Net earnings ............ | $ 598,778 |
| Less: Depreciation ............ | 84,766 |
| Bond interest ............ | 34,500 |
| Reserve for taxes ............ | 42,359 |
| Net profit ............ | $ 437,153 |
| Less appropriations: | |
| Preferred dividend .......... | 35,750 |
| Surplus for year ............ | $ 401,403 |
| Add: Surplus of predecessor co... | 350,629 |
| Balance carried forward ......... | $ 752,032 |
| Times Interest Earned: | |
| After depreciation ............ | 14.90 |
| Earned and Paid Per Share: | |
| Preferred: | |
| Earned ............ | 39.74 |
| Paid ............ | 6.50 |
| Common: | |
| Earned ............ | 4.01 |
| Paid ............ | Nil |

**Market Record—**

| 1929 | High | Low |
|---|---|---|
| Common ............ | 53½ | 28 |
| Preferred ............ | 100 | 93 |

# Canadian Locomotive

## Large Orders for Motive Power Deliveries During Present Year

The Canadian Locomotive Company is expected to make a better showing for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1929, than was the case a year ago, when an operating loss of $44,590 was disclosed. The financial results secured by this company vary widely, according to the number of orders that are on hand at any given time. Two years ago there was an operating profit of $263,741 and it is hoped by the management that a similar situation may have been developed for 1929.

The outlook for the company is more satisfactory than has been the case for several years. Not only is it anticipated that good equipment buying may accrue for some little time, but the output is being diversified by the production of mining machinery. The company's plant has an annual capacity of 180 steam and electric locomotives. Rights have been secured for the mining equipment manufactured by the Colorado Iron Works.

The Canadian National Railways in 1930 will spend at least $3,000,000 on new engines, which will be divided between the Canadian Locomotive Company and the Montreal Locomotive Company. Canadian Locomotive is to supply 18 of the Santa Fe type of locomotives, whilst Montreal Locomotive has received an order from the same source for 12 mountain type locomotives.

| Capitalization— | Authorized | Outstanding |
|---|---|---|
| Common .......... | $2,000,000 | $2,000,000 |
| Preferred ........ | 1,500,000 | 1,500,000 |
| Par $100. | | |

**Funded Debt—**
First mortgage 6 per cent bonds, due 1951, $1,500,000.

**Dividend Record—**
Preferred 7 per cent per annum, payable quarterly, Jan. Apr. July and Oct. 1.
Common—None paid since Jan., 1925.

**Officers and Directors—**
Officers—Wm. Harty, Jr., pres.; Wm. Casey, vice-pres. and gen. man.; G. W. Daly, sec.; J. Fournier, treas.
Directors—William Harty, Jr.; Cornelius Bermingham, Wm. Casey, Kingston; R. W. Leonard, St. Catharines, Ont.; F. G. Wallace, Pittsburgh, Pa.; H. F. Osler, Winnipeg, Man.; W. L. Matthews, Toronto; W. F. Angus, Montreal; J. F. M. Stewart, Toronto.

**INCOME AND SURPLUS ACCOUNT Years Ending Dec. 31**

| | 1928 $ | 1927 $ | 1926 $ |
|---|---|---|---|
| Net earnings ..... | 99,030 | 263,741 | x46,694 |
| Invest. inc. etc. .. | 54,440 | 52,698 | 94,226 |
| Total ............. | *44,590 | 316,439 | 47,532 |
| Add or deduct: | | | |
| Res. for deprec. | 150,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| Bond int. ....... | 90,000 | 90,000 | 135,000 |
| Net profit or loss . | *284,590 | 126,439 | *187,468 |
| Add or deduct approp.: | | | |
| Pref. divid. ...... | 105,000 | 105,000 | 157,500 |
| Bond S.F. res. ... | 15,000 | 15,000 | 22,500 |
| Surplus for year. | *404,590 | 6,439 | *367,468 |
| Add: Prev. surp. .. | 637,197 | 630,758 | 998,226 |
| Bal. carr. forward . | 232,607 | 637,197 | 630,758 |
| Times Interest Earned ......... | ... | 3.51 | ... |
| Dividend Record and Earnings per share on Capital Stock— | | | |
| Preferred, earned | ... | $7.43 | ... |
| Paid .......... | 7.00 | 7 | 7 |
| Common, earned | ... | .32 | ... |

* Deficit. x Net loss. † For 18 months to Dec. 31.

**Market Record—**

| | 1929 H | 1929 L | 1928 H | 1928 L | 1927 H | 1927 L |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Common ......... | 61 | 35 | 40 | 25 | 48 | 25 |
| Preferred ........ | 92 | 68 | 87 | 70 | 89 | 70 |

# Standard Steel Const.

Incorporated in 1912, the company always has been operated on a satisfactory and profitable basis. The plant, with the new units added, has been working to capacity for many months. Located for manufacturing purposes at Port Robinson, near Welland, the organization is moderate enough in size to be handled very profitably on one or two good contracts at a time but is also of sufficient capacity to take care of new and larger contracts as they develop.

| Capitalization— | Authorized | Outstanding |
|---|---|---|
| Preferred ........ | 10,000 shs. | 10,000 shs. |
| Common ........ | 150,000 shs. | 120,000 shs. |

**Funded Debt—** None.
Officers—T. J. Dillon, pres.; F. L. Haviland, vice-pres. and engineer; J. J. Breen, sec'y-treas., all of Welland, Ont.
Directors—T. J. Dillon, F. L. Haviland, J. A. Cowan, J. J. Breen, Welland, Ont.; W. J. McDermott, T. E. Wilson, Port Robinson, Ont.; Hugh W. Murray, Toronto, Ont.

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF PROFITS**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Earn. from oper. | $156,950 | $76,756 | $56,888 |
| Less: Deprec. .. | 18,974 | 13,549 | 11,256 |
| Net earn. before deducting federal inc. tax ....... | $137,976 | $63,207 | $45,632 |


# STEEL

*—that metal of a thousand uses —given the call where long-time service is required.*

**WHILE to many, all steel products are apparently very much alike, the inherent quality of the raw materials, the process of manufacture and the skill with which they are handled may be vastly better in one steel than in another. This difference in quality results in a corresponding difference in service.**

**When you select a Steel Company of Canada Product you secure one in which the quality of the steel and character of manufacture are the result of long experience in manufacturing from ore to finished article and a wealth of practical knowledge unfolded through hundreds of searching engineering tests conducted in our laboratories as well as through the service of countless hundreds of our products in actual use.**

**To make it simpler for you to secure Steel Company of Canada products, they are sold under the trade name—**

**STELCO**

*your guarantee of dependable quality, service and satisfaction*

COKE
Furnace Foundry Domestic

BY-PRODUCTS
Sulphate of Ammonia Coal Tar
Benzol Toluol Solvent Naphtha

PIG IRON
Basic Malleable Foundry

ROLLED STEEL
Blooms Billets Wire Rods
Bars Angles Plow Beams
Agricultural Shapes

SHEETS
Blue Annealed Black Galvanized
Copper Bearing

TRACK FASTENINGS
Angle Bars Track Bolts Spikes
Tie Plates Tie Rods Tie Hooks

DROP FORGINGS
Carriage Hardware Automobile
Special Light Forgings

BOLTS and NUTS
Machine Carriage Elevator
Stove Blank and Tapped Nuts
Tire and Sleigh Shoe Bolts

WASHERS
Wrought Round and Square

POLE LINE HARDWARE
Pole Steps Cross Arm Braces
Guy Clamps Guy Rods

SPIKES and RIVETS
Railway Spikes
Pressed and Drift Spikes
Steel and Copper Rivets and Burrs
Boiler, Structural and Tank Rivets

IRON and STEEL PIPE
Scale Free Black and Galvanized Pipe
Couplings, Nipples and Straps

WIRE and WIRE PRODUCTS
Steel, Brass, Copper and Bronze
Heavy and Fine
Bright, Annealed, Coppered, Liquor
Bright, Galvanized and Tinned
Stranded Steel and Copper Cable
Spring and Barbed Wire, Clothes Line Wire
Farm and Chain Link Fencing
Concrete Mesh and Fence Gates

NAILS, STAPLES and TACKS
Wire, Cut, Boat and Horse Shoe Nails
Tacks and Shoe Nails
Steel, Brass and Copper Staples

SCREWS
Wood and Machine, Steel, Brass and Bronze
Bright Wire Goods

LEAD PRODUCTS
White Lead, Putty, Lead Pipe and Shot

HORSE SHOES TOE CALKS and HEEL CALKS

**THE STEEL COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED**
HAMILTON — EXECUTIVE OFFICES — MONTREAL
SALES OFFICES: HALIFAX, ST. JOHN, MONTREAL, TORONTO, HAMILTON, WINNIPEG, VANCOUVER
WORKS: HAMILTON, MONTREAL, TORONTO, BRANTFORD, LONDON, GANANOQUE

# Lake Superior Corp.

## Meeting of Bondholders to be Held Shortly Will Release Company from Guarantee of Railway and Terminal Bonds—Stock Offered for Arrears

The past 12 months have witnessed some marked changes in the structure of Lake Superior Corporation and through constructive reorganization the outlook for the company has been improved. The most important step in the progress of the company towards a betterment in its affairs was the settlement of liabilities of the corporation in respect of its guarantee of the principal and interests of the bonds of the Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway and the Algoma Central, Limited.

This guarantee has proved a stumbling block for many years and its elimination has cleared the way for further reorganization and the development of an earning power more proportionate to the company's capital structure.

**Agreement is Reached**

In 1929, representatives of the bondholders committee of the Algoma Central Railway and Algoma Central Terminals notified Lake Superior Corporation that unless a basis of settlement of the guarantee was arrived at prior to October 1, 1929, on which date the outstanding income bonds of the corporation became due, legal action would be taken against the corporation for approximately $9,000,000,000 arrears of interest on the guaranteed bonds. It was further pointed out that action would also be instituted to restrain the corporation from paying such income bonds at maturity.

Accordingly an agreement was reached between the bondholders and the management of Lake Superior Corporation, subject to confirmation by shareholders on the one side and bondholders on the other, to this effect: Lake Superior Corporation would be released from all liability in respect of its guarantee of the railway and terminal bonds in consideration of the transfer to the Railway and Terminal bondholders of 40 per cent of the share capital of Algoma Steel Corporation and 40 per cent of that part of the common stock of Algoma Eastern Railway Company which is also owned by Lake Superior Corporation.

**Change Capital Structure**

Prior to this transfer, it is intended to convert the whole of the existing preferred and common stock of Algoma Steel Corporation into common shares of no par value. The railway and terminal bondholders will be allocated 40 per cent and the balance of 60 per cent will be retained by Lake Superior Corporation.

While the final agreement has not been reached as yet, the millstone comprising Lake Superior's guarantee of its subsidiaries bonds has been removed. In September, 1929, the income bonds of Lake Superior Corporation amounting to $1,932,254 were redeemed and now, subject to the approval of the recent agreement, the corporation has no obligations except $5,278,000 of first mortgage bonds which are fully secured by $5,800,000 of purchase money bonds of Algoma Steel Corporation.

**Algoma Earnings Grow**

But Lake Superior has paid a substantial sum for its release from its guarantee. Algoma Steel Corporation is the backbone of the whole structure and earnings from this source provide the main revenue for the parent organization. Earnings of Algoma Steel have shown wide gains during the past few years, the company's property is being extended and improved and aggressive steps have been taken to increase the productive and earning power of the property.

Whereas Lake Superior held all the common stock of Algoma formerly, it has now been forced to turn over 40 per cent of the entire capital stock of that company to other interests. True, no dividends have been paid on either preferred or common for many years, nevertheless the outlook for Algoma Steel is such that both classes of stock have developed a substantial earning power in the past two years. In the 12 months ended June 30, 1929, net earnings of Algoma Steel increased 88 per cent totalling $3,494,367 as opposed to $1,854,085 in the previous year. All Lake Superior's other subsidiaries showed an operating profit for the year, but after payment of interest charges and very large write offs for depreciation, there was little more than $5,000 left for shareholders of Lake Superior Corporation.

**Freed from Burden**

However, despite the fact that Lake Superior retains but 60 per cent of these stock of the major producer of the property, it has freed itself from a bond guarantee that had hitherto nullified the earning potentialities of the property.

Shareholders of Lake Superior have approved of the agreement and when the bondholders ratify the plan, Lake Superior will announce its financing programme and also its future schemes.

Algoma Steel Corporation operations are currently running at a satisfactory level. A new 18 inch mill is expected to be in operation by the middle of January 1930, and a 12 inch mill shortly after that. The company's merchant mill capacity will be doubled when these two mills are brought into operation.

**Applies to Tariff Board**

Much depends upon the company's application before the Dominion Tariff Board for readjustment in the tariff on certain steel products. If a favorable decision is announced by the Government at Ottawa Canadian buyers of steel will no longer be forced to patronize the U.S. steel companies. It is planned to make structural shapes at the Algoma plant up to 24 inch I-beams. This will cover the great majority of steel construction demands in Canada and should enable the Soo company to secure the bulk of steel construction business from the Quebec-Ontario boundary westward.

**Earnings Should Increase**

With Canada prosperous and with the demand for steel products growing it is fair to assume that, under reasonable tariff provisions and under continuous good management, Algoma Steel Corporation earnings will increase greatly when the products of the plant have been diversified to meet the varied demands of buyers of steel in Canada.

The Sault Ste. Marie plant is on an industrial site which must be ranked as one of the finest in this country. The company is next door to the Minnesota sources of iron ore, it owns its own limestone quarry in Michigan and it gets its coal from its own mines in West Virginia by way of Toledo. The company also owns reserves of low grade iron ore in the Algoma district, and these potentially are valuable because the source of supply of high grade iron ore—iron ore which can go directly into the blast furnaces without prior treatment—probably will be exhausted in less than 20 years.

**Ships by Water**

The location of the plant, which is ideal in the matter of collection of raw materials, is also advantageous in the shipment of steel products. The Canadian Pacific Railway operates a branch into Sault Ste. Marie by way of Sudbury, and there is a direct connection with the Canadian National Railway and the National Transcontinental Railway through Algoma Central & Hudson Bay Railway. During the Great Lakes' navigation season Algoma Steel Corporation can deliver to its customers by water as far west as Fort William and east to Lake Ontario.

Public investment interest in Algoma Steel Corp. is confined to the first and refunding mortgage bonds. There are no arrears of interest on these bonds, but in recent years the price has been extremely low on the assumption that soon or late there would be a default in interest. In the last year the market value of these bonds has ascended precipitately because it begins to look at last as if Algoma Steel Corporation would be established on a firm earning basis.

**Algoma Eastern Serves Sudbury**

Lake Superior Corp., also is the holding company for Algoma Eastern Railway which operates between Sudbury and Little Current on Manitoulin Island. The revenues of Algoma Eastern Railway are affected by the shipments by water by the nickel companies in the Sudbury district and by the shipments of paper from the Espanola mill of the Abitibi Power and Paper Company. Thus the partial curtailment in the newsprint industry has affected Algoma Eastern Railway, but the outlook is not unfavorable in view of the great expansion of the nickel mines at Sudbury and because under normal circumstances newsprint production from the Espanola mill will be high. The International Nickel Company's refinery is at Port Colborne, Ont., so that the nickel company during the navigation season is likely to make increasing use of the water connection between Little Current and Port Colborne.

| Capitalization— | Authorized | Outstanding |
|---|---|---|
| Common ....... No par value. | 400,000 sh. | 400,000 sh. |

**Funded Debt—**
First mortgage 5% bonds, due 1944, outstanding $5,278,000.

**Dividend Record—**
None paid.

**Officers and Directors—**
Officers—Frank B. Common, K.C., chairman and pres.; W. C. Franz, vice-pres. Alex. Taylor, vice-pres. and sec.; J. W. Gemmell, vice-pres. and treas.
Directors—Frank B. Common, K.C., F. E. Meredith, K.C., L. E. Schiem, Sir Wm. E. Stavert, Alex. Taylor, Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, J. C. Newman, Montreal; R. Home Smith, and G. F. Perry, Toronto; W. C. Franz, Sault Ste. Marie; H. C. Coleman, Philadelphia, Pa.; Major Gen. The Hon. S. C. Mewburn, K.C., Hamilton; Redcliffe Chester, Jr., E. C. Miller, Philadelphia.

**INCOME AND SURPLUS ACCOUNT**
**Years Ended June 30**

| | 1929 $ | 1928 $ | 1927 $ |
|---|---|---|---|
| Inc. from subsid. cos. .... | 348,000 | 297,000 | 295,500 |
| Inc. on adv. to subsid. cos. | ...... | 38,500 | 10,505 |
| Int. on bank & other accts. | 4,892 | 6,985 | ...... |
| Other income | 1,200 | 2,162 | 926 |
| Gross earn. .. | 354,092 | 344,647 | 306,931 |
| Less: Gen. exp. | 84,603 | 75,716 | 55,752 |
| Net earnings | 269,489 | 268,931 | 251,179 |
| Less: B'd int. | 263,900 | 263,900 | 263,900 |
| Res. for doubt. accts. .... | ...... | ...... | 192,500 |
| Surp. for year | 5,589 | 5,031 | *205,221 |
| Add: | | | |
| Prev. surp. | *7,251,433 | 953,168 | 959,973 |
| Suspense acct. trans. to surp. | ...... | ...... | 198,416 |
| Profit in inc. bonds purch. | 116,166 | ...... | ...... |
| Less: | | | |
| Writ. off invest. ....... | ...... | 8,209,632 | ...... |
| Bal. car. for'd | *7,135,267 | *7,251,433 | 953,168 |
| Times Interest Earned ..... | 1.02 | 1.02 | 0.95 |
| Earnings per Share ...... | 0.01 | $0.01 | * |

*Debit.

**Market Record—**

| | 1929 H | 1929 L | 1928 H | 1928 L | 1927 H | 1927 L |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Common | 40 | 7 | 19 | 7⅜ | 3¼ | 1⅛ |

**Algoma Steel Corporation**
(Entirely owned and controlled by Lake Superior Corp.)

| Capitalization— | Authorized | Outstanding |
|---|---|---|
| Preferred ...... Par $100. | $15,000,000 | $10,000,000 |
| Common ....... Par $100. | 15,000,000 | 15,000,000 |

**Funded Debt—**
Purchase money bonds, 5%, due 1944, outstanding $5,800,000.
First and refunding bonds, 5%, due 1962, $15,203,827.

**Dividend Record—**
Preferred—Paid regularly until June, 1913; none until 1918, when 7% was paid on account of arrears. In 1919, 10% on arrears. None since.
Common—None paid.

**Officers and Directors—**
Officers—W. C. Franz, pres.; J. D. Jones, vice-pres. and gen. mgr.; J. W. Gemmell, vice-pres. in charge of finance; E. W. Sheli, treas.; E. Carey, compt.; Alex Taylor.
Directors—W. C. Franz, J. D. Jones, J. W. Gemmell, Sault Ste. Marie; R. Home Smith, Toronto; H. C. Coleman, Philadelphia, Pa.; E. Schlemm, Alex. Taylor, Montreal.

**INCOME AND SURPLUS ACCOUNT**
**Years Ended June 30**

| | 1929 $ | 1928 $ | 1927 $ |
|---|---|---|---|
| Income from oper. ..... | 3,494,367 | 1,854,084 | 706,886 |
| Other income | 9,446 | 6,258 | 125,477 |
| Total income. | 3,503,813 | 1,860,342 | 832,363 |
| Less: Deprec. | 1,000,000 | 670,000 | †....... |
| Loss on inv. | 4,500 | 42,615 | ....... |
| Res. for rebuild. furnaces .. | 100,000 | ...... | ....... |
| Net earnings | 2,399,313 | 1,147,727 | 832,363 |
| Less: Interest (other than bond int.).. | 154,626 | 84,962 | 28,045 |
| Bond int. . | 1,056,605 | 1,059,209 | 1,060,567 |
| Surp. for year | 1,188,082 | 3,556 | *251,249 |
| Less: Prev. deficit .... | 2,739,156 | 2,742,712 | 2,491,463 |
| Adjust. income tax ..... | 200,000 | ....... | ....... |
| Adjust. deprec. reserve .. | 1,185,500 | ....... | ....... |
| Deficit carr. forward .. | 2,936,572 | 2,739,156 | 2,742,712 |
| Times Bond Int. Earned ..... | 2.12 | 1.00 | 0.76 |
| Earnings per share (pfd).. | $11.88 | $0.04 | * |

* Deficit. † No provision was made for depreciation.

**Oshawa Attracts Industries**

The report of the Industrial Committee at Oshawa shows that 23 concerns had approached the city in the year 1929 in connection with industrial sites. One of these is already established—James Skinner Company, which has erected a $500,000 plant—and negotiations are proceeding with other concerns.

# Canadian Bronze

## Tie-Up of Grain Affects Volume of Orders from Railways

Canadian Bronze Company, Limited, occupies a unique position in the railroad equipment industry. It holds contract with the Canadian Pacific to supply its entire demands for bronze bearings, bushings and castings while it has contract with the Canadian National covering the territory from the Pacific Coast to Belleville, Ont. The company also supplies the T. & N. O. Railway, the Michigan Central Railway lines in Canada, Pere Marquette Railway, and the Wabash Railway lines in Canada.

The company also manufactures industrial bronze. In this connection, the company received orders in 1929 from pulp and paper manufacturers, textile firms and various other industries. These orders, in addition to supplying revenue, also tended to cut down operating costs by keeping the plant working at a high rate of capacity.

**Buy New Properties**

The company has carried out considerable expansion since its inception in 1927. At that date it acquired the assets and undertakings of Canadian Bronze, Limited; St. Thomas Bronze, Limited; and Northwestern Brass, Limited. These companies had been owned almost entirely by American interests. In 1928 the Lyndonville Bronze Foundry in Vermont was acquired to handle the company's American business in the East. It is now known as the Diamond Bronze Company. In October last, Canadian Bronze further extended its plant facilities by purchasing the Winnipeg Bronze Company, operating a plant in Winnipeg.

The market drop in rail movement due to the tie-up in grain has had an adverse effect on earnings of Canadian Bronze during the last quarter of 1929. This period, which usually constitutes the busiest season of the year, due to activity in rail traffic following the harvesting of the crop, showed an adverse change and it is doubtful whether earnings for 1929 will attain the level which was expected earlier in the year.

| Capitalization— | Authorized | Outstanding |
|---|---|---|
| Common No par value. | 100,000 shs. | 80,000 shs. |
| Preferred Par $100. | $1,500,000 | $975,000 |

**Funded Debt—**
None.

**Dividend Record—**
Preferred 7 per cent per annum, payable quarterly, Feb., May, Aug. and Nov. 1. Initial quarterly dividend of $1.75 paid May 1, 1927.
Common—$2.50 per annum, payable quarterly, Feb., May, Aug. and Nov. 1. Rate was increased from $2 with the payment of 62½ cents per share for the quarter ending Aug. 30, 1929.

**Officers and Directors—**
Officers—P. R. Diamond, chm. of the board of directors; W. L. Bayer, pres. and man. dir.; W. S. Caie, sec.; W. C. Paquette, asst. sec.
Directors—P. R. Diamond, W. L. Bayer, Sir Charles Gordon, Sir Herbert Holt, Ross H. McMaster, Ernest R. Decary, H. C. Flood, Montreal; Albert E. Dyment, Toronto; Stewart H. Jones, New York; R. O. Johnson.

**CONSOLIDATED INCOME AND SURPLUS ACCOUNT**

| | 12 Mos. Ended Dec. 31, 1928 | 12 Mos. Ended Dec. 31, 1927 |
|---|---|---|
| Earnings from oper.* | $469,268 | $365,837 |
| Add: Other income .. | 25,677 | 12,979 |
| Less: Profits absorbed by subs. prior to Mar. 31, 1927 ....... | ...... | 51,240 |
| Total net earnings .... | 494,945 | 327,576 |
| Less: Depreciation ... | ...... | 18,750 |
| Income tax ....... | ...... | 26,000 |
| Net profits ......... | 494,945 | 282,826 |
| Less appropriations: | | |
| Pref. dividends ..... | 75,003 | 65,125 |
| Pref. stock S.F. req. | 41,994 | ...... |
| Com. dividends ..... | 160,000 | ...... |
| Surp. for period ...... | 217,948 | 217,701 |
| Add: Prev. surp. .... | 217,701 | ...... |
| Adjust. item | 105 | ...... |
| Less: Prem. on pref. stock redeemed | 27,497 | ...... |
| Bal. car. for. ......... | 408,257 | 217,701 |

*Transferred from subsidiaries after deducting depreciation and income tax.

**Div. Record and Earn. on Cap. Stock—**

| | 1928 | 1927 |
|---|---|---|
| Preferred: | | |
| Earned .......... | $50.76 | $22.62 |
| Paid ............ | 7.00 | 7.00 |
| Common: | | |
| Earned .......... | *4.72 | 5.45 |
| Paid ............ | 2.00 | ... |

*On new shares, after providing for S.F. provisions.

**Market Record—**

| | 1929 H | 1929 L | 1928 H | 1928 L | 1927 H | 1927 L |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Com. | 94 | 39 | *71½ | 65 | 69 | 43 |
| Pref. | 111 | 109 | 111 | 105½ | 110½ | 98½ |

* New stock.

# Sarnia Bridge

## Higher Earnings Enable Company to Initiate "B" Dividend

Declaration of an initial dividend on the "B" shares of Sarnia Bridge Company, Limited, is an indication that earnings of the company during 1929 have shown considerable improvement. The dividend comprised the payment of 25 cents a share. A dividend of $2 a share annually is maintained on the "A" shares of which there are 12,000 outstanding.

The company owns and operates a structural steel plant in Sarnia for the fabrication and erection of steel frames for buildings, tanks, steel telegraph and telephone poles and a variety of other steel products. The annual capacity of the plant is about 12,000 tons.

A factor which has played a part in the betterment of earnings last year is the exclusive rights which the company owns to the Massillon Barjoice in Canada. Sales of this product are understood to have shown good gains; they have proved useful in the construction of aeroplane hangars.

| Capitalization— | Authorized | Outstanding |
|---|---|---|
| Class "A" ........ | 15,000 shs. | 12,000 shs. |
| Class "B" ........ No par value. | 30,000 shs. | 15,000 shs. |

**Funded Debt—**
None.

**Dividend Record—**
Class "A"—$2 per annum, payable quarterly, Jan. 2, Apr., July and Oct. 1.
Class "B"—Initial dividend of 25 cents per share paid Jan. 2, 1930.

**Funded Debt—**
None.

**INCOME AND SURPLUS ACCOUNT**
**Year Ending December 31**

| | 1928 |
|---|---|
| Net sales ......................... | 778,870 |
| Less: Cost of sales .............. | 625,944 |
| Gross profit from operations ...... | 152,926 |
| Less: Selling expenses ........... | 61,861 |
| Administrative expenses ... | 37,343 |
| Net earnings for year ............ | 53,722 |
| Less: Loss on disposal of equip. | 418 |
| Income tax reserve ........ | 4,000 |
| Net profits ....................... | 49,304 |
| Less: Dividends on "A" stock .... | 15,758 |
| Surplus for year ................ | $33,546 |

**Market Record—**

| | 1929 High | 1929 Low | 1928 High | 1928 Low |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Class "A" ........ | 32½ | 20 | 32 | 31 |
| Class "B" ........ | 32⅞ | 8 | 33⅛ | 18 |

# Canadian Car and Foundry

## Results in 1928-29 Best Experienced by Company in Many Years—Enters Current Year With Good Volume of Orders on Hand

Canadian Car and Foundry Company, Limited, has benefitted substantially by improved conditions in the railroad equipment industry. Earnings have shown marked gains and the company's financial position has been strengthened accordingly.

Elimination of funded debt and the splitting of the preferred and common shares on a 4 for 1 basis marked an important change in the capital structure last year. In February, 1929, 41,700 new common shares were offered to shareholders of both preferred and common stocks at $125 a share for every 3 shares held. The purpose of the issue was to retire the bonds outstanding.

In September, 1929, the shares were split and the preferred shares were reduced from $100 to $25 par value while the common shares were changed from $100 to no par value. A dividend of $1.75 per annum is paid on the new preferred stock while a similar rate prevails on the common.

**Outlook is Favorable**

Outlook for the current year is favorable. For many years past the Canadian railway's equipment needs have been acute. As compared with railway lines in the United States, the number of new cars ordered by Canadian companies, both for replacement and to take care of increasing traffic, has been below normal. With the excellent revenue resulting from the movement of the 1927 and 1928 crops, both the Canadian National and Canadian Pacific Railways came into the market for new equipment on a much wider scale than previously.

The tie-up of grain during last fall, had a serious effect on the volume of freight and earnings of both railways. At first it was generally thought that this would mean a minimum of new equipment for 1930. The Canadian National Railways, however, took the lead and announced that it would be in the market for nearly $20,000,000 worth of freight cars, engines, passenger cars, etc. With this stimulus, other orders came in and the outlook of the car companies for 1930, has become very promising. So far the Canadian Pacific has not announced its building programme, but the volume already assured will be sufficient to keep the plants operating for some time.

**Plenty of Business**

At the end of its fiscal year Canadian Car carried forward about $9,000,000 worth of business. Since then it has received a large order from the Imperial Oil and the Canadian National Railways. There are no recent figures on the amount of work that the company has on hand, but close followers of the company believe that the volume of manufacturing this year will approximate that of 1928. In that event earnings of the company should compare very favorably.

Though earnings of this company are subject to sharp fluctuations, being so largely dependent upon the volume of new railway equipment ordered, its position is considerably stronger as a result of financial returns over the past two years. The elimination of the funded debt improves the position of both the preferred and common stocks. If the company is able to secure the volume of business it expects at the moment, it is expected that the management will put both classes of stock on a $2 dividend basis.

| Capitalization— | Authorized | Outstanding |
|---|---|---|
| Preferred Par $25. | $7,500,000 | $7,500,000 |
| Common No par value. | 400,000 shs. | 365,800 shs. |

In February, 1929, the authorized common stock was increased from $5,000,000 to $10,000,000 and both preferred and common shareholders were offered one share of common stock at $125 for every three shares held. The purpose of the issue of common was to retire bonds outstanding and involved the issue of 41,700 new common shares.
In September, 1929, shareholders ratified a split in both preferred and common shares on the basis of four new shares for one old share. The par value of the preferred shares was reduced from $100 to $25 and the common shares were changed from a par value of $100 to no par value.

**Funded Debt—**
None.

**Dividend Record—**
Preferred (new)—$1.75 per annum, cumulative, participating, payable Jan., April, July and Oct. 10. Initial dividend of 44 cents paid Jan. 10, 1930.
Common (new)—$1.75 per annum. Initial dividend of 44 cents was paid Nov. 30, 1929. Two quarterly dividends of 1¾ per cent each were declared on the old common stock of $100 par value for the periods ended May 15 and August 15, 1929. Prior to these dividends no dividends had been paid on the common stock since 1914.
Dates Payable—Feb. 28, and May, August and Nov. 30.

**Officers and Directors—**
Officers—Hon. N. Curry, chairman of the board; W. W. Butler, pres.; A. C. Bourne, sec.; W. F. Angus, vice-pres.; W. S. Atwood, vice-pres.; A. D. Neale, vice-pres.; J. B. Brodie, treas.; L. A. Peto, vice-pres. and comptroller.
Directors—Hon. N. Curry, W. W. Butler, Hon. C. P. Beaubien, F. H. Clergue, W. F. Angus, H. W. Beauclerk, V. M. Drury, Wm. McMaster, Hon. Lorne C. Webster, Mark Workman, all of Montreal; Hon. E. C. Smith, St. Albans, Vt.

**CONSOLIDATED INCOME AND SURPLUS ACCOUNT**
**Years ended Sept. 30**
(Including Canadian Steel Foundries and other associated companies)

| | 1929 $ | 1928 $ | 1927 $ |
|---|---|---|---|
| Net earn. from oper. | 3,922,114 | 1,215,996 | 1,332,887 |
| Add: Int. earn. | ...... | 29,621 | 93,008 |
| | 3,922,144 | 1,245,617 | 1,425,895 |
| Less: | | | |
| Bond int. | 204,563 | 295,635 | 315,479 |
| Other int. | 59,649 | 9,653 | 39,962 |
| Depreciation | 402,000 | 402,000 | 402,000 |
| | 666,212 | 707,288 | 757,440 |
| Net profits | 3,255,902 | 538,329 | 668,455 |
| Less appropriations: | | | |
| Pref. divds. | 525,000 | 525,000 | 525,000 |
| Com. divdss. | 247,100 | ...... | ...... |
| Prov. for taxes, etc. | 250,000 | ...... | 50,000 |
| | 1,022,100 | 525,000 | 575,000 |
| Surp. for year | 2,233,802 | 13,329 | 93,455 |
| Add: Pr. surp. | 2,296,994 | 2,283,664 | 2,190,209 |
| Trans. of spec. res. fund | 500,000 | ...... | ...... |
| Bal. forward | 5,030,796 | 2,296,993 | 2,283,664 |
| Times Int. Earned: | | | |
| After deprec. | 13.32 | 2.76 | 2.88 |
| Earn. per Sh. and Div. Record— | | | |
| Preferred (old): | | | |
| Earned† | $18.06 | $7.18 | $8.24 |
| Paid | 7.00 | 7.00 | 7.00 |
| Common (old): | | | |
| Earned† | $18.06 | $0.27 | $1.87 |
| Paid | 3.50 | ... | ... |

†After provision for taxes, etc.
Note—Earnings on the common stock for 1929 are based on the number of shares of old common stock of $100 par value outstanding stock (91,450). Shortly after the end of the fiscal year 1929 the preferred and common stocks were split four for one and on the basis of the new capital stock outstanding (300,000 shs. preferred and 365,800 common), the earnings on preferred would be $2.50 per share and on the common, $6.78 per share.

**Ten Years' Earnings—**

| Year | Earnings | Dividends | Surplus |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1920 .... | $1,515,712 | $656,250 | $6,243,603 |
| 1921 .... | 1,188,853 | 2,100,000 | 3,251,207 |
| 1922 .... | 209,266 | ...... | 2,646,574 |
| 1923 .... | 2,430,188 | 525,000 | 3,567,147 |
| 1924 .... | 1,928,312 | 787,500 | 3,903,869 |
| 1925 .... | 256,388 | 918,750 | 2,655,349 |
| 1926 .... | 714,825 | 525,000 | 2,190,209 |
| 1927 .... | 1,332,887 | 525,000 | 2,283,665 |
| 1928 .... | 1,215,995 | 525,000 | 2,296,992 |
| 1929 .... | 3,922,114 | 525,000 | 5,030,796 |

**Market Record—**

| | 1929 H | 1929 L | 1928 H | 1928 L | 1927 H | 1927 L |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Common | *37½ | 16 | 96 | 32 | 55¼ | 35 |
| Preferred | *39½ | 20 | 110½ | 90 | 94½ | 85½ |

* New stock.

**Canadian Steel Foundries**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Preferred ........ | $2,000,000 | $1,400,000 |
| Common ........ Par $100. | 3,000,000 | 3,000,000 |

(All owned by Canadian Car & Foundry Co.)

**Funded Debt—**
None.

**Officers and Directors—**
Officers—W. W. Butler, pres.; W. F. Angus, vice-pres.; W. S. Atwood, vice-pres.; A. D. Neale, vice-pres.; L. A. Peto, vice-pres. and comptroller; A. C. Bourne, sec.; J. B. Brodie, treas.
Directors—Hon. C. P. Beaubien, Hon. L. C. Webster, W. W. Butler, H. W. Beauclerk, W. F. Angus and V. M. Drury, of Montreal.

# Sherwin-Williams

## Constructional Activity Reflected in Favorable Operations

Favorable conditions in the paint and varnish industry have enabled Sherwin-Williams Company, Limited, to maintain the satisfactory rate of operations which obtained in the previous fiscal year. Net earnings for the year ended August 31, 1929, were equivalent to the sum of $2.65 a share on the new common stock, which represents a five for split of the old $100 par value common.

The present annual dividend of $1.60 a share, plus a bonus of five cents quarterly, is the equivalent of a par dividend of $9 a share on the old stock on which a payment of $6 a share used to be paid. This substantial increase in dividend disbursements is an indication of the betterment which has been brought about in the company's earnings.

Sherwin-Williams is the largest manufacturer of paints and varnishes in Canada. It operates factories in Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver, and maintains warehouses in leading cities throughout the country.

In addition to nine paint and varnish plants the company's facilities include two linseed oil mills, dry color works, insecticide manufacturing plant, pyroxylin lacquer plant, an oxide mine at St. Malo, Que., and various plants for printing and manufacturing cans, boxes, barrels and so forth.

The company's lacquer business has made rapid strides and sales of this product have been appreciably greater in the past few years. In 1928 the company acquired a controlling interest in the Winnipeg Paint and Glass Company which has facilitated distribution in the western provinces materially.

| Capitalization— | Authorized | Outstanding |
|---|---|---|
| Pref. 7% cum. ($100 par) ($100 par) ...... | $4,000,000 | $3,450,000 |
| Common, n.p.v., shs. .. | $225,000 | 200,000 |

Preferred has equal voting rights with common.

**Changes in Capital Stock—**
In March, 1929, the outstanding common shares, $100 par value, were exchanged for new no par value common shares on the basis of five new for one old, and an additional 25,000 new common shares were authorized.

**Funded Debt—** None.

**Dividend Record—**
Preferred: 7% per share per annum, cumulative, payable quarterly, last day of Mar., June, Sept. and Dec. Paid regularly since Sept., 1911.
Common: Present rate $1.60 per share per annum, payable quarterly last day of Mar., June, Sept. and Dec. Dividends were paid regularly on the old common stock until change in 1929. Quarterly dividends and bonus of 5c. per share paid regularly since.

Officers—W. S. Fallis, pres. and managing-director; W. H. Cottingham, chairman; D. A. Whittaker, vice-pres. and sec.-treas.; P. W. Hollingworth, asst. sec.-treas.
Directors—W. H. Cottingham, W. S. Cottingham, Maidenhead, Eng.; W. S. Fallis, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que.; W. C. Cottingham, Westmount, Que.; F. A. Scott, Outremont, Que.; Geo. A. Martin, Cleveland, Ohio; W. J. White, K.C.; D. A. Whittaker, Montreal, Que.

**CONSOLIDATED INCOME AND SURPLUS ACCOUNT**
**(Years Ended Aug. 31)**

| | 1929 $ | 1928 $ | 1927 $ |
|---|---|---|---|
| Net earn. from oper. ......... | 1,006,936 | 1,000,197 | 831,904 |
| Less: | | | |
| Depreciation .. | 140,881 | 140,638 | 141,070 |
| Bond interest | ...... | ...... | 27,920 |
| Pensions paid and long service awards ...... | 25,191 | 14,787 | 31,577 |
| Income tax prov. | 68,750 | 71,900 | 37,300 |
| Special charges* | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| | 772,114 | 772,827 | 594,038 |
| Less appropriations: | | | |
| Pref. divids. | 241,150 | 240,625 | 240,450 |
| Com. divids. | 270,000 | 240,000 | 240,000 |
| Surp. for year | 260,964 | 292,247 | 113,588 |
| Add: | | | |
| Prev. surp. | 4,313,067 | 4,020,826 | 3,907,232 |
| Bal. carr. for'd | 4,562,729 | 4,313,067 | 4,020,820 |

* Expenditures on underpinning factory foundations and other special charges.
Note—All expenditures for maintenance of and repairs to properties are charged to operating expenses.

| Times Bond Interest Earned: | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| After deprec. | ...... | ....... | 24.74 |
| Earnings Per Share and Dividend Record: | | | |
| Preferred: | | | |
| Earned ....... | $22.38 | $22.47 | $17.29 |
| Paid ......... | 7.00 | 7.00 | 7.00 |
| Common: | | | |
| Earned ....... | †2.65 | 13.30 | 8.84 |
| Paid ......... | †1.35 | 6.00 | 6.00 |

† On new common stock of no par value. Actual payments during the year amounted to $4.50 on the old stock and 45 cents on the new, equivalent to $1.35 on the new as above. In prior years earnings and dividend payments are based on the old common shares of $100 par value.

**Market Record—**

| | 1929 H | 1929 L | 1928 H | 1928 L | 1927 H | 1927 L |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Preferred ... | 130 | 115 | 129 | 120 | 127 | 117 |
| Com. (old)‡.. | 235 | 184½ | 185 | 160 | 207 | 142 |
| Com. (new) . | 65 | 34 | .. | .. | .. | .. |

‡ To June 25.

# National Steel Car

## Additions to Hamilton Plant Places Company in Good Position to Handle Larger Volume of Business—Orders on Hand Assure High Earnings

National Steel Car Corporation, Limited, is passing through an era of prosperity and the company is able to take advantage of the volume of railroad equipment orders available, through the operation of a large extension to its plant in Hamilton. This unit was completed at the beginning of July, 1929. Production from this unit has doubled the capacity of the plant. The steel car plant is capable of producing from 12,000 to 14,000 cars per annum while in addition the company can turn out 200 car bodies and 350 chassis daily.

The company has some large orders on hand and earnings this year should show a good gain over those of 1929. Though the last fiscal year resulted in satisfactory earnings, construction work on the new plant interfered with production and costs from March to June. Accordingly, about $13,000,000 in car orders was brought forward into the current year while further contracts have swelled this total.

**Lower Operating Costs**

Operating costs have been lowered and production has been facilitated through the operation of the new plant. New equipment was installed and all existing machinery completely overhauled, with the result that present plant is claimed to be one of the most efficient on the continent.

Financing incurred through this expansion was cared for by the issuance of 30,000 shares of common stock. These were offered to shareholders in February, 1929, at $75 a share on the basis of three shares for each ten held. The proceeds of the sale were used in part to retire the funded debt outstanding consisting of $700,000 first mortgage bonds. Thus the common shares of which there are 130,000 outstanding, comprise the sole charge against the property. A dividend of $2 a share is paid annually on this stock.

A claim for reparation amounting to about $1,000,000, will be heard shortly and a favorable decision would further strengthen the financial position of the company.

| Capitalization— | Authorized | Outstanding |
|---|---|---|
| Common No par value. | 130,000 shs. | 130,000 shs. |

**Funded Debt—**None.

**Dividend Record—**
Common—$2 per annum, payable quarterly, Jan., Apr., July and Oct. 1. Initial dividend of 50 cents paid Apr. 1929.

**Officers and Directors—**
Officers—R. J. Magor, pres.; Hugh N. Baird, vice-pres.; Charles W. Adam, Hamilton, sec. and treas.; A. Van Hassel, New York, asst. sec.-treas.; Robt. S. Hart, Hamilton, mgr.; D. T. Mann, Montreal, mgr.
Directors—Robert J. Magor, chairman of board, Montreal; W. E. Phin, Hamilton; Russell D. Bell, Montreal; D. B. Dewar, Hamilton; Glyn Osler, K.C., Toronto; F. E. Meredith, K.C., and Hugh N. Baird, Montreal.

**INCOME AND SURPLUS ACCOUNT**

| | 1929 $ | 1928 $ | 1927 $ |
|---|---|---|---|
| Net earn.... | 602,229 | 534,850 | 288,765 |
| Less: | | | |
| Bond int.. | 28,558 | 54,970 | 76,520 |
| Res. for deprec.... | 212,136 | 211,111 | 215,250 |
| Net profits.. | 361,535 | 268,769 | *3,005 |
| Less: Divs.. | 130,000 | ...... | ...... |
| Surp. for yr... | 231,535 | 268,769 | *3,005 |
| Add: | | | |
| Prev. surp.. | 393,919 | 125,150 | 128,155 |
| Sale of stk. | 2,250,000 | ...... | ...... |
| | 2,875,454 | 393,919 | 125,150 |

* Loss.

| Times Interest Earned: | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| After deprec. | 13.66 | 5.89 | ... |
| Earnings Per Share and Div. Record: | | | |
| Common: | | | |
| Earned | $2.78 | $2.68 | ... |
| Paid ... | 1.00 | ... | ... |

**Market Record—**

| | 1929 H | 1929 L | 1928 H | 1928 L | 1927 H | 1927 L |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Com. | 142½ | 30 | 89½ | 34½ | 45 | 18¼ |

# Gen. Steel Wares

General Steel Wares is making satisfactory progress and is ploughing back a large share of its earnings into plant improvements and extensions. Sales during the past year have been satisfactory and the company has fulfilled some important contracts for steel equipment including work for the Royal York, Chateau Laurier, and Manoir Richelieu.

| Capitalization— | Authorized | Outstanding |
|---|---|---|
| Preferred ........ Par $100. | $10,000,000 | $4,500,000 |
| Common* ........ | 200,000 sh. | 200,000 sh. |

* Dividend as follows: Management, preferred, 3 shares; common, 199,997 shares.

**Funded Debt—**
First mortgage 6% bonds series "A" due 1952, outstanding $9,000,000.

**Dividend Record—**
Preferred—7% cumulative, payable quarterly, Feb., May, Aug. Nov. 1.
Management preferred—None paid.
Common—None paid.

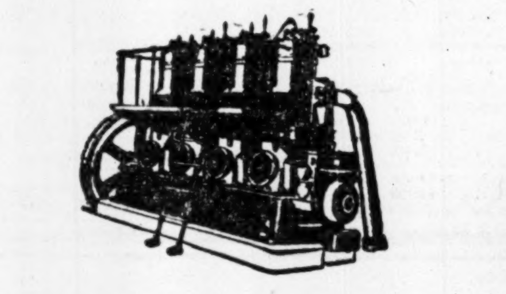
**Officers and Directors—**
Officers—J. C. Newman, pres.; F. S. Corrigan, vice-pres. and gen. mgr.; W. S. Gibson, vice-pres. in charge of sales; D. W. Dickson, secy.; J. M. Campbell, treas.; W. F. Holding, Jr., compt.
Directors—J. C. Newman, G. W. Scott, F. M. Ross, Montreal; F. S. Corrigan, W. S. Gibson, H. H. Horsfall, W. S. Hodgens, Toronto; A. J. Clark, Winnipeg.

**CONSOLIDATED INCOME AND SURPLUS ACCOUNT**
**Year Ending Dec. 31, 1928**

| | |
|---|---|
| Net earnings ................... | $1,493,008 |
| Less Depreciation and taxes .... | 372,218 |
| Bond interest ........... | 555,000 |
| Net profit ...................... | 555,790 |
| Less Appropriations: | |
| Preferred dividends ...... | 315,000 |
| Surplus for year ............... | 240,790 |
| Add: Previous surplus ........ | 47,466 |
| Balance carried forward ......... | $288,256 |

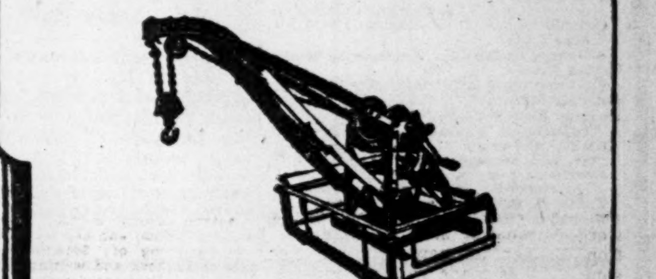
**Market Record—**

| | 1929 High | 1929 Low | 1928 High | 1928 Low |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Common ........ | 42 | 18 | 37 | 25 |

**F-M. Stationary Diesel Engines**

For isolated power plants where electric power is not available, and for standby service, Fairbanks-Morse Diesel Engines have proven thoroughly dependable and remarkably low in power, operation and maintenance costs. In mine, mill, grain elevator, railway yard, town and city light, power and pumping plants, in countless instances they are giving entire satisfaction using cheap low grade fuel oils. They are made on the 2 cycle principle in a wide range of sizes from 25 to 840 H.P.

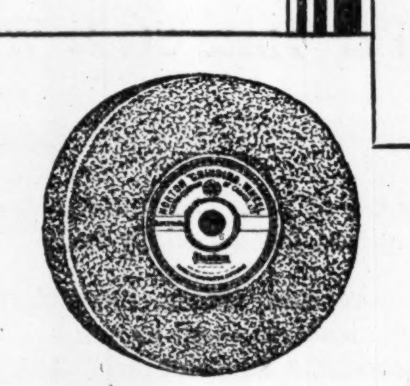


**Automotive Supplies**

In our Automotive Departments we carry large and varied stocks of supplies, replacement parts and garage equipment. Garages, Repair Shops and owners of Bus and Truck fleets are assured of an excellent service in parts and supplies, including Spark Plugs, Chains, Fire Extinguishers, Wrench Sets, Brake Linings, Pistons, Rings, Pins and Bearings, Ignition and Battery Cable, Gaskets, Carburetors, Alemite Fittings, etc., as well as complete equipment for repairs and maintenance, including Cranes, Tire Changers, Presses, Spraying Outfits, Hoists, Test Stands, Air Compressors, etc.

**Yale Hoists and Trucks**

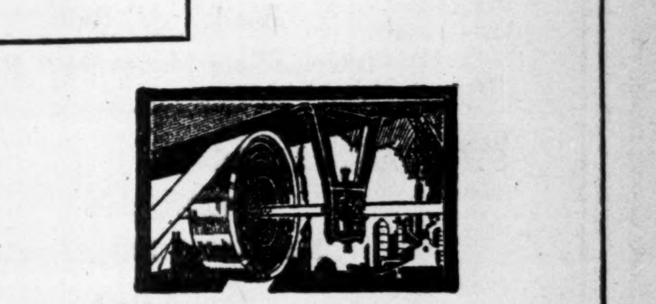
For practically every job of lifting and moving material—raw, in process or completed—there's a Yale Unit that will do the work quickly, easily and safely. There are many Yale Hoists both hand and electric powered, Yale overhead trolleys carry big loads quietly and easily, and Yale Electric Trucks and Trailers are quick to transfer material. Yale margins of safety are unusual, and Yale controls are simple, safe and easy to operate. Let us study your material moving problem—in many cases our engineers have made real savings with Yale equipment.



**Norton Grinding Wheels**

For quickly removing metal, for cutting off, for producing a high finish on any material, for any service where grinding wheels can be used you will find a Norton Wheel that will cut quicker, or produce a higher finish, or turn out more pieces at a lower cost. Norton Wheels are carried in stock at all branches and by our own men who have made a study of removing metal by grinding. They will tell you the right wheel to produce the most work at the lowest cost.

In our sixteen Branches you will find stocks of mechanical equipment and shop supplies that for variety and quantity are unequalled in Canada. Aside from the many lines made by us, we have been selected to represent many of the world's outstanding makers of machine tools, machinery, equipment and supplies. Our general catalogue shows clearly how wide a service we provide for Canadian industry. A copy will be mailed without charge.



**Transmission Equipment**

To ensure the steady and economical flow of power from drive to machine, proper shafting, hangers, bearings, pulleys and belts are essential, and here you will find Graton & Knight Leather and Dick's Balata Belting, Fairbanks Wood Pulleys, Barry Steel Split Pulleys, Hyatt Roller Bearings, as well as the numerous applications necessary for the transmission of power.

**The CANADIAN Fairbanks-Morse COMPANY Limited**
ST. JOHN QUEBEC MONTREAL OTTAWA TORONTO WINDSOR KITCHENER LONDON
FT. WILLIAM WINNIPEG REGINA SASKATOON CALGARY EDMONTON VANCOUVER VICTORIA

405

## Dominion Engineering

### Company Has Wider Output of Hydraulic and Paper Machinery

Dominion Engineering Works, Limited, subsidiary of Dominion Bridge Company, has made rapid progress in the past three years. Expansion in the hydro-electric and pulp and paper industries has been reflected favorably in the company's operations and earnings have shown wide gains ever since 1926.

Some idea of the volume of orders which Dominion Engineering put through its shops can be seen from the fact that the company had orders on its books in 1928 equal to over 50 per cent of the total h.p. installed in Canada in that year.

The dividend on the common shares has been steadily increased and now amounts to $4 a share.

**Capitalization—**

| | Authorized | Outstanding |
|---|---|---|
| Common (n.p.v.) | 125,000 shs. | 125,000 shs. |

Approximately 57% of stock owned by Dominion Bridge Co.

**Funded Debt**—None.

**Dividend Record—**

Common—Placed on $4 per annum basis for quarter ending March 30, 1929, paid April 15, 1929. New no par value shares received initial quarterly dividend of 50 cents for quarter ending Dec. 31, 1927. In the next quarter this was increased to 65 cents; and in the next quarter to 75 cents. A bonus of 50 cents per share was declared for the last quarter in 1928, making the total distribution in that year of $3.40. Dividends are payable quarterly, Jan., April, July and Oct. 15.

**Officers and Directors—**

**Officers**—G. H. Duggan, pres.; A. J. Brawn, vice-pres.; Julian C. Smith, vice-pres.; H. G. Welsford gen. mgr.; F. W. Evens, sec.; J. S. Houston, treas.

**Directors**—G. H. Duggan, Julian C. Smith, A. J. Brown, W. F. Angus, Sir Herbert Holt, Howard Murray, F. L. Wanklyn, Hon. Smeaton White, all of Montreal; Geo. Chahoon, Grand'Mère, P.Q.; H. Birchard Taylor, Philadelphia, Pa.; Lt.-Col. John Price, Quebec.

**INCOME AND SURPLUS ACCOUNT**
(Years Ended Dec. 31)

| | 1928 $ | 1927 $ | 1926 $ |
|---|---|---|---|
| Net earn.... | 1,134,672 | 675,062 | 758,646 |
| Less: | | | |
| Deprec. .. | 210,281 | 195,753 | 198,675 |
| Res. for conting... | 100,000 | ...... | ...... |
| Res. compens. ins. ..... | 50,000 | ...... | ...... |
| Net profits.. | 774,391 | 479,309 | 559,971 |
| Less: | | | |
| Dividends | 353,832 | 189,830 | 133,998 |
| Bonus .... | 62,500 | ...... | ...... |
| Surp. for period | 348,059 | 289,479 | 425,973 |
| Add: | | | |
| Prev. surp. | 901,481 | 621,001 | 249,097 |
| Less: | | | |
| Addit. depr. for 1925. | ...... | ...... | 48,068 |
| Inc. tax & adjust. 1925 | ...... | ...... | 15,001 |
| Bal. car. fwd. | 1,259,540 | 901,480 | 612,001 |

**Dividend Record and Earn. on Com. Stock (Per Share)—**

| | 1928 | 1927 | 1926 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Earned ... | *6.19 | *4.29 | 25.07 |
| Paid ..... | *3.40 | *6%+50c | 6% |

* On new no par value common shares.

**Market Record—**

| | 1929 H | 1929 L | 1928 H | 1928 L | 1927 H | 1927 L |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Com. | 113 | 58½ | 115 | 53 | 60 | 45 |

**CHARLES WALMSLEY & CO.**
(Entirely owned by Dominion Engineering Works, a subsidiary of Dominion Bridge Co.)

**Capitalization—**

| | Authorized | Outstanding |
|---|---|---|
| Common (Par $100) | $1,500,000 | $1,500,000 |

All owned by Dominion Engineering Works.

**Funded Debt—**
First mortgage 6% bonds, due 1943, outstanding, $898,000.

**Dividend Record**—None paid.

**Officers**—G. H. Duggan, pres., Julian C. Smith, vice-pres.; H. G. Welsford, vice-pres. and manager; L. P. Ledden, J. S. Houston, treas.

**Directors**—G. H. Duggan, Julian C. Smith, H. G. Welsford, C. W. Allen, A. J. Brown, Sir H. S. Holt, W. C. Pitfield, all of Montreal; J. H. Price, Quebec, P.Q.

## George A. Fuller

### Company Handling Many Large Building Contracts

During the current fiscal year, George A. Fuller Company of Canada, Limited, has completed some substantial contracts. Operations in the previous year were conducted on a satisfactory basis resulting in net earnings of $235,463 or the equivalent of $27.89 a share on the preferred stock. This situation was reflected in the operation of the participating clause attached to the preferred.

This stock, of which there is $750,000 outstanding, is guaranteed by the parent company; also entitled to non-cumulative participating dividends equivalent to 20 per cent of residuary net profits. Accordingly, a participating dividend of $4.38 a share was declared on the preferred stock in addition to the regular payment, bringing the total dividend paid on preference shares to $10.38 a share.

George A. Fuller Company of Canada is associated with the George A. Fuller Company of the United States and has erected some outstanding buildings in Canada.

**Capitalization—**

| | Authorized | Outstanding |
|---|---|---|
| Preferred ......... | $750,000 | $750,000 |
| Common .......... | 250,000 | 250,000 |

Par $100.

**Funded Debt—**
None.

**Dividend Record—**

**Preferred**—6 per cent. per annum, cumulative from Feb. 1, 1928, payable Feb., May, August and Nov. 1, guaranteed by parent company; also entitled to non-cumulative participating dividends equivalent to 20 per cent of residuary net profits. (maximum $9 per annum). Initial dividend paid May 1, 1928. Bonus of $4.38 per share paid Aug. 1, 1929.

**Officers and Directors—**

**Officers**—L. R. Crandall, pres.; J. F. McPherson, J. L. E. Price, vice-pres.; W. S. M. MacTier, sec.-treas.

**Directors**—W. A. Black, N. L. C. Mather, J. F. McPherson, J. L. E. Price, Hon. J. M. Wilson, Montreal; J. J. Gibson, H. T. Hunter, W. L. Matthews, Toronto; H. S. Black, L. R. Crandall, G. A. Fuller, New York.

**INCOME AND SURPLUS ACCOUNT FOR YEAR ENDED APRIL 30, 1929**

| | $ |
|---|---|
| Net earnings ...................... | 239,463 |
| Other income ...................... | 49,899 |
| | 289,362 |
| Less: General expenses ........... | 67,159 |
| Income tax ................ | 13,049 |
| Net profit ........................ | 209,154 |
| Less appropriations: | |
| Pref. dividends ................ | 45,000 |
| Compensation to officers ....... | 26,378 |
| Exp. increasing capital stock .... | 4,887 |
| Res. for participating divs. ...... | 32,868 |
| Surplus for year .................. | 100,021 |
| Add: Rebate of taxes .............. | 424 |
| Previous surplus .................. | 124,261 |
| | 224,706 |

**Earnings per Share and Dividend Paid:**

| | |
|---|---|
| Preferred: Earned ............ | 27.89 |
| Paid ................ | 6.00 |

## T. E. Bissell Co.

### Good Demand Now Being Experienced for Its Output

The present company was incorporated in 1928 to acquire the old company of the same name, which commenced operation in 1908. During the past 21 years there have been manufactured, successfully it is believed, disk harrows, mulcher packers, steel land rollers and other kindred farm implements. A favorable reputation has been created for the company's disk harrows, in which it specializes, not only in Canada but in the United States.

**Capitalization—**

| | Authorized | Outstanding |
|---|---|---|
| Pref. 7% cum. conv. ($100 par) | $300,000 | $250,000 |
| Common (n.p.v.) | 20,000 shs. | 10,000 shs. |

**Funded Debt**—None.... ... ...

**Dividend Record—**

Preferred—7% per annum, cumulative, payable quarterly 1st Jan., Apr., July and Oct. Initial quarterly dividend paid Oct. 1, 1928 and regularly since.

Common—$2 per annum, payable 1st Jan., Apr., July and Oct. Initial dividend paid April 1, 1929 and quarterly since.

**Officers and Directors—**

T. E. Bissell, pres.; S. R. Mackellar, vice-pres.; R. W. Gouinlock, treas.; T. C. Wardley, sec. & gen. mgr.; Ward Wright.

**INCOME AND SURPLUS ACCOUNT**
(Year Ended May 31)

| | 1929 $ |
|---|---|
| Net profits ..................... | 79,199 |
| Less: Preferred dividends......... | 16,041 |
| Common dividends ........ | 5,000 |
| Surplus for year ................ | 58,158 |

**Earnings Per Share & Dividend Record—**

| | |
|---|---|
| Preferred: Earned ............ | $31.68 |
| Paid ....................... | 7.00 |
| Common: Earned* ............ | 6.17 |
| Paid ....................... | 0.50 |

* After deduction of a full year's dividend of $17,500 on the preferred stock.

**Previous Earnings—**

Net profits of old company for 10 months ended May 31, 1928, were $80,714; year ended July 31, 1927, $74,076; year ended July 31, 1926, $48,855.

**Market Record—**

| | Common H | Common L | Preferred H | Preferred L |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1928 .............. | 36½ | 30 | 110 | 102 |
| 1929 .............. | 51 | 21 | 150 | 94¼ |

## National Sewer Pipe

### Scope of Operations Wide in Vitrified Clay Products

The securities of the National Sewer Pipe Company are well sponsored in the market and for that reason have always enjoyed a favorable standing.

There was only recently offered a block of $2.50 cumulative convertible class "A" stock and this is reported to have received an equally good reception.

The company, which is the largest manufacturer of vitrified clay products in the Dominion, was incorporated in its present form in 1928, merging three concerns in business for many years. Originally confining its operations to sewer pipe, for which there was a ready market, the scope has been greatly extended, and now embraces telephone conduits, wall coping, flue lining, segment sewer blocks, radial chimney blocks and other vitrified clay products.

Net earnings for the year ended October 31, 1929, after making adequate provision for depreciation, depletion and Government taxes, amounted to $294,465, and were equal to $9.87 per share on the class "A" stock outstanding and $4.19 per share per annum on the common stock.

**Capitalization—**

| | Outstanding | Par |
|---|---|---|
| Class A | 29,807 shs. | n.p.v. |
| Common (vot.) | 53,193 shs. | n.p.v. |

Class A is cumulative convertible.

**Funded Debt**—None.

**Dividend Record—**

Class "A" $2.40 per annum, payable quarterly, Mar., June, Sept., Dec. 15. Dividend of 60 cents per share paid Dec. 16, 1929.

Common—$2 paid Dec. 16, 1929.

Officers—Ryland H. New, pres. and gen. mgr., Hon. Henry Cockshutt, chairman, J. R. L. Starr, vice-pres., C. H. Wallace, H. F. Dingledine, F. J. Coombs.

**INCOME AND SURPLUS ACCOUNT**
(Years Ended Oct. 31)

| | 1929 | 1928 |
|---|---|---|
| Net earnings after dep. | $319,890 | $290,541 |
| Less: Income tax ..... | 25,425 | 23,083 |
| | $294,465 | $267,458 |
| Div. on Class "A" ... | 48,000 | ...... |
| Surplus for year ...... | $246,465 | $267,458 |

## Canadian Dredge

### Nearly All of Outstanding Preferred Stock Has Been Converted

Canadian Dredge & Dock, while it may not have made any material headway during the fiscal period ending January 31, 1930, has nevertheless a considerable amount of unfinished work on hand and extensive operations in view for the future. Practically all of its equipment has been busy throughout the year.

Should a general election occur at any time during 1930 there are likely to be a large number of harbor improvements inaugurated, from which the company will be one of the chief beneficiaries.

Of the original authorized issue of $2,000,000 7 per cent preferred stock, nearly all has been converted. It has been profitable to adopt this course for the reason that each share of preferred is convertible into three shares of common, which latter carry a dividend of $3 per share.

Rumors a short while ago that the company was confronted with the necessity to do some new financing were officially denied by D. S. Pratt, the president and general manager, who pointed out that there were in the treasury nearly $1,000,000 in government bonds.

The common stock during the past year has sold down from 89½ to 30 and the preferred from 260 to 162, but latterly both issues have been somewhat firmer in the trading. At present levels the issues are believed to offer attractions as a speculative investment.

**Capitalization—**

| | Authorized | Outstanding |
|---|---|---|
| Preferred ....... Par $100. | †$791,700 | $291,700 |
| Common ....... No par value. | *150,000 shs. | 86,249 shs. |

†Being original authorization of 20,000 shares less 12,083 shares converted and cancelled.

*60,000 shares to be renewed against the conversion privilege of the preferred.

**Funded Debt—**
None.

**Dividend Record—**

Preferred—7% per annum, payable quarterly, Feb., May, Aug. and Nov. 1. Initial dividend of 1¾% paid May 1, 1928.

Common—$3 per annum payable quarterly, Feb., May, Aug., and Nov. 1. Initial dividend of 50 cents and bonus of 25 cents paid Nov. 1, 1928. Regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents paid Feb. 1, 1929.

**Officers and Directors—**

**Officers**—W. E. Phin, chairman of the board; D. S. Pratt, pres. and mgr. dir.; F. W. Grant, vice-pres.; M. L. Playfair, sec.-treas.; A. R. Dufresne, consulting eng.

**Directors**—W. E. Phin, Hamilton; D. S. Pratt, F. W. Grant, W. J. Sheppard, Waubaushene, Major-Gen. S. C. Mewburn, Hamilton, Frank M. Ross, Montreal, D. I. McLeod, Toronto; A. R. Dufresne, Perth, J. E. Russell, Toronto, L. A. Merlo, Windsor.

**INCOME AND SURPLUS ACCOUNT**
(Year Ended January 31, 1929)

| | |
|---|---|
| Net earnings after deprec- ...... | $629,949 |
| Less appropriations: | |
| Preferred dividends .......... | 80,327 |
| Common dividends ............ | 106,664 |
| Surplus for year carried forward | $442,958 |

**Dividend Record and Earnings Per Share:**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Preferred: | Earned ............ | $215.95 |
| | Paid ............. | 7.00 |
| Common: | Earned ........... | 6.37 |
| | Paid ............. | 1.50 |

**Market Record—**

| | 1929 H | 1929 L | 1928 H | 1928 L |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Common ............ | 89½ | 30 | 67½ | 34 |
| Preferred ........... | 260 | 162 | 197 | 117 |
| CAN. DREDGE AND DOCK— | | | | |
| Common ............ | 89½ | 30 | 67½ | 34 |

**Halifax Shipping Active**

The shipping tonnage of Halifax is ever on the increase. During the period of January 1st, to December 17th, 1929, 1,179 ships entered the port with a gross tonnage of 15,381,582 as compared with 1,074 ships for 1928 with a gross tonnage of 13,474,465.

## Frost Steel and Wire

### Change in Capital Structure Approved by Shareholders During Year

The Frost Steel & Wire Company made an appeal to the investing public in May last through an issue of $1,000,000 7 per cent cumulative preference stock, which was well received by the public. There was a bonus of three shares of common with every share of preferred.

The company, which is the largest producer of wire fencing in the Dominion, has had its main plant located in Hamilton, Ont., for the past thirty years, and, in addition, maintains extensive branches in Montreal and Winnipeg.

A reorganization of the capital structure was brought about in April, 1929, when a change was approved from 5,381 preference shares and 19,885 common to the present authorized capitalization. Old preferred shareholders were offered $110 cash and accrued dividend per share or an alternative of one share of class "A" preference stock and half share of common stock. Common shareholders were offered $55 per share of the old common stock.

**Capitalization—**

| | Authorized | Outstanding |
|---|---|---|
| 1st Pref. | $1,000,000 | $983,500 |
| Class "A" Pref. (Par $100) | 500,000 | 500,000 |
| Common (n.p.v.) | 30,000 shs. | 30,000 shs. |

**Funded Debt.**—None.

**Dividend Record—**

1st Preferred—7% per annum, cumulative, payable quarterly, Feb., May, Aug. and Nov. 1. Accrues from May 1, 1929. Initial quarterly dividend paid Aug. 1, 1929.

Class "A" Preferred—7% per annum, cumulative, redeemable, participating. After $2 has been paid on common shares in any one fiscal year the Class "A" preference shares rank pari passu with common shares for any further dividend payment up to $1. Class "A" shares shall not receive more than $8 in dividends in any one fiscal year.

Initial quarterly dividend paid August 1, 1929.

Dividends payable quarterly, 1 Feb., May, August and November.

Common—Subject to declaration after regular dividends have been paid on First and Class "A" preference shares. Participates equally with Class "A" shares after receiving $2 dividend and until Class "A" shares have received a total of $8 in dividends.

**Officers and Directors—**

Officers—Alex. L. Page, pres. and gen. mgr.; D'Arcy Martin, vice-pres.; C. A. Smith, sec.-treas.

Directors—A. L. Page, D'Arcy Martin, C. A. Smith, C. A. P. Powis, R. W. Doering, C. C. Morin, R. W. Frost, Hamilton, Hon. Richard Harcourt, Welland, F. J. Coombs, Toronto.

**INCOME AND SURPLUS ACCOUNT**
(Year Ended October 31)

| | 1929 $ |
|---|---|
| Net profit after deduction for oper. chgs., deprec., and income tax reserve ................... | 193,960 |
| Less appropriations: | |
| Half year's div. on old pref. .. | 18,833 |
| Half year's div. on new 1st pref. | 35,000 |
| Half year's div. on new Class "A" pref. ................ | 17,500 |
| Surplus for year ............... | 122,627 |
| Add: Previous surplus .......... | 568,414 |
| Rec. from Frost-Superior Fence Co., Warren, Ohio, on acct. of further liquidation of co. ..... | 10,945 |
| Balance carried forward ........ | 701,986 |

**Earnings Per Share and Div. Record:**

| | |
|---|---|
| First preference: | |
| Earned ..................... | $17.81 |
| Paid ....................... | 3.50 |
| Class "A" Preference: | |
| Earned ..................... | 7.31 |
| Paid ....................... | 3.50 |
| Common: | |
| Earned ..................... | 2.31 |
| Paid ....................... | ... |

NOTE—Earnings on present capital stock are based on net profit for year less the payment of $18,833 on the old preferred shares. In calculating earnings on Class "A" preference and common shares provision has been made for payment of a full year's dividend on both classes of preference steel.

Previous earnings of the company and its subsidiaries for the past five years are as follows:

| Year Ended Oct. 31 | Net Earnings | Deprec. | Income Tax | Net Profits |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1924 .. | $157,978 | $34,132 | $ 9,748 | $114,098 |
| 1925 .. | 160,369 | 35,031 | 10,027 | 115,311 |
| 1926 .. | 178,161 | 36,381 | 11,182 | 130,598 |
| 1927 .. | 182,244 | 39,848 | 11,232 | 131,164 |
| 1928 .. | 211,038 | 43,497 | 13,243 | 154,298 |

**Market Record—**

| | 1929 High | 1929 Low |
|---|---|---|
| Common ..................... | 15 | 14 |
| Preferred ................... | 98 | 93 |

## Port Hope Sanitary

The Port Hope Sanitary Manufacturing Company will not bring its current fiscal period to a close until January 31, 1930, but it is reported that operations during the twelve months about to terminate have shown an improvement over those of the previous year. Values have been reduced to some extent, but the requirements of the building programme now under way has been a compensating factor.

The company is a manufacturer of enamelware, bathroom fixtures, porcelain products, etc.

As at September 30, 1929, all but twelve shares of the preferred stock had been converted into common under a plan ratified by the shareholders in May, 1928, and thirty-six shares of the common have been reserved for the conversion of the remainder. The common carries a dividend of $2 per share per annum, payable quarterly.

**Capitalization—**

| | Authorized | Issued |
|---|---|---|
| Common, (n.p.v.) | 75,000 shs. | 38,003 shs. |

**Changes in Capital Stock—**

In May, 1928, the company was completely reorganized. The authorized capital was changed from $500,000 7% preferred and $750,000 common, both $100 par, to present capitalization. The outstanding common was split four for one, and preferred shareholders were offered 3 new common shares for each preferred. As at Sept. 30, 1929, all but 12 preferred shares had been exchanged.

**Funded Debt**—None.

**Dividend Record—**

Common—$2 per share per annum, payable quarterly, 1st Mar., June, Sept. and Dec. 50c per share on new stock paid Sept. and Dec. 1, 1928, and Mar. 1, 1929.

**Officers**—J. A. Kilpatrick, pres.; Fred Armstrong, vice-pres. and gen. mgr.; J. S. Owens, sec.

**Directors**—J. A. Kilpatrick, F. Armstrong, F. J. Neale, D. M. Galloway, W. A. H. MacBrien, Toronto; C. L. Jobb, Montreal; Ralph Cutten, Toronto.

**INCOME AND SURPLUS ACCOUNT**

| | 1929 | 1928 | 1927 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Net earn.... | 303,278 | 289,895 | 329,593 |
| Less: | | | |
| Inc. tax .. | 14,914 | 13,182 | 12,633 |
| Deprec..... | 80,715 | 82,372 | 63,110 |
| Prov. for obsolescence | ...... | ...... | 74,000 |
| Prov. for extensions | ...... | 75,000 | 74,000 |
| Net profits.. | 207,649 | 119,341 | 105,850 |
| Less: | | | |
| Pf. div.... | 6,118 | 17,458 | 17,458 |
| Com. div... | 73,183 | 35,601 | 22,485 |
| Surp for yr. | 128,348 | 66,282 | 65,907 |
| Add: | | | |
| Prev. surp. | 166,562 | 100,280 | 34,373 |
| Bal. car. fwd. | 294,910 | 166,562 | 100,280 |

**Earnings Per Share and Dividend Record:**

| | 1929 | 1928 | 1927 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7% Preferred: | | | |
| Earned | *... | $47.85 | $42.44 |
| Paid .... | *... | 7.00 | 7.00 |
| Old Common: | | | |
| Earned | ... | 13.59 | 11.79 |
| Paid .... | †2.75+2.00‡ | 3.75+1.00‡ | 3.00 |
| New Common (n.p.v.): | | | |
| Earned | $5.30 | ... | ... |
| Paid ... | 1.00 | ... | ... |

*All but 50 shares converted as at Jan. 31, 1929; 7% paid during year on shares not converted.

† Before conversion into new common shares of no par value.

‡ Bonds.

**Market Record—**

| | 1929 H | 1929 L | 1928* H | 1928* L |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Common | 60 | 58 | 60 | 50 |

* New stock.

## MacKinnon Steel

### Interim Report Discloses Satisfactory Share Earnings

MacKinnon Steel Corporation, Limited, has made progress since its inception in 1928. Though it has not issued a report covering twelve months' operations, a statement was issued covering a period from the formation of the present company, October 20, 1928, to July 31, 1929. After deduction of income tax, organization expenses and substantial write-offs for depreciation and inventory reserve, there remained a sum equivalent to $2.62 a share on the 12,000 shares of no par value common stock. On an annual basis this was equal to $3.36 a share.

Operations during the current fiscal year are understood to be satisfactory. The company specializes in the manufacture of steel frames for buildings, steel bridges and steel tanks. It was originally known as the MacKinnon Steel Company and had been in operation for about 20 years before the inception of the present organization.

Extensive additions have been made to plant and equipment and capacity has been increased substantially. Provision has been made for greater production when necessary, and as the company grows it will have no difficulty in handling a larger tonnage.

The MacKinnon Steel plant is located in Sherbrooke and the company has shared in the industrial and building activity which has taken place in the Eastern Townships.

**Capitalization—**

| | Authorized | Outstanding |
|---|---|---|
| Preferred ......... Par $100. | $1,000,000 | $600,000 |
| Common ........ No par value. | *40,000 shs. | 12,000 shs. |

—* Includes 12,000 shares which can only be issued against the conversion of the preferred shares on the basis of two common for one preferred.

**Funded Debt—**
None.

**Dividend Record—**

Preferred—7 per cent per annum, payable quarterly Feb., May, Aug. and Nov. 1, and accruing from Nov. 1, 1928. Paid regularly.

Common—None paid on new shares.

**Officers and Directors—**

**Officers**—D. H. McDougall, pres., Montreal; H. W. Welsh, vice-pres.; J. M. S. Macdonald, sec.-treas.; Sherbrooke.

**Directors**—D. H. McDougall, J. B. Woodyatt, J. T. McCall, Hon. Walter G. Mitchell, K.C., John Irwin, J. L. McSweeney, Montreal; H. W. Welsh.

**INCOME AND SURPLUS ACCOUNT**
(For period from Oct. 20, 1928 to July 31, 1929)

| | |
|---|---|
| Profit from operations* ........... | $ 79,847 |
| Less: Depreciation ............... | 18,000 |
| Net profit ........................ | 61,847 |
| Less appropriations: | |
| Preferred dividend ........ | 31,500 |
| Surplus for period ................ | 30,347 |
| Add: Previous surplus ........... | 77,248 |
| Balance carried forward ........... | $107,595 |

* After all operating expenses, income tax, provision for inventory reserve and organization expenses.

**Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:**

| | |
|---|---|
| Preferred: | |
| Earned .......................... | $10.30 |
| Paid ............................ | 5.25 |
| Common: | |
| Earned .......................... | 2.53 |
| Paid ............................ | ... |

**Market Record—**

| | 1929 High | 1929 Low |
|---|---|---|
| Common ................. | 48¼ | 36½ |
| Preferred ............... | 101 | 97 |

## Perfection Glass

### Next Statement Expected to Reveal Progress in Operations

Improvement in the financial position of Perfection Glass Company, Limited, is expected to be revealed in the report covering operations for 1929. Reorganization of the company's manufacturing facilities in 1928 has been reflected in improved production, while sales during the past year are understood to have shown gains.

The company brought forward a debit balance of $123,176 into 1929 though operations in 1928, resulted in a net profit of $24,214. It is thought that the greater part of this deficit has been eliminated during the past 12 months.

Perfection Glass manufactures all kinds of flat glass including non-shatterable and bullet proof glass.

An offering of 50,000 shares of treasury stock were made to shareholders at $3 a share in April, 1929; senior to this stock there was a mortgage of $90,000 at the end of 1928.

**Capitalization—**

| | Authorized | Outstanding |
|---|---|---|
| Com. (n.p.v.) | 300,000 shs. | 183,950 shs. |

In April, 1929, 50,000 shares of treasury stock were offered to shareholders at $3 per share, application to be made before May 1, 1929. Number of shares per shareholder unlimited except in the case of oversubscription, in which case distribution would be made on the basis of one for each three held.

**Funded Debt—**
None.

**Dividend Record—**

No dividends have been paid on the present stock. An initial dividend of 5 per cent was paid Nov. 1, 1926, on old stock, $10 par value; none thereafter. The par value of the stock was changed to none in 1927, and stock exchanged 2 for 1.

**Officers and Directors—**

A. W. Holmstead, pres.; Duncan McLaren, vice-pres.; Toronto; J. J. McFadden, Spragge, Ont.; J. P. Anglin, F. E. Smith, J. H. Charles, gen. mgr., Montreal.

**INCOME AND SURPLUS ACCOUNT**
Years ended Dec. 31

| | 1928 $ | 1927 $ | 1926 $ |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sales* | 777,588 | 502,806 | 182,154 |
| Less: | | | |
| Cost of sales | 586,309 | ...... | 86,517 |
| | 191,280 | ...... | 95,737 |
| Add: | | | |
| Misc. income | 3,850 | ...... | 20 |
| Gross profit on sales | 195,130 | 16,798 | 95,747 |
| Deduct: | | | |
| Selling, admin. and gen. exp. | 148,664 | 138,245 | 37,063 |
| Factory exp. | ...... | ...... | 11,799 |
| Depr. res. | 12,476 | 25,539 | 5,063 |
| Int. on mtge. | 5,951 | ...... | ...... |
| Bad debts | 3,825 | 3,550 | ...... |
| Estimated loss on contracts | ...... | 9,000 | ...... |
| Net profit | 24,214 | †159,536 | 41,222 |
| Add: | | | |
| prev. bal. | †142,983 | 16,553 | ...... |
| Adjustments | 4,407 | ...... | ...... |
| Bal. car for. | †123,176 | †142,983 | ...... |

†Deficit.

*Less returns, discounts and allowances.

**Earnings per share:**

| | 1928 | 1927 | 1926 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Com., earned | .13 | ... | .82 |
| Paid | ... | ... | .50 |

**Market Record—**

| | 1929 H | 1929 L | 1928 H | 1928 L | 1927 H | 1927 L |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Com. | 5 | 1 | 8¾ | 1⅝ | 8 | 1 |

**Another Elevator Completed**

Construction has just been completed of the new concrete terminal elevator of the Ellison Milling and Elevator Company at Lethbridge with a capacity of 60,000 bushels. This is the first unit of a 200,000 bushels elevator. The company operates a chain of 20 elevators in Southern Alberta, a large flour mill at Lethbridge and wholesale distributing and export houses at Calgary, Nelson and Vancouver.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STEEL, to possess all the best physical qualities, must be properly treated. ALGOMA STEEL has reached a pre-eminently high standard of excellence directly as a result of many years of metallurgical research work and experiments. It is made exclusively by the Open Hearth Process, and can be furnished in grades to meet all manufacturing requirements.

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ALLOY STEEL has found a useful place in many fields — transportation equipment has especially benefited by its use.

Pleasure cars, trucks, locomotives, steamships, bridges, power generating equipment, etc.—all have taken a share of alloy steel, and have helped to demonstrate its value and economies.

Although they have 25% to 100% greater strength than carbon steel, and have greater hardness and strength per unit of cross-section, with no loss in ductility, they give, they flex, but they do not break. They resist shock.

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MERCHANT BARS—Rounds, Squares, Flats.

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GRINDING RODS—"Algoma" Special High Carbon gives best results. Supplied in all sizes of rounds carefully straightened.

CRUSHER BALLS—"Algoma" 5" and 6" diameter, forged and heat treated.

Prompt shipment from our extensive stocks.

PIG IRON—Foundry, Malleable and Basic Grades. All casts stocked separately, ensuring uniform analysis.

BY-PRODUCT COKE—Furnace and Domestic Grades.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA—Guaranteed minimum ammonia contents 25.25%.

—MOTOR BENZOL—

**Toronto Sales Office**
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# Foundation Company

### Company Has Large Volume of Business on Books

Foundation Company of Canada has completed some large contracts during the current year while the outlook for the future may be considered satisfactory. The company recently secured the contract for the super-structure of the new Aldred Building in Montreal which is to be completed not later than December 1, 1930. This building will be 23 stories high and the contract will involve a substantial sum.

Foundation Company is making good progress with work on hand while earnings for the year ended April 30, 1930, are expected to be satisfactory. The company finished construction of a paper mill for the Mersey Paper Company a short time ago. Calgary Power's plant on the Ghost River was brought into production in October, while the large addition to the Northern Electric Company's plant in Montreal is nearing completion. Construction of a newsprint mill for the Maclaren Company at Buckingham is another substantial order on the company's books.

Control of the organization was acquired from its former owner, Foundation Company of New York, in 1929 and now lies with Canadian interests. A dividend of $1 annually is paid on the common shares; and though the company's outlook is dependent on constructional activity in Canada, its strength and reputation is a favorable factor when considering the stock from an investment angle.

**Capitalization—**

| | Authorized | Outstanding |
|---|---|---|
| Common | 150,000 shs. | 84,600 shs. |

No par value.
Common carries one vote per share.

**Funded Debt—**
None.

**Dividend Record—**
Common (new)—Present rate $1 per share per annum payable quarterly, Feb., May, Aug. and Nov. 15. Initial quarterly dividend of 25 cents paid August 15, 1929.

**Officers and Directors—**
Officers—R. E. Chadwick, pres. and gen. mgr.; V. M. Drury, vice-pres.; F. G. Rutley, vice-pres.; C. E. Grearson, sec.-treas..
Directors—R. E. Chadwick, V. M. Drury, A. J. Brown, K.C., E. R. Decary, N.P., W. F. Angus, Frank M. Ross F. G. Rutley, N. A. Timmins, Montreal; Hon. F. H. Phippen, K.C., C. B. McNaught, Montreal; John W. Doty, New York.

**CONSOLIDATED INCOME AND SURPLUS ACCOUNT**
**Years Ended April 30, 1929**

| | |
|---|---|
| Profit for year | $227,760 |
| Less: | |
| Trans. to res. for retirement of first pref. stock | 9,597 |
| Provision for income tax | 18,928 |
| Net profit for year | 199,235 |
| Less: | |
| First pref. dividend | 27,300 |
| Second pref. dividend | 21,875 |
| Surplus for year | 150,060 |
| Add: | |
| S. F. res. for redemp. of first pref. stock, no longer required | 40,000 |
| Previous surplus | 159,669 |
| Bal. carried forward | 349,729 |
| Earn. per sh. and Div. Record: | |
| First pref. earned | 55.34 |
| Paid | 7.00 |
| Second pref. earned | 68.77 |
| Paid | *8.75 |
| Common (old), earned | 12.50 |
| None paid. | |

* For 15 mos. ending April 30, 1929.

**Earned on present capital:**
Per share* ........ 2.46
* Based on net profit for year of $199,235 and on 84,600 shares.

**Market Record—**

| | 1929 H | 1929 L |
|---|---|---|
| Common | 25 | 15 |

# Cooksville Company

Some expansion has been undertaken by the Cooksville Company Limited in the past two years which has been reflected favorably on the company's operations. In 1928 the company acquired the Interprovincial Brick Company which is now operated as a subsidiary while a new plant was brought into operation at Delson, P.Q., late in 1928.

In addition to the manufacture of brick tile concrete blocks Cooksville Company produces a substance known as Haydite which is used by the trade in place of gravel mixed in concrete. Sales of this product are said to be satisfactory.

The company's properties comprise plants at Cooksville, Milton, Cheltenham and Delson. Operations were conducted on an improved basis in 1929. While operations have shown improvement in the past two years the preferred dividends are approximately 50 per cent in arrears.

**Capitalization—**

| | Authorized | Outstanding |
|---|---|---|
| Preferred, Par $100. | $400,000 | $400,000 |
| Common, Par $100. | 16,000 shs. | 16,000 shs. |

**Funded Debt—**
First mortgage 6 per cent bonds. Issued May 1, 1929; to be used as collateral against loan from Bank of Montreal. Authorized $1,000,000.
As at Dec. 31, 1928, the company had an issue of $250,000 first mortgage bonds, hypothecated to the Bank of Montreal, which was replaced by the new issue.
None of these bonds have been publicly offered.

**Dividend Record—**
Preferred—7 per cent per annum, cumulative from Sept. 1, 1920, payable quarterly, Mar., June, Sept. and Dec. 15. Initial quarterly dividend of $1 paid Dec. 15, 1926, and regularly at same rate thereafter. Common—None paid.

**Officers and Directors—**
Officers—C. G. Greenshields, K.C., pres.; Col. E. M. Renouf, vice-pres.; Wm. Taylor, sec.-treas.
Directors—C. G. Greenshields, K.C., Col. E. M. Renouf, J. N. Greenshields, K. C., D. Milton, L. Hersey, H. W. Beauclerk, Montreal.

**INCOME AND SURPLUS ACCOUNT**
**Years ended Dec. 31**

| | 1928 $ | 1927 $ | 1926 $ |
|---|---|---|---|
| Oper. profit, after income tax | 309,527 | ...... | ...... |
| Less: Depr. & depletion | 104,430 | ...... | ...... |
| Net profit | 205,097 | *101,184 | *80,122 |
| Less: pfd. divs. | 16,000 | 16,000 | 4,000 |
| Surplus | 189,097 | 85,184 | 76,122 |
| Add: Pr. surp. | 303,777 | †218,593 | 142,686 |
| Bal. car. for. | 492,874 | 303,777 | 218,808 |

†As adjusted. *After depreciation and income tax.

**Div. Record and Earn. per sh.:**

| | 1928 | 1927 | 1926 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Pref., earned | $51.27 | $25.29 | $20.03 |
| Paid | 4.00 | 4.00 | 1.00 |

No common earned or paid.

**Market Record—**

| | 1929 H | 1929 L | 1928 H | 1928 L |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Common | 45 | 20⅛ | .. | .. |
| Preferred | 86 | 63 | 60 | 60 |

**INTERPROVINCIAL BRICK**
**(Controlled by Cooksville Co.)**

**Capitalization—**

| | Authorized | Outstanding |
|---|---|---|
| Pref. "A" 8% | $1,000,000 (Pref. "A" and "B") | $147,900 |
| Pref. "B" 8% | | 300,300 |
| Par $100. | | |
| Common, No par value | 10,000 shs. | 10,000 shs. |

**Funded Debt—**
None.

**Dividend Record—**
Dividends were paid 2 per cent quarterly up to Jan., 1928, on Class "A," and up to Jan., 1926, on Class "B." Nothing since.

**Officers and Directors—**
See parent company.

**PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT***

| | 1928 $ |
|---|---|
| Bal. at debit Jan. 1, 1928 | x46,797 |
| Less: Profit for year | 3,989 |
| | 42,808 |
| Add: Deprec. for year | 29,034 |
| Total deficit | 71,842 |

x Adjusted from $44,488, as at Dec. 31, 1927.
* Statement for earlier years not available.

# Niagara Wire

### Place Common Stock on Dividend Basis

Declaration of an initial dividend of 50 cents a share on the common stock of Niagara Wire Weaving Company, Limited, is a reflection of the satisfactory conditions prevailing in the company's business. It manufactures wire mesh cloth, wire weaving machinery and similar products under Canadian patents covering the inventions of Hamilton Lindsay. The principal products are fine mesh, endless wire screens which are an essential part of Fourdrinier paper equipment.

Accordingly, the company fortunes are dependent to an extent upon those of the newsprint industry and the high rate of newsprint operations in 1929 has been reflected in improved earnings.

**Capitalization—**

| | Authorized | Outstanding |
|---|---|---|
| Preferred | 22,000 shs. | 22,000 shs. |
| Common (n.p.v.) | †62,000 shs. | 40,000 shs. |

† 22,000 shares reserved for conversion of preferred shares.

**Funded Debt**—None.

**Dividend Record—**
Preferred—$8 per annum cumulative and payable quarterly, March, June, Sept., and Dec. 15. Cumulative from April 1, 1929.
Common—An initial dividend of 50 cents paid Jan. 2, 1930.

**Officers and Directors—**
Officers—Hamilton Lindsay, chairman of board; E. J. Buell, pres. and man. dir.
Directors—Hamilton Lindsay, F. Crossman, Cleveland, Ohio; Hon. H. Cockshutt, Brantford; G. M. M. Edwards, Ottawa; E. J. Buell, Niagara Falls, F. E. Meredith, J. C. Kemp, Montreal.

**EARNINGS***
**(Of Predecessor Company)**
**(Year Ended March 31)**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1926 | $129,165 |
| 1927 | 125,429 |
| 1928 | 152,917 |
| 1929 | †168,207 |

* After depreciation and provision for income taxes.
† 10 months to Jan. 31, 1929.

**Market Record—**

| | 1929 High | 1929 Low |
|---|---|---|
| Common | 28 | 18 |
| Preferred | 47 | 35 |

# W.D. Beath and Son

### Sales During Past Year Have Shown Gratifying Increase

W. D. Beath & Son, it is claimed by the president, Lance B. Beath, made very substantial progress during the fiscal year ending December 31, 1929. Sales for the first half of the year averaged 55 per cent over those of the similar period of 1928 and in the final six months of the year showed no great diminution.

Early in December the shareholders were given the opportunity to participate in an offering of 5,000 additional shares, which were being placed with investors at $24 per share. The entire issue was underwritten by the president, thus assuring the company of the necessary capital.

The company already has a wide range of products, including steel containers of various kinds, grain and dump truck bodies and pumps, but the management is now developing a number of other lines, which will be ready for the market early in the present year.

Net earnings, which were $307,315 in 1928, have been estimated at $350,000 for 1929.

**Capitalization—**

| | Authorized | Outstanding |
|---|---|---|
| Class "A" | 150,000 shs. | 95,000 shs. |
| Class "B" | 75,000 shs. | 50,000 shs. |

No par value.
Shareholders were offered 5,000 class "A" shares of the company at $24 per share, the right to subscribe expiring on Dec. 28, 1929. The rights were offered to provide funds for the expansion of the company.

**Funded Debt—**
None.

**Dividend Record—**
Class "A"—$1.60 per share per annum, cumulative, payable Jan. 1 and July 1. An initial dividend of 40 cents was paid July 1, 1929 A dividend of 80 cents for the six months' period July 1 to Dec. 31, 1929, was paid Jan. 2, 1930.

**Officers and Directors—**
Officers—L. B. Beath, pres.; T. H. Beath, vice-pres.; O. A. Lafrancois, sec.-treas.
Directors—L. B. Beath, T. H. Beath, O. A. Lafrancois, T. T. Ritchie, Toronto; Jas. Playfair, Midland, Ont.; Noah A. Timmins, A. K. Cameron, Montreal.

**Market Record—**

| | 1929 High | 1929 Low |
|---|---|---|
| Common "A" | 27½ | 20 |

# J. S. Mitchell

### Making Steady Headway in Retirement of Preferred

J. S. Mitchell & Company is steadily retiring its preferred shares and the balance sheet as at December 31, 1929, when published, will show a decrease from $554,000—the number of preferred shares outstanding at the end of 1928.

Current business of the company is said to be satisfactory. J. S. Mitchell is engaged in the wholesale and retail distribution of mill, railways, lining and contractors' supplies in addition to coal and general hardware, explosive supplies and electrical equipment.

The company's chief market is in the Eastern Townships of Quebec and the marked industrial expansion which has taken place in this territory has been reflected in the company's earnings. In 1928 earnings available for the preferred amounted to $21.64 a share and it is expected that progress in 1929 has been well maintained.

**Capitalization—**

| | Authorized | Outstanding |
|---|---|---|
| Preferred, Par $100. | $1,000,000 | $500,000 |
| Common, No par value. | 15,000 shs. | 15,000 shs. |

**Funded Debt—**
None.

**Dividend Record—**
Preferred—7 per cent per annum, payable quarterly, Jan., Apr., July and Oct. 1.
Common—None.

**Officers and Directors —**
Officers—John C. Newman, pres.; G. W. Murphy, vice-pres. and gen. mgr.; G. W. Scott, sec.-treas., Montreal; F. S. Brophy, asst. sec.
Directors—John C. Newman, G. W. Murphy, Malcolm W. Mitchell, Senator Lorne C. Webster, Gordon W. Scott, W. P. Rapley, A. C. Stevens.

**INCOME AND SURPLUS ACCOUNT**
**Years ended December 31**

| | 1928 $ | 1927 $ |
|---|---|---|
| Gross prof. from trading | 357,093 | x...... |
| Less: | | |
| Gen. exp. and deprec. | 237,402 | x...... |
| Net earnings | 119,691 | 103,348 |
| Add: Other income | 10,279 | 17,505 |
| Total income | 129,970 | 120,853 |
| Less: | | |
| Reserve for taxes | 10,110 | 9,698 |
| Net profits | 119,860 | 111,155 |
| Less: | | |
| Pref dividends | 39,308 | 41,314 |
| Appro. for gen. res. | ...... | 47,396 |
| Surplus for year | 80,552 | 22,445 |
| Add: Previous surp. | 88,448 | 66,003 |
| Bal. carried forward | 169,000 | 88,448 |

x Not reported.

**Earnings per Share—**

| | 1928 | 1927 |
|---|---|---|
| Earned | $21.64 | $18.84 |
| Paid | 7.00 | 7.00 |

**Market Record—**

| | 1929 H | 1929 L | 1928 H | 1928 L | 1927 H | 1927 L |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Com. | 73 | 35 | 72 | 38 | 41 | 38 |
| Pref. | 107 | 104 | 110½ | 99½ | 93 | 93 |

# Waterloo Mfg.

### Alliance With H. V. MacKay Co. of Australia Expected to Produce Good Results

The Waterloo Manufacturing Company, during the fiscal year ending October 31, 1929, paved the way to a very great amplification of its activities through the arrangement made for the use in this country of the various patents controlled by the H. V. MacKay Company of Australia. The principal production will be that of a reaper-thresher, which is believed to be thoroughly adapted to use on both the North American continents. The machines are to be ready for use on the 1930 crop.

An agreement has been made to form a new company to facilitate the co-operation of the Canadian and Australian firms, this with a capitalization of $2,500,000. At the outset the enterprise is to be privately financed and it will not be until later, if at all, that any public issue of the stock will be made. Both Waterloo Manufacturing and the H. V. MacKay interests will be represented on the board of the new company by two directors.

The site selected for the development is one of thirty acres on the outskirts of Waterloo and active work on the erection of the necessary buildings is to be commenced early in the present year. Additional employment is to be given to 1,500 men. Already orders in excess of $1000,000 are on hand for the combined thresher-reaper, and these, it is expected, will be filled before the end of 1930.

An agreement has been made with Agricultural and General Engineers, which has a capital of over $12,000,000 and employs more than 10,000 men, to handle the output of both the Canadian and Australian plants. The harvesting machinery of these two concerns have been tested as to their adaptability in various countries and it is expected that this new association will be most profitable to all involved. Almost 75 per cent of the world's trade in agricultural machinery is confined to tractors and harvesters. In addition to inducing wider sales, Agricultural and General Engineers, through its widespread connections, will be in a position to assure an adequate supply of parts at all times, thus avoiding any vexatious delays.

**Capitalization*—**

| | Authorized | Issued |
|---|---|---|
| Common: | | |
| Class "A," n.p.v. | 100,000 sh. | 60,000 sh. |
| Class "B," n.p.c | 27,500 sh. | 27,500 sh. |

Class "A" has preference as to cumulative dividends of $1 per share per annum. Shares equally with class "B" any distribution of assets, after payment of any arrears in dividends on class "A." Class "A" has one vote and class "B" four votes per share.
Shareholders of record Feb. 1, 1929, (both classes) were offered to purchase, at $20 per share, one new share of class "A" stock for each four shares held.

* As at October 31, 1928.

**Funded Debt—**
None.

**Dividend Record—**
Class "A"—Shareholders are entitled to cumulative dividends of $1 per share per annum, before payment of any dividends on class "B." Thereafter class "B" to receive non-cumulative dividend up to $1 per share per annum. Any further distribution shared equally. Payable 1st Feb., May, Aug. and Nov. Initial dividend on class "A" paid Aug. 1, 1928, and quarterly since. None paid on class "B."

**Officers and Directors—**
Officers—C. W. Snider, pres.; W. W. Snider, vice-pres.; W. W. Shantz, sec.; A. T. Thom, man. director.
Directors—C. W. Snider, W. W. Snider, and A. T. Thom, Waterloo; James Playfair, Midland; H. A. Greene, Toronto; D. L. White, E. G. McMillan.

**SURPLUS ACCOUNT**
**Year Ending Oct. 31, 1928**

| | |
|---|---|
| Net earnings, less deprec. | $99,238 |
| Less: Provision for inc. tax | 23,500 |
| Int. paid under purchase agreement and divid. on class "A" shares | 38,055 |
| Proportion of def. chgs. writ. off | 6,523 |
| Surplus for year | $231,160 |

**Market Record—**

| | 1929 H | 1929 L |
|---|---|---|
| Class "A" | 39 | 14 |

# Service Stations

### Earnings Reported to be Expanding at Rapid Rate

Substantial progress was made by Service Stations, Limited, during the past year. In 1928 and early in 1929 the company acquired control of several concerns in the same line of business both in Canada and the United States and the capital structure was altered and additional shares issued to admit of necessary payments being made.

The various plants, twelve in number, now have been co-ordinated under one management, and the parent company is in a position to reap the benefits from the expansion that has taken place. Work upon the additions that have been made to several of the plants is completed, and no further broadening out in this respect is anticipated for some time to come.

Earnings for 1929, which are expected to reach $5.50 a share on both classes of stock, after depreciation and taxes, have been such as to warrant the directors in increasing the dividend from 50 to 65 cents per share, quarterly bringing the annual distribution up from $2 to $2.60 per share on both the class "A" and "B" shares.

There had been hope in some quarters that a bonus would have been declared toward the end of the past year, but the directors, in view of the outlook, felt that the dividend should be permanently increased, which is believed to be an even more constructive development. The expectation of the management is that earnings for the current fiscal year will reach at least $8 per share on both classes of stock.

Trade in the United States, where the company is now in a position to introduce its line of gasoline pumps, is expected to run ahead of that in Canada throughout 1930. On this side of the line the company has kept abreast of the expansion of the oil business, whereas, across the border, a much wider field is ready for immediate development.

**Capitalization—**

| | Authorized | Issued |
|---|---|---|
| Pref. ($100 par) | $1,385,200 | $1,385,200* |
| Pref., Series "A" ($100 par) | 1,500,000 | 1,500,000 |
| Common class "A" (No par value) | 250,000 sh. | 250,000 sh. |
| Common class "B" (No par value) | 50,000 sh. | 50,000 sh. |

Preferred Stock—Both 6% cumulative, having equal preference over classes "A" and "B" as to dividends and assets. Both convertible at any time into class "A" common stock, the first preference on the basis of two class "A" for one, and the series "A" on the basis of six for five.
* As at June 1, 1929, 1,148 shares had been converted into 2,296 class "A" shares.
Common—Class "A" stock has preference over class "B" as to dividends and assets, subject to the preferred, and has also participating rights with class "B" (see under dividends below). Class "B" is voting stock, class "A" only if the fixed dividends of $1.60 per share are $3.20 in arrears.

**Funded Debt—**
None.

**Dividend Record—**
Prefered—Both 6% per annum, payable quarterly, 1st Feb., May, Aug. and Nov. The first is cumulative from Nov. 1, 1928, series "A" from May 1, 1929.
Classes "A" and "B"—Present rate $2.60 per share per annum, payable quarterly, 1st Jan., Apr., July and Oct. Increased from $1.60 and 40c. bonus to regular dividend of $2 on July 1, 1929, and to present rate on Jan. 1, 1930.
Class "A" shareholders are entitled to non-cumulative dividends of $1.60 per share per annum, before payment of any dividends on class "B." Thereafter class "B" to receive dividends up to $1.60 per annum. Any further distribution to be made equally to both classes; after a total payment of $2.20 per share per annum further distribution is subject to special provisions governing the maintenance of a minimum value of the net current assets.

**Officers and Directors—**
Officers—A. L. Ellsworth, pres.; H. W. Knight, vice-pres. and treas.; Frank Sutcliffe, vice-pres.; F. J. Mayo, sec.
Directors—A. L. Ellsworth, H. W. Knight, H. R. Tudhope, Toronto; Frank Sutcliffe, V. M. Mauck, Conshohocken, Pa.; Thomas B. Bennett, Muskegon, Mich.; J. C. Markey, Bryan, Ohio.

**INCOME AND SURPLUS ACCOUNT**
**(Year Ended Dec. 31, 1928)**

| | |
|---|---|
| Net earnings | $960,732 |
| Less: Depreciation | 123,931 |
| Income taxes | 84,239 |
| Reorganization cost, premium on retiring Bennett Pumps Corp., pref. stock, etc. | 149,554 |
| Net profit | 603,008 |
| Less appropriations: | |
| Dividends on Bennett Pumps Corp. pref., to date of retire. | 20,313 |
| Common to date of purchase of business | 31,355 |
| Dividends on Service Station Equipment Co.: | |
| Pref., pay. Feb. 1, 1929 | 22,500 |
| Class "A": paid at 40c. per share | 84,697 |
| Payable Jan. 2, 1929 | 79,228 |
| Class "B", pay. Jan. 2, 1929 | 20,000 |
| Surplus for year | 344,914 |
| Add: Previous surplus | 788,218 |
| Profits on sale of inv. | 70,066 |
| Balance carried forward | $1,203,198 |
| Dividend Record & Earnings Per Share— | |
| Preferred: Earned | $36.75 |
| Declared | 1.50 |
| Common "A": Earned | 5.10 |
| Paid | 2.00 |
| Common "B": Earned | 7.30 |
| Paid‡ | .40 |
| Common "A" & "B" combined: Earned | 2.87 |

‡ Initial dividend payable Jan. 2, 1929.

**Market Record—**

| | 1929 H | 1929 L |
|---|---|---|
| Preferred | 175 | 100 |
| Common, class "A" | 88 | 35 |

# Anglin-Norcross

### Company Engaged on Several Substantial Construction Contracts

Anglin-Norcross Limited has undertaken some substantial contracts during the past year and at present is engaged on the construction of the new building of the Canadian Bank of Commerce in Toronto.

Operations during 1929 are understood to have been conducted on a satisfactory basis; the outlook for the future is naturally dependent on the volume of construction work undertaken during the next few years.

The company however has flexible organization which enables it to withstand lean periods in a satisfactory manner and any recession in building in the coming year should be weathered by the company without any difficulty.

Investment interest is confined to a small issue of preferred stock.

**Capitalization—**

| | Authorized | Outstanding |
|---|---|---|
| Common*, No par value. | ....... | 6,560 shs. |
| Preferred, Par $100. | $1,000,000 | $312,000 |

* In 1929, 3,440 of the 10,000 shares of $100 par value were paid off and cancelled, and the remaining shares outstanding changed to no par value.

**Funded Debt—**
None.

**Dividend Record—**
Preferred—7% per annum, payable semi-annually, Apr. and Oct. 1.
Common—None paid.

**Officers and Directors—**
J. P. Anglin, pres.; H. J. Gross, vice-pres. and treas.; C. D. Harrington, vice-pres. and mgr.; G. A. Lowles, sec.; L. L. Evans, pur. agent; W. S. Leslie, A. O. Dawson, A. H. Vipond, Westmount; G. W. Birks, Montreal.

**INCOME AND SURPLUS ACCOUNT**
**Years Ended Feb. 28**

| | 1929 | 1928 |
|---|---|---|
| Gross profits | $306,464 | $138,487 |
| Oper. exp., etc | 183,818 | 95,692 |
| Net earnings | 122,646 | 42,795 |
| Income tax, etc. | 9,947 | 3,191 |
| | 112,699 | 39,604 |
| Pref. divs. | 21,840 | 21,840 |
| Surplus for year | $90,859 | $17,764 |

# Canada Machinery

### War-Surplus of Machinery Gradually Reducing—Outlook Improved

Canada Machinery Corporation is a company manufacturing woodworking machinery and machine tools. Plants are located at Galt and Hespeler, Ont. The difficulties which this company has encountered in recent years are directly traceable to the surplus of machinery created during the war and it is only within the last two or three years that there have been signs of the surplus having been absorbed by Canadian industries. Moreover, the market for special machinery is limited in Canada and importations of equipment which might be manufactured by this company have been showing no signs of lessening under the present tariff.

However, the company's earnings have been growing steadily if somewhat slowly since 1926 and the outlook for the shareholders apparently is better now than it has been for some years. The management of the company is considered to be competent.

**Capitalization—**

| | Authorized | Outstanding |
|---|---|---|
| Common | 1,000,000 | 960,000 |
| Preferred, Par $100. | $ 750,000 | $602,450 |

**Funded Debt—**
First mortgage 6% bonds, due 1940, outstanding $801,750.

**Dividend Record—**
Preferred 7% non-cumulative. None paid since 1921.
Common 5% paid in 1920. None since.

**Officers and Directors—**
Officers—T. H. Watson, pres., G. D. Forbes, vice-pres., B. H. Neil, sec.-treas.
Directors—T. H. Watson, R. O. McCulloch, Galt; G. D. Forbes, Hespeler; C. H. Easson, Toronto; G. R. Gray, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

**PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT, YEARS ENDED JANUARY 31.**

| | 1929 | 1928 | 1927 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Net profit | 92,019 | 53,982 | 34,698 |
| Less bond in. | 18,105 | 18,105 | 18,105 |
| | 73,914 | 35,877 | 16,593 |
| Previous bal. | 52,470 | 16,593 | ...... |
| Bal. forward | 126,384 | 52,470 | 16,593 |
| Times Inter. Earned | 5.08 | 2.98 | 1.91 |
| Dividend Record and Earnings Per Share: | | | |
| Preferred: Earned | 12.27 | 5.95 | 2.75 |
| None paid. | | | |
| Common Earned | 3.31 | .... | .... |
| None paid. | | | |

# Standard Clay Prod.

### Good Contribution Made Toward Canadian Constructional Programme

Standard Clay Products, which manufacturers vitrified and fire clay products as well as concrete piping, useful in building and municipal construction, owns and operates five plants, three of which are located at St. John's, Que., and two at New Glasgow, N.S. A good demand has been made upon its output during the past year owing to the large amount of new constructional work that has been under way.

The capital structure consists of two classes of securities, bonds and common stock. There were originally $740,500 of 6 per cent bonds but the total of these outstanding has since been materially reduced through the operations of a sinking fund provision. Ten thousand shares of common stock were authorized, with a par value of $100, of which 7,500 shares have been issued, making a total investment in this respect of $750,000. No active market exists for either of these issues, which are in the main held by those associated with the company.

**Capitalization—**

| | Authorized | Outstanding |
|---|---|---|
| Common, Par $100. | $1,000,000 | $750,000 |

**Funded Debt—**
First mortgage 6 per cent bonds, due 1942, outstanding $561,400.

**Dividend Record—**
Common—2 per cent each paid for the years 1923 to 1926; 1927, 3 per cent; Feb. 15, 1929, 2 per cent.
Officers—Lt.-Col. Herbert Molson, pres.; C. S. Trotter, J. P. L. Stewart, vice-presidents; A. G. Winters, sec.-treas.; H. H. Blackader, asst. sec.-treas.; C. S. Trotter, man. dir.; Major C. T. Trotter, manager.
Directors—T. McA. Stewart, J. W. Pyke, C. E. Archibald, Lt.-Col. Herbert Molson, C.M.G., Montreal; J. P. L. Stewart, Lennoxville, Que.; Geo. McAvity, Saint John, N.B.; C. S. Trotter, St. Johns, Que.; H. B. McCulloch, C. T. Trotter, New Glasgow, N.S.

**INCOME AND SURPLUS ACCOUNT**
**Years ended Dec. 31**

| | 1928 $ | 1927 $ | 1926 $ |
|---|---|---|---|
| Net earnings | 131,907 | 119,027 | 130,796 |
| Less: Deprec. | 59,344 | 51,245 | 54,769 |
| Bond interest | 45,000 | 45,000 | 45,000 |
| Prov. for inc. tax | 3,981 | 1,684 | ...... |
| Net profits | 23,582 | 21,098 | 31,027 |
| Less appropriations: | | | |
| Dividends | ...... | 22,500 | 15,000 |
| Surp. for year | 23,582 | *1,402 | 16,027 |
| Add: Prev. surp. | 85,450 | 36,852 | 70,825 |
| Adjustments | ...... | 50,000 | ...... |
| Less: Adjust. | ...... | ...... | 50,000 |
| Bal. car. for. | 109,032 | 85,450 | 36,852 |

* Deficit.

**Times Interest Earned:**

| | 1928 | 1927 | 1926 |
|---|---|---|---|
| After deprec. | 1.61 | 1.51 | 1.69 |

**Div. Record and Earn. per Sh.:**

| | $ | $ | $ |
|---|---|---|---|
| Earned | 3.14 | 2.81 | 4.14 |
| Paid | ... | 3.00 | 2.00 |

# Consolidated Pipe

Consolidated Pipe Company is engaged in the manufacture of concrete pipe by a centrifugal process under the Moir-Buchanan and Stae patents. The company's primary products are sewer, drain and water pipes; the plant near Montreal has a capacity of 2,200 feet pipe per day.

**Capitalization—**

| | Authorized | Outstanding |
|---|---|---|
| Preferred, Par $100. | $200,000 | $200,000 |
| Common, No par value. | 6,000 shs. | 6,000 shs. |

**Funded Debt—**
None.

**Dividend Record—**
Preferred—7% cumulative.

**Officers and Directors**—J. H. Sherrard, pres.; R. W. Mitchell, vice-pres.; R. B. Williamson, Paul E. Joubert, J. Leonard Apedaile, J. L. McSweeney, Edwin A. Sherrard, S. E. Lichtenheim, J. V. Desaulniers.

# National Brick

### Greater Building Activity Has Good Effect on Operations

Earnings of National Brick Company of La Prairie have been well maintained during the current fiscal year and it is expected that the financial statement covering operations for twelve months ended February 28, 1930, will show a betterment. Sales of brick have been satisfactory while orders for tile, a product added to he company's output about three years ago, have showed a marked increase.

National Brick was recapitalized in February, 1929, and should make a better showing on its new structure. A new six per cent preferred stock of $50 par value, was issued to replace the old seven per cent, and new no par common shares were issued in place of the old $100 par value. A bond issue of $1,600,000 was also offered. By this reorganization, interest and dividend requirements have been reduced and the company may be able to develop a better earning power on its common shares.

The past record of the company has not been a favorable one for investors.

**Capitalization—**

| | Authorized | Outstanding |
|---|---|---|
| Preferred, Par $50. | $1,750,000 | $1,669,800 |
| Common, No par value. | 25,000 shs. | 20,698 shs. |

**Funded Debt—**
First mortgage 6% bonds, due 1949, outstanding $1,600,000.

**Dividend Record—**
New Preferred—6% per annum, cumulative from March 1, 1929. Payable quarterly, June, Sept., Dec. and March 15.
New Common—None paid.

**Officers and Directors—**
Officers—Hon. C. C. Ballantyne, pres.; Paul Galibert, vice-pres.; A. T. Alexander, sec.-treas.
Directors — Hon. C. C. Ballantyne, Paul Galibert, H. R. Trenholme, A. Joyce, W. E. Muir, N. J. Dawes, Hon. J. L. Perron, all of Montreal.

**INCOME AND SURPLUS ACCOUNT**
**Years Ended February 28**

| | 1929 $ | 1928 $ | 1927 $ |
|---|---|---|---|
| Net earnings | 310,009 | 290,815 | 265,112 |
| Less: Res. for renewals | 50,000 | 50,000 | 50,000 |
| Prov. for inc. tax | ...... | ...... | 9,226 |
| Net profit for year | 260,009 | 240,815 | 205,846 |
| Less appropriations: | | | |
| Pref. dividends | 200,376 | 200,376 | 233,772 |
| Surplus for year | 59,633 | 40,439 | *27,926 |
| Add: Prev. surplus | 280,141 | 239,703 | 267,629 |
| Bal. carr. forward | 339,774 | 280,141 | 239,703 |

* Deficit.

**Earnings per Share and Dividends Paid on Old Shares—**

| | 1929 | 1928 | 1927 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Preferred: | | | |
| Earned | $7.78 | $7.21 | $6.16 |
| Paid | 6.00 | 6.00 | 7.00 |
| Common: | | | |
| Earned | 2.98 | 2.02 | ... |

**Market Record—**

| | *1929 H | *1929 L | 1928 H | 1928 L | 1927 H | 1927 L |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Common | 15 | 8 | 9 | 4 | 8 | 4 |
| Preferred | 36 | 22 | 83 | 60 | 81 | 56 |

* New stock.

# Williams Alloy

### Little Trading Interest Among Canadians in Stock

Williams Alloy Product Company controls patents for the exclusive manufacture of certain metal alloys. The products are distributed through the United States and Canada, while the company's plant is situated at Elyria, Ohio.

The shares of the company are listed on the Montreal Curb Exchange and recently showed a certain activity. There is little trading in the shares.

## Roby's Products

Roby's Products Ltd. is a comparatively new company manufacturing graphite and other protective paint, roofing and foundation compounds as well as various brands of paints for ordinary use. Fabric roofing and other materials also are manufactured.

The company has a factory at Montreal and it is stated semi-officially that satisfactory progress is being made.

The 8 per cent cumulative preferred stock of $10 par value to the amount of $625,000 was rather widely distributed in the last two or three years. The company is in competition with much larger companies in the paint industry.

**Capitalization—**

| | Authorized | Outstanding |
|---|---|---|
| Pref. ($10 par) | $1,000,000 | $630,000 |
| Com. (n.p.v.) | 200,000 shs. | 200,000 shs. |

**Funded Debt—**
None.

**Officers and Directors—**
Albert Roby, sr., pres.; Jas. W. Bolton, vice-pres.; T. A. Vipond, sec.-treas.; F. H. Cole, Montreal; M. H. W. Cameron, Ottawa.

## Canadian Motor Lamp

Canadian Motor Lamp Co. of Windsor for 1928 reported earnings of $1 per share on the common stock after preferred dividends and $40,000 for depreciation.

Volume of sales in 1928 was approximately $900,000. It is understood that the early part of 1929 was extraordinarily active, but that there was a slowing down of production in the later months along with the general slowing down in the motor industry.

**Capitalization—**

| | Authorized | Outstanding |
|---|---|---|
| Pref. % cum., Par $100. | $300,000 | $225,000 |
| Common, No par value. | 12,500 shs. | 12,500 shs. |

**Funded Debt—**
None.

**Dividend Record—**
Preferred—7% per annum.
Common—None.

**Officers and Directors—**
Currier Lang, pres. and gen. mgr., Ford, Ont.; W. F. Anklam, Detroit, Mich.; G. P. Doll, Cincinnati, Ohio; Albert Mathews, Toronto; J. B. Macon, treas, Ford.

**Earnings—**
December 31, 1928—$14,168 available for dividend on common shares. Equivalent to $1.13 per share.

## Ont. Vitrified Products

Ontario Vitrified Products Ltd. is a new company which plans to manufacture sewer pipe and clay products at a plant to be built at Humber Bay, adjacent to Toronto. The company is said to own extensive clay deposits suitably located for the manufacture of high grade sewer pipes and of sufficient quantity to mean production for a great many years.

**Capitalization—**

| | Authorized | Issued |
|---|---|---|
| Pref. 7% cum., Par $100. | $600,000 | $500,000 |
| Common, No par value. | 25,000 shs. | 20,007 shs. |

**Officers and Directors—**
Geo. Oakley, pres.; H. I. Price and F. B. McFarren, vice-presidents; J. R. Price, treas.; E. R. Hamlen, R. Cumming, C. A. Millar.

## Gurney Foundry

Gurney Foundry Co. is the oldest and largest Canadian company manufacturing heating boilers, radiators, stoves, hotel kitchen equipment, enamel specialties and so forth. The company at present operates two plants, at Montreal and West Toronto. It is understood that the business is progressing satisfactorily and consistently with the activity in the building industry in Canada.

Investment interest in this company is limited to a 6½ per cent first mortgage bond the total amount of which rapidly is being reduced through serial payments. The company does not publish its balance sheet or profit and loss account, but it is believed that the bonds are a good investment.

**Capitalization—**

| | Authorized | Outstanding |
|---|---|---|
| Common (Stock is closely held). | $2,000,000 | $859,000 |

**Funded Debt—**
First serial coupon bonds, 6½, due annually to May, 1938, outstanding $962,000.

**Officers and Directors—**
E. Holt Gurney, pres.; W. R. Gibson, vice-pres. and gen. mgr.; R. Oaten, sec. and treas.; E. B. Ryckman, K.C., A. E. Sweeting, G. B. Beatty, C. L. Lightfoot, T. G. Brown.


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Associated Oil and Gas
Baltac
Calgary and Edmonton Corp.
Commonwealth Petroleum
Dalhousie
Royalite
Imperial (and subsidiaries)
East Crest
Foothills
Mercury
Hargal
Herron Petroleum
Home
Illinois-Alberta
Mayland
Merland Oil
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# Dominion Bridge Co.

## Establishment of a National Organization Marks Further Progress Achieved in Past Year—Wide Expansion of Plants Undertaken

The outstanding feature of the operations of Dominion Bridge Company, Limited, during the fiscal year ended October 31, 1929, was the progress made by the company toward the establishment of a national organization. In the past year Dominion Bridge has secured a substantial interest in a number of properties which now give it representation in Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta, British Columbia, and Nova Scotia. Consolidation of the different units provides the company with a strong organization and one which is in a position to take care of needs in any part of the country.

Dominion Bridge is the leading factor in the structural steel industry in Canada and constructional activity during the past two years has brought about a wide expansion of the company's plant facilities.

**Extends Plant Facilities**

During 1928 the company added to its property by purchasing the Riverside Iron Works, Limited, Calgary, and also the McGregor-McIntyre Structural Steel Company of Toronto. In 1929, it was decided to re-open and extend the National Bridge plant situated at Longue Pointe, Quebec. A plant having a capacity of the two units will be installed on the property adjoining the old plant and the combined capacity of the low units will be 6,000 tons per month.

At Weston, Ont., 28 acres of land were acquired for future plant requirements. New equipment and extensions were added at Winnipeg and a structural steel shop was erected at Calgary to take over that branch of the business, from the Riverside Iron Works.

A new site of about 35 acres was purchased at Burnaby, B. C., and a plant is under construction which will have a capacity of about 2,000 tons a month, available early in 1930. The plant will be equipped with electrically operated machinery.

**Sales Show Gain**

Sales of Dominion Bridge were 39 per cent larger in 1929 and the output in tons was 51.5 per cent greater than the previous year. Increases were well distributed over the system, the percentage of the total output for the individual plants being Amherst 1.1 per cent; Lachine, 44.8 per cent; Ottawa, 3.8 per cent; Toronto, 22 per cent; Winnipeg 18.3 per cent; Vancouver, 10 per cent.

The company manufactures steel and iron bridges, cranes, marine boilers and structural steel of all kinds. Through its subsidiary, Dominion Engineering Company and controlled units, all types of paper making and hydraulic machines and hydro-electric machinery are manufactured.

Operations of Dominion Engineering Works, Limited, have been an important factor in the structure of the parent organization. Dominion Bridge owns 57 per cent, or 71,250 shares of its subsidiary's common stock. A dividend of $4 per annum is paid on these shares resulting in an annual revenue to Dominion Bridge of $285,000.

**Shareholders Fare Well**

Dominion Bridge operates under a strong management and a sound financial structure has been built up. Shareholders have fared well in the past through the issuance of rights and increased dividends.

Rights to purchase new shares were offered twice during the past twelve months. In December, 1928, 37,312 shares were offered at $50 a share on the basis of 1 for 10, while in December, 1929, 41,043 shares were offered at $60 a share on the same basis.

Dividends on the common stock have also been increased, and the sum of $3.60 a share is now paid on the stock. New financing is anticipated in the near future. An outstanding feature of last year's operations was the completion of the Harbour Bridge contract which was given to the company in October, 1925, being completed about 16 months in advance of the contract date. Further large contracts are on the company's books and through its diversification of plant, Dominion Bridge will, in the future, share even more largely in constructional activity throughout Canada.

**Capitalization—**

| | Authorized | Outstanding |
|---|---|---|
| Common | *500,000 shs. | †410,437 shs. |
| No par value. | | |

* A special meeting has been called for Jan. 8, 1930, to approve an increase of the authorized capital from 500,000 no par value common shares to 600,000 no par value common shares.

† Rights issued to shareholders of record Dec. 6, 1929, on the basis of one new for ten old, will increase the outstanding capital stock (as above) by approximately 41,043 shares.

**Funded Debt—**
The company has no funded debt but in 1928 assumed the liability in respect of $600,000, 6 per cent first mortgage bonds and $235,000 of second mortgage of McGregor-McIntyre Structural Steel, Ltd., due Feb. 15, 1948.
As at Oct. 31, 1929, 6 per cent bonds and mortgages outstanding amounted to $777,000.

**Dividend Record—**
Common—$3.60 per annum, payable quarterly, Feb., May, Aug. and Nov. 15.
During the fiscal year, 1929, quarterly dividends of 65c. per share were paid with a bonus of 20c. per share for the year. On May and August 15, 1929, quarterly dividends of 75c. per share were paid and on Nov. 15, 1929, a quarterly dividend of 90c. per share was paid, placing the shares on an annual basis of $3.60 per year.

**Officers and Directors—**
**Executive Officers**—G. H. Duggan, pres. and man. dir.; N. W. Warren, vice-pres. and gen. mgr.; L. R. Wilson, vice-pres. in charge of operations; W. Taylor-Bailey, vice-pres. in charge of sales; F. W. Evens, sec.-treas.; F. P. Shearwood, chief engineer.
**Directors**—G. H. Duggan, pres.; W. F. Angus, vice-pres.; F. L. Wanklyn, vice-pres.; A. J. Brown, K.C., Norman J. Dawes, A. A. Hodgson, Sir Herbert S. Holt, J. W. McConnell, Howard Murray, C. E. Neill, Julian C. Smith, H. H. Vaughan, all of Montreal; W. G. Murrin, W. J. Blake Wilson, Vancouver; C. B. McNaught, Toronto; P. Burns, Calgary; James Stewart, Winnipeg.

**CONSOLIDATED INCOME AND SURPLUS ACCOUNT,, YEARS ENDED OCT. 31**

| | 1929 $ | 1928 $ | 1927 $ |
|---|---|---|---|
| Net earn. | 2,639,832 | 1,820,824 | 1,106,155 |
| Less: Deprec. | 400,000 | 300,000 | 180,000 |
| Net profit | 2,239,832 | 1,520,824 | 926,155 |
| Less appropriations: | | | |
| Dividends | 1,227,580 | 897,812 | 260,000 |
| Bonus | ...... | 73,125 | 520,000 |
| Res. for plant extensions & betterments | 300,000 | 313,296 | ...... |
| Surp. for year | 712,252 | 236,591 | 146,155 |
| Add: Prev. surp. | 3,482,605 | 3,246,014 | 3,099,858 |
| Bal. car. for. | 4,194,857 | 3,482,605 | 3,246,013 |

* Profit from contracts, interest and dividends received on investments and miscellaneous earnings, after allowing for interest, federal taxes and all other charges.

**Earn. per Share and Div. Record:**

| | 1929 | 1928 | 1927 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Common, old ($100 par) | | | |
| Earned | ... | ... | $14.25 |
| Paid, div. | ... | ... | 4.00 |
| Bonus | ... | ... | 6.00 |
| Common, new (n.p.v.): | | | |
| Earned | $5.46 | $4.16 | ... |
| Paid, div. | 3.05 | 2.60 | ... |
| Bonus | ... | .20 | ... |

**Ten Years' Earnings—**

| Year | †Earnings | Dividends | Surplus |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1920 ..... | $964,530 | $520,000 | $4,293,144 |
| 1921 ..... | 378,693 | 520,000 | 3,671,838 |
| 1922 ..... | 54,661 | 260,000 | 3,466,500 |
| 1923 ..... | 290,684 | 260,000 | 3,280,103 |
| 1924 ..... | 263,820 | 260,000 | 3,233,923 |
| 1925 ..... | *53,136 | 260,000 | 2,920,788 |
| 1926 ..... | 439,071 | 260,000 | 3,099,859 |
| 1927 ..... | 926,155 | 650,000 | 3,246,013 |
| 1928 ..... | 1,520,824 | 970,937 | 3,482,606 |
| 1929 ..... | 2,239,832 | 1,227,580 | 4,194,857 |

* Deficit.
† After depreciation.

**Market Record—**

| | 1929 H | 1929 L | 1928 H | 1928 L | 1927 H | 1927 L |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Common | 117½ | 58 | 101½ | 61½ | 76 | 57 |

**RIVERSIDE IRON WORKS**
**(Subsidiary of Dominion Bridge)**

**Funded Debt—**
First mortgage 7% bonds, due 1947, outstanding $211,000.
**Officers and Directors**—S. W. Campbell, pres.; F. L. Irving, manager; C. P. McIntosh, sec'y-treas.

# Can. General Electric Co.

## Earnings for 1929 Are Expected to Approximate $18 Per Share — Seven Plants, Brought Thoroughly Up-to-Date, Operating Effectively

The volume and dollar value of the business done by the Canadian General Electric Company during the past year has been greater than ever before in its history, and earnings, which in 1928 amounted to $16.40 a share on the common stock, are expected, in the fiscal period ending December 31, 1929, to approach $18 a share at least. The shares at the present time are consequently selling in the neighborhood of sixteen times earnings, though due allowance must be made for the conservative attitude of the management in regard to write-offs.

Nor is this prosperous situation the development of any one year. Since the reorganization of the capital structure in 1924 the progress has been continuous. In the interval several of the plants have been practically rebuilt and refitted with machinery of the most modern type, and this process is still under way. At the same time all the existing indebtedness has been paid off, and, in addition, there has been accumulated a cash surplus of over $8,000,000.

In view of the fine liquid condition of the company, it is perhaps unfortunate, from a market viewpoint, that the investment interest in the concern is confined almost exclusively to its preferred stock. The General Electric Company of the United States, which is the controlling factor in the enterprise, owns 95 per cent of the $9,442,250 common stock with a par value of $50. The preferred stock, of which there is $8,557,750 ($50 par) outstanding, is redeemable at any time at not more than 115 per cent and has no voting power unless dividends are more than one year in arrears.

The company has the exclusive right to sell in Canada and the United States all the electric apparatus and appliances manufactured by the General Electric Company of Schenectady, N.Y., and by the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company, of Milwaukee, Wis. It owns seven plants—four in Toronto, two in Peterborough and one in Montreal—and has two power houses at Nassau, near Peterborough. Sales offices and warehouses are located in 18 cities distributed throughout the Dominion.

**Capitalization—**

| | Authorized | Outstanding |
|---|---|---|
| Common ........ | $18,000,000 | $9,442,250 |
| Preferred ........ | | $8,557,750 |
| Par $50. | | |

**Funded Debt—**
None.

**Dividend Record—**
Preferred—7% per annum, cumulative, payable quarterly, Jan., Apr., July and Oct. 1.
Common—None paid since 1924.

**Officers and Directors—**
**Officers**—A. E. Dyment, chairman of board; D. C. Durland, pres.; S. Haas, vice-pres.; J. J. Ashworth, gen. mgr.; J. A. Bremner, asst. gen. mgr.; W. H. Nesbitt, sec.; E. I. Jenning, treas.
**Directors**—A. E. Dyment, H. C. Cox, D. C. Durland, J. J. Ashworth, G. W. Beardmore, Stephen Haas, W. L. Matthews, W. D. Ross, A. M. Stewart, K.C., J. H. Black, Toronto, Ont.; Sir Herbert Holt, W. G. Ross, J. C. Smith, Montreal, Que.; E. G. Patterson, Peterborough, Ont.; J. A. Richardson, Winnipeg, Man.

**CONSOLIDATED INCOME AND SURPLUS ACCOUNT**
**Years Ended December 31**

| | 1928 $ | 1927 $ | 1926 $ |
|---|---|---|---|
| Net earnings | 4,494,666 | 2,903,053 | 1,870,618 |
| Less: Deprec. | 800,000 | 800,000 | 700,000 |
| Adjust. plant valuation | 2,865,871 | 1,352,888 | 497,139 |
| Net profits .. | 828,794 | 750,165 | 673,479 |
| Less appropriations: | | | |
| Pref. divids. | 599,043 | 599,043 | 599,042 |
| Surp. for year | 229,751 | 151,122 | 74,437 |
| Add: Prev. surp. | 2,974,874 | 2,823,752 | 2,749,315 |
| Bal. car. for'd | 3,204,625 | 2,974,874 | 2,823,752 |

**Dividend Record and Earnings per Share—**

| | 1928 | 1927 | 1926 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Preferred: | | | |
| Earned .. | $4.84 | $4.38 | $3.93 |
| Paid .... | 3.50 | 3.50 | 3.50 |
| Common: | | | |
| Earned .. | 1.21 | 0.81 | 0.38 |
| Paid none. | | | |

**Market Record—**

| | 1929 H | 1929 L | 1928 H | 1928 L | 1927 H | 1927 L |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Common .... | 405 | 135 | 140 | 70½ | 69 | 49 |
| Preferred .... | 62 | 56 | 63 | 56 | 62 | 55 |

### Dominion Alloy Steel

Dominion Alloy Steel Corp. operates a plant at Sarnia, Ont., for galvanizing and blacksheeting sheet steel. The company's capitalization is greatly in excess of a reasonable capitalization for a company carrying on operations on the scale of this comparatively small plant.

No dividends have ever been paid on the 8 per cent cumulative preferred stock of $10 par value and the outlook for the shareholders is not favorable.

**Capitalization—**

| | Authorized | Outstanding |
|---|---|---|
| Pref. 8% cum. .... | $7,500,000 | $5,000,000 |
| Common ........ | 7,500,000 | 900,000 |
| Par $10. | | |

**Funded Debt—**
Bonds to extent of $2,500,000 are authorized but unissued.

**Dividend Record—**
Preferred—8 per cent cumulative payable Jan. and July 1. None paid.
Common—None paid.

**Officers and Directors—**
William B. Boyd, pres., treas. and gen. mgr.; E. J. Jacques, sec., Toronto, Ont.; C. Harold Willis, Marysville, Mich.; R. M. Norton, Sir Henry Pellatt, R. D. Fairburne.

### Enamel & Heating

Enamel and Heating Products made progress in 1929 and expanded its organization so that its operations have assumed a national character. During the past year the company acquired the Albion Stove Works in Victoria, B.C., which should result in the elimination of heavy haulage costs from the Maritime provinces.

The company operates two plants in addition to the Victoria unit. At Sackville, N.B., production is largely confined to coal, wood and gas ranges, steam and hot water boilers, while the Amherst plant has an output comprising cast iron enameled bath tubs, sinks, basins and sheet steel.

Albion Stove Works manufactures coal and wood steel ranges, cast ranges and furnaces, in addition to various lines of the parent company for distribution in the western provinces.

Sales for the 11 months ended November 30 were $711,275 as opposed to $628,652 in the same period in the previous year; the figure excludes sales of the Albion Stove Works.

Enamel and Heating Products represents a merger of Charles Fawcett, Limited, of Sackville and the Amherst Foundry Company of Amherst. The company has made good progress since its inception and earnings in the current year should reflect the acquisition of the new Western subsidiary.

**Capitalization—**

| | Authorized | Outstanding |
|---|---|---|
| Common | 50,000 shs. | 29,000 shs. |
| No par value. | | |

**Funded Debt—**
None.

**Dividend Record—**
Common—$2 per share per annum, payable quarterly, Feb., May, Aug. and Nov. 1. Initial dividend of 50 cents paid Aug. 1, 1928.

**Officers and Directors—**
**Officers**—C. A. Lusby, pres.; N. A. Hesler, man. dir.; N. T. Avard, vice-pres.; S. Brett, sec.-treas.
**Directors**—C. A. Lusby, N. T. Avard, Amherst, N.S.; C. C. Avard, N. A. Hesler, C. W. Fawcett, Sackville, N.B.; H. B. Robinson, Montreal, P.Q.

**Sales—**
Sales for the 11 months of the current fiscal year of the company, ending Nov. 30, 1929, were $711,275, as compared with $628,652 in the corresponding 11 months of last year. This figure excludes the sales of the company's latest subsidiary, Albion Stove Works.

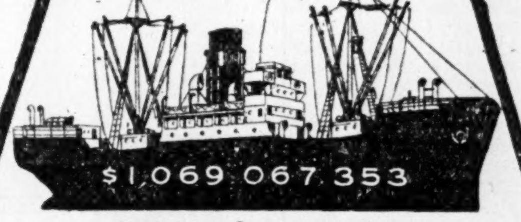
**Market Record—**

| | 1929 H | 1929 L | 1928 H | 1928 L |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Common ...... | 35 | 25 | 38 | 32½ |

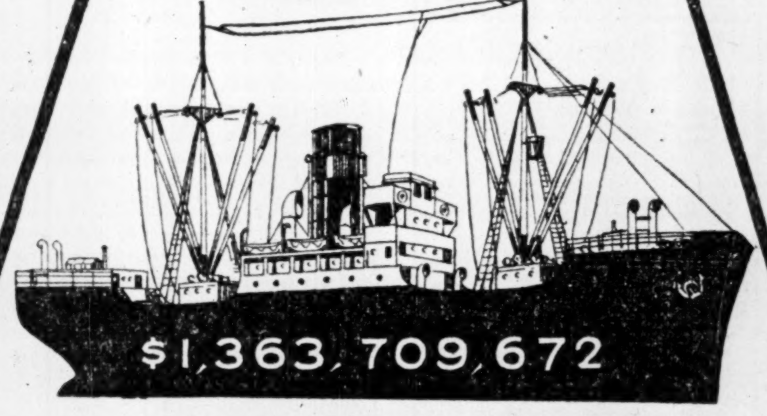


# CANADA'S Export Trade Stands on a Sound Foundation

1921-22




1924-25




1928-29

EACH YEAR IT GROWS IN VOLUME AND IMPORTANCE TO EVERY COMMUNITY IN THE DOMINION

## Comparative Figures 1928 and 1929 First Ten Months

A perfunctory glance at the export figures of Canada during the past year gives the impression of a general downward trend. **Analysis shows, however, that the reverse is true.**

Due to conditions which no one can control, the export of raw material, mainly grain and grain products, shows a decrease of $70,700,000.

But, on the other hand, exports of goods, manufactured or partly manufactured, show an increase of $46,500,000, which is at the rate of 9.4%.

The trend of the year's activity in export trade is clearly in the direction of increased exports of manufactured or partly manufactured goods, while the export of raw materials has declined considerably.

**Exports**
**For First Ten Months of 1929**
**Compared with First Ten Months of 1928**

| | 1928 | 1929 | + increase − decrease |
|---|---|---|---|
| Goods, fully or partly manufactured (except flour) ......... | $470,582,601 | $514,985,409 | 9.4% + |
| Other commodities | 209,767,048 | 224,789,418 | 7% + |
| Wheat .......... | 304,170,889 | 200,310,311 | 51% − |
| Other grains ..... | 34,944,278 | 18,842,430 | 85% − |
| Wheat flour ...... | 51,444,533 | 45,707,655 | 12% − |

## Canada's Trade Commissioners Abroad

| | |
|---|---|
| ARGENTINA | E. L. McColl, Buenos Aires |
| AUSTRALIA | D. H. Ross, Melbourne |
| BELGIUM | Jean J. Guay, Brussels |
| BRAZIL | A. S. Bleakney, Rio de Janeiro |
| BRITISH WEST INDIES | R. T. Young, Port of Spain, Trinidad. |
| BRITISH WEST INDIES | F. W. Fraser, Kingston |
| CHINA | L. M. Cosgrave, Shanghai |
| CUBA | James Cormack, Havana |
| FRANCE | Hercule Barré, Paris |
| GERMANY | L. D. Wilgress, Hamburg |
| GREECE | Henri Turcot, Athens |
| HOLLAND | J.C.MacGillivray, Rotterdam |
| HONG KONG | Paul Sykes, Hong Kong |
| INDIA AND CEYLON | Richard Grew, Calcutta |
| IRISH FREE STATE | J. H. English, Dublin |
| ITALY | A. B. Muddiman, Milan |
| JAPAN | J. A. Langley, (Commercial Secretary for the Canadian Legation at Tokyo) Kobe (Acting Trade Commissioner) |
| MEXICO | C. Noel Wilde, Mexico City |
| NETHERLANDS, EAST INDIES | G. R. Heasman, Batavia |
| NEW ZEALAND | C. M. Croft, Auckland |
| NORWAY | F. H. Palmer, Oslo |
| PERU | G. R. Stevens, Lima |
| PANAMA | J. A. Strong, Panama |
| SOUTH AFRICA | C. S. Bissett, Cape Town |
| UNITED KINGDOM | Harrison Watson, London; J. Forsyth Smith, London; Harry A. Scott, Liverpool; Douglas S. Cole, Bristol; Gordon B. Johnson, Glasgow |
| UNITED STATES | Frederic Hudd, New York; R. S. O'Meara, Chicago; San Francisco (to be opened later) |

Director of Commercial Intelligence Service
C. H. PAYNE, Ottawa

EXPORT business now provides more than two million Canadians with their livelihood. So vast has Canada's foreign trade become, that nearly a quarter of our population depend upon it for what they eat and what they wear; for their homes, their savings, their comforts and their luxuries. Export trade exerts its beneficence in every Canadian community and on every Canadian farm.

Roughly, a third of our total annual production—to a value of $1,363,700,000—is shipped to other lands. Per capita, Canadians are the second largest exporters in the world.

ON A SOLID FOUNDATION

Because it is *Profitable Business*, Canadian effort year by year is more actively directed towards supplying markets abroad. Our export trade stands on a solid foundation. Our goods are in demand. Last year no less than 411 new business agencies in foreign lands were opened by our Trade Commissioners on behalf of Canadian manufacturers and producers. Our exports have become highly diversified. More than 600 distinct classes of commodities are embraced, and the list is ever expanding. Our goods are finding their way wherever trade routes lead.

IN REMOTE LANDS

Think for a moment of this diversification, and see how our people are blazing the trails of business all over the world. Here are some examples: Fence Wire for New Zealand, Automobiles for India, Lanterns for East Africa, Builders' Tools for Fiji, Agricultural Implements for Sweden, Wallpaper for Chili, Box Shooks for Egypt, Ice Cream for China, Milk for Honduras, Leather for Hong Kong, Fish for Dutch East Indies, Rubber Tires for Czecho-Slovakia, Canvas Shoes for the Straits Settlements, Flour for Portuguese East Africa, Machinery for Brazil, Motor Trucks for Mesopotamia, Radio for Argentine.

The ground is well prepared for still further expansion. Will you take advantage? Canada's 32 Trade Commissioners abroad are constantly drumming up new markets. Wherever a Trade Commissioner's Office has been opened, without exception there has been an increase in trade. The demand for Canadian goods is growing in every country where we are represented.

HOW CANADIANS CAN HELP

It remains, however, for Canadians to grasp the larger opportunities offering. Producers and manufacturers can help our export in several ways:

1. Producing the kind of commodities other countries want.
2. Maintaining production so as to assure continuity of supply.
3. Keeping all products up to rigid standards.
4. Becoming familiar with business methods abroad.

This is Canada's business. It is every citizen's business, because the more goods Canada sells abroad, the more certain and the more ample will be her continued prosperity.

GET LATEST INFORMATION

In addition to the Trade Commissioners' Offices throughout the world, the Department of Trade and Commerce maintains at Ottawa a highly specialized Commercial Intelligence Service. The sole duty of this organization is to assist exporters. If you have an export problem, first write the Commercial Intelligence Service. Up-to-date information will be provided and your business will be facilitated in every way possible.

# *The* DEPARTMENT *of* TRADE AND COMMERCE

HON. JAMES MALCOLM, *Minister.* OTTAWA F. C. T. O'HARA, *Deputy Minister.*

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